THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 34

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Rumania Warns Russia; Italy and Hungary Confer; U. S.-Argentine Talks Halt

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 6, 1940

King Carol Warns Russia on Bessarabia

CHISINAU, Rumania (AP)—King Carol served a strong warning to Soviet Russia yesterday that Rumania will fight "as one living wall" if Russian armies attempt to invade Bessarabia.

Speaking after reviewing a parade of troops, planes and tanks at Chisinau (Kishinev), capital of Bessarabia, 12 miles from the Russian border, the King insisted Bessarabia "will always remain Rumanian by the force of our arms."

Italy and Hungary Confer on Balkan Policy

VENICE (AP)—Counts Galeazzo Ciano and Stefan Csaky, Foreign Ministers of Italy and Hungary, conferred for two hours today on Balkan policies and reviewed the relations of the two nations.

Italian circles said discussions probably would deal with defense of the Balkans against possible Russian invasion and Hungary's future steps toward settling territorial claims on Rumania.

U. S.-Argentine Trade Talks Suspended

WASHINGTON—Negotiations for a trade agreement between the United States and Argentina have been temporarily abandoned. Opposition to increased concessions asked by Argentina are viewed as cause of suspension of talks. [Details on Financial Page.]

Rochester Fliers Take Off for Florida

NEW YORK (AP)—Russell Holderman and Jack Scherer, Rochester, N. Y., entrants in the MacFadden cross-country air races to Miami, took off from Roosevelt Field at 9:20 a. m. (E. S. T.) today and headed southward. They were flying a Lockheed 12 owned by the Gannett Newspapers of Rochester. They were second in last year's race.

Private fliers merge on Miami: Page 16.

Jackson Approved by Subcommittee Vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's nomination of Robert H. Jackson to be Attorney General won approval from a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee today in less than five minutes.

Tokyo Reports Accord on Central China Rule

TOKYO (AP)—Domei (Japanese news agency) reported the China Affairs Board formally has approved a "fundamental policy" regarding establishment of a new central government for China as decided yesterday at a meeting of high military leaders.

Domei said the policy was determined after consideration of an agreement recently made in China between military authorities and Wang Ching-wei, Chinese leader selected to head a Japanese-controlled government of occupied territory.

Revised Belgian Cabinet Has One New Man

BRUSSELS (AP)—Premier Hubert Pierlot announced the formation of a new Cabinet to succeed his Ministry which resigned Jan. 5. The new Government will have 14 members, only one of whom was not in the last Cabinet.

Mexico Wants to Substitute Oil for Wood

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas appointed a special commission today to draft a program aimed at solving two of Mexico's most pressing problems—surplus oil and reforestation.

The commission was charged with developing a plan for substituting oil for wood as fuel in the nation's homes. The order said wide use of wood for heat and cooking threatened to denude Mexico's forests. Increased use of oil would reduce the excess caused by the collapse of Mexican petroleum exports.

Richardson Takes Command of U. S. Fleet

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The United States fleet changes command today. The new Commander is Admiral James Otis Richardson, native of Paris, Texas, who relieves Admiral Claude C. Bloch, a Kentuckian, who for two years has been the Navy's top man at sea.

Short Wave Replaces Wires To Link Radio Chain in Test

The first linking together of stations of a radio network by short wave, instead of by the customary telephone lines, which was undertaken last night, was "entirely successful," officials of the Yankee Network in Boston said today. Station W1XOJ near Worcester was connected for an hour with New York by means of the new short wave frequency modulation system invented by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong.

This milestone in the history of radiocasting was passed just 17 years after Boston's Station WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network, radiocast on Jan. 4, 1923, the first radio program sent over long distance wires from another city—a program originating in studios of WEAF, New York. That is recognized by Gleason L. Archer in his "History of Radio" as the first radio network program in history.

How Radiocast Worked

Last night's hour-long radiocast, originating in Yonkers, N. Y., was relayed by frequency modulation Station W2XAG to Major Armstrong's own Station W2XMN at Alpine, N. J. Relayed again from that point to W1XPW at Meriden, Conn., it was sent on once more to the Yankee Network's Station W1XOJ at Paxton, Mass.

Use of the new "static-free" frequency modulation system, technicians explained today, eliminates the necessity of various delicate adjustments and connections needed "to shut off the ordinary noise from telephone circuits." Last night's experiment, they said, reached "the perfection of natural sound."

The program originated in the living-room studio in the home of Carman R. Runyon of Yonkers. It contained orchestral music, with string and brass instruments, voice—both speech and song—and miscellaneous sound effects. All were transmitted perfectly, officials reported today.

Regular Schedule

The Yankee Network's frequency modulation Station W1XOJ, at Paxton, near Worcester, has been on a regular 16-hour daily radiocast schedule since July 24, 1939. It was the first station of this type in the country to go on a regular daily schedule.

John Shepard III, president of the Yankee Network, Inc., was so impressed by a demonstration of reception from Mr. Runyon's frequency modulation transmitter in Yonkers in 1936 that he applied to the Federal Communications Commission on June 15 of that year for authorization to construct Station W1XOJ.

The Armstrong frequency modulation network radiocast was a special experiment conducted to indicate the possibilities of linking stations by radio links as well as by land wires. At present there is a ruling of the Federal Communications Commission which permits reradiocasting only between standard radiocast stations. But the F. C. C. is considering reversing its rule to permit short wave programs to be picked up either on other short wave stations or standard radiocast stations.

Brookline Seeks Use Of Food Stamp Plan

The Brookline selectmen's welfare committee today approved the so-called food stamp plan for distribution of surplus commodities and made application to Federal authorities for its use in Brookline. About 1,500 recipients of welfare reside in the town, including those receiving old-age assistance and those on WPA rolls.

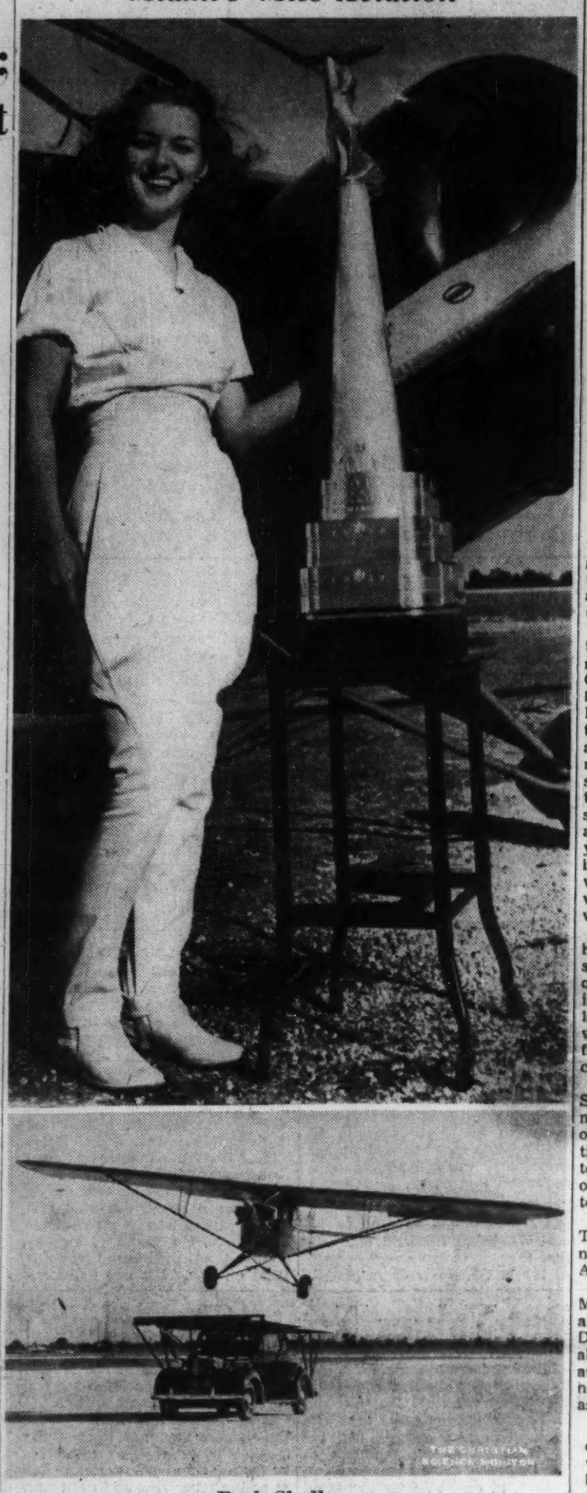
Under the plan the stamps are issued to relief recipients, and foodstuffs can be purchased by them at less than usual prices.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Jan. 6, 1940

The Week in Focus	2
Washington Sidelights	3
Education Page	6
News of Art, Music, and Theater	7
The Home Forum	8
"Great peace" [With Norwegian Translation]	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	12
Chess	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features Page	19
Movie Guide	19
Editorials	20
Weekly Magazine Section	
The Allies' Unseen Links With America	2
"Billy" Phelps of Yale	3
Russia Looks at Bessarabia	4
"Outward Sign of an Inward Grace"	5
The Communists Take to the Life Boats	6
The Name Is Tommy Atkins	7
Fifty Years of Moving Pictures?	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Miami's 'Miss Aviation'



Ruth Shelley

Miss Shelley holds a Government flying license as the result of setting a national woman's record after only seven days of flight instruction. In lower picture a small plane lands on a speeding auto.

Private fliers wing to Miami: Page 16.

Taft Explains How to Balance Federal Budget

Says increase in taxes is only alternative to ruinous deficits, defends spending.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — It never can be said that Presidential aspirant Robert A. Taft is waging an expedient campaign to win the Republican nomination.

Democrats and Republicans alike in Washington agree that this second-year Senator from the President-producing State of Ohio is revealing unorthodox and engaging candor on controversial issues and is effectively stalking ahead where the politically timid usually fear to tread.

Senator Taft's address before the Chicago Bar Association last night is a typical case in point. Concrete proposals to balance the budget, frank recognition that the Federal Government must continue to spend fully $7,000,000,000 a year, and a forthright recommendation that increased taxes should be levied as the only alternative to ruinous deficits are supposed to be "hot potatoes" for any politician to handle. The young Mr. Taft held them in his bare hands and asked his nation-wide radio audience if they wouldn't like to take hold of them with him.

Now the politically smart are habitually inclined to say that by such detailed declarations of opinions and policies Senator Taft is doing himself a large job of losing friends and influencing voters—influencing them away from his potential Presidential candidacy.

But that remains to be seen and Senator Taft is obviously determined to shun expediency and to offer uncautiously and unpretentiously his case to the people and to his party with bill of particulars on every combustible issue he can touch a match to.

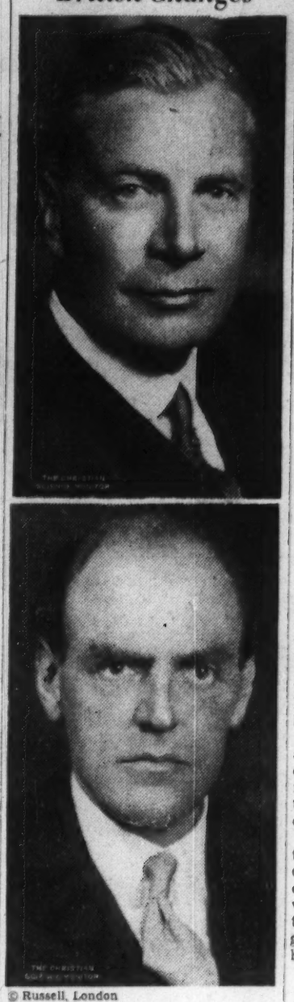
"MR. PRESIDENT," Senator Taft said in capital letters last night, "HERE'S HOW TO BALANCE THE BUDGET."

Mindful that only two days ago Mr. Roosevelt offered to Congress a budget which, from any New Deal standard, disclosed considerable economizing, Candidate Taft averred that the President still needed the advice for which he had asked, and here it was:

1. Any President, Republican or Democratic, must have the wish and the determination to balance the budget and must be willing to use his veto power fully to support his position. He asked Mr. Roosevelt to stop playing a game with Congress as

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

British Changes



© Russell, London

Oliver Stanley

(Above) Becomes the new Secretary of War, while

Sir John Reith

(Below) Takes post as head of the Ministry of Information.

Role of Peace Found Harder Than in 1914

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—It takes more courage to be a peacemaker in Europe today than in the midst of the World War.

That is the observation of Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, recently returned from a League executive meeting at Geneva.

A meeting like the peace congress of 3,000 women led by Jane Addams at The Hague in 1915 would be impossible anywhere in Europe today, due to strict travel and censorship regulations, Miss Detzer says.

League delegates from Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands, Finland, and Belgium were unable to get to Geneva to join British and French representatives because of passport and visa restrictions. Miss Detzer herself obtained a Swiss visa on condition that she would make no public statements in that country.

Must Find Basis

Long an advocate of federated world government as an instrumentality to permanent peace, the League, through its executive committee, came to the conclusion at Geneva that nations banding together would have to accept a basic definition of the rights of man before federated action could succeed.

"We were pleased to see that Mr. H. G. Wells came forth with the same idea about a week after we did," said Miss Detzer.

The Geneva group passed a resolution urging the President of the United States "to call a conference of all neutral countries having as its aim the putting forward of recommendations to the belligerent countries for the ending of conflict on such terms as will secure a just and durable peace."

Refugees Described

Generally credited with initiation of the Nye munitions investigation, the forerunner of the Neutrality Act, Miss Detzer came back from Geneva more determined than ever to urge Congress to let down immigration bars to European refugees. She said she found France, Switzerland, and other European countries so glutted with German and Spanish refugees, seeking safety, that they may not be able to carry on without aid from the United States.

So haunted with fear are many of the refugees that they have acquired a habit of whispering, Miss Detzer said. She recalled a League tea at which women refugees, despite their freedom in Geneva, were unable to keep their voices above a whisper.

Backed for Guild Head

NEW YORK (AP)—The Representative Assembly of the New York Newspaper Guild has seconded the nomination of Kenneth Crawford, Washington correspondent of the New York Post and The Nation, for President of the American Newspaper Guild.

Intimate Message from Washington

From Some Accounts the President's Message Didn't Have a Very Sweet Effect on the Germans in the U. S.—They Haven't Forgotten 1917

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An official of the German Embassy, encountered following the President's Message to Congress on the State of the Union this week, was greatly dejected. The message, he pointed out, didn't even contain a statement that the United States would stay out of the war. It only said that Americans "hoped and expected" to stay out. He felt that the tone of the message was bitterly anti-German in its general effect. It was only a matter of time, he feared, when the history of 1917 would repeat itself.

Such deep pessimism from the German point of view is certainly not justified by any immediately visible signs here. There is apprehension, surely, as to what will happen if a "terrific attack by land, air and sea . . . with all the ferocity and ruthlessness the Nazis have taught us to expect," as Lord Lothian put it in an address from the German point of view last night, should break out when the winter weather abates. Such a catastrophe is bound to be uncertain in its effect on public opinion here. But for the present, the belief is waxing rather than waning that the United States can stay out.

Nevertheless, the German's comment was illuminating. Reread the Roosevelt message with an eye to the German reaction, and it clearly stands forth as a document strongly critical of National Socialist policy, by implication, from start to finish. It is, in fact, a vigorous defense of one-sided neutrality. It is a statement of why the President, who believes that he has the country behind him, is, to use a commonplace but still vigorous phrase, neutral against Germany—that is, against the doctrines of force now expressed by Germany. This element in the speech was overwhelmed by many other more stentorian matters and deserves more than a blow of the eye.

No Beating About the Bush

"We must look ahead and see the possibilities for our children," the President said, "if the rest of the world comes to be dominated by concentrated force alone—even though today we are a very great and a very powerful nation. We must look ahead and see the effect on our own future if all the small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them, or become mere appendages to relatively vast and powerful military systems . . . if a large part of the rest of the world were compelled to worship a god imposed by a military ruler, or were forbidden to worship God at all; if the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear the facts . . . If they were deprived of the truth that makes men free . . ."

These statements, against the background of stiff increases in the national defense budget, are more than mere philosophizing. At the least, they represent a defense of the many acts "short of war" which the President and Congress have carried out against aggressors since the invasion of Poland.

At the most, they represent an attitude which might reconsider the degree to which the United States should support its chosen stake on the allied side, should the war take a wholly unexpected turn against Britain and France next spring. There is no sign that the President should be taken at other than his word when he set an outer limit to American intervention by saying that no one expects to ask the people to send boys to Europe to fight.

Neutrality Proves Its Elasticity

The acts short of war have by now assumed formidable proportions. Trade with Germany, despite the State Department's efforts to keep it open, has dried up to a trickle. Ships loaded with American aircraft, trucks, foodstuffs and a thousand other goods entering into the supply stream of a nation at war, are clearing American ports to allied destinations regularly. The State Department has placed liberal interpretations on the Neutrality Act where possible.

As recorded in these columns, it is even possible for credit out of the American Federal Reserve System to be made available to the Bank of England by an indirect but effective process and American ships can carry contraband except munitions to the very side doors of Europe for transshipment from ports just outside the combat areas to near-by Britain and France. "Cash and carry" have become in practice even more favorable to the Allies than generally had been expected.

Four months of war in Europe, then, have left the Roosevelt foreign policy in its outward aspects essentially where it stood at the outset. What might happen if Russia overcomes its setback in Finland, joins forces more tightly with Germany and presses on America's stake in the Far East, only the future may tell.

The move to compromise with Japan and even with Germany might then gain ground. But, for the present, even if Mr. Roosevelt is shifting toward center in domestic politics, even if expediency is coming to the fore, he continues in his foreign policy to stand vigorously on what he considers to be basic interests and values. What would happen in the case of a clear-cut allied defeat will in all likelihood not remain to be seen.

Saville R. Davis

British Shake-Up Shifts War Chief; Neutral Dilemma

How to help Finland without getting into war is the big issue for Scandinavia.

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 6—German pressure on Scandinavia not to allow the transit of Allied war materials to go through Sweden en route to Finland adds to the acuteness of the Scandinavian dilemma.

Every Swedish and Norwegian effort is being strained to help Finland without inviting an open break with either Soviet Russia or Germany. The grievous failure so far of Soviet arms in Finland has allayed the historically deep-seated apprehension of the Russian bear. But as the fear of Russia decreases the fear of Germany increases. And Denmark is practically prostrate before Germany and Russia.

Nevertheless Swedish volunteers are going daily to Finland. It is estimated that about 25,000 are already within Finnish borders, though not of course with any official Swedish recognition.

Allied help—indeed any help—to Finland is nowhere more appreciated than in Sweden. In fact most of the pro-Finnish appeals to the world emanate from the Swedes themselves. It can be taken for granted that transit facilities would be expedited, let alone afforded.

A German-Italian Question

How much aid has already passed over Swedish territory is unguessable. It is known that six old-model British airplanes have already gone this way to Finland. Also using Swedish air and rail transport facilities as already reported were two Italian planes.

This latter shipment gives a ludicrous touch to the German-Italian-Soviet relations. Actually it is believed that Germany itself afforded transit facilities over its own territory for these Italian planes. The machines are said to have come through Germany to Stralsund, and then were shipped to Sweden's Malmoe for assembly.

Other Italian planes, I understand, are still waiting in the German port for consignment. They were held up because of the publicity over the first shipment. At that time Moscow sent a sharp rebuke to Berlin, which then gave the order to hold up the remainder of the Italian consignment, according to information here.

Moreover, Germany still is trying to maintain its own trade relations with Finland. Of the Finnish products the Germans are taking timber, cellulose, and copper. Actually the Germans are running their own ally's blockade of Finland in order to keep up this valuable trade. How much material the warring Finns can spend is another matter. Certainly they would sell to Germany only for war goods.

Warning on Bases Reported

German pressure on Sweden is said to take the form of a warning that Allied help to Finland may involve the setting up of Allied bases on Scandinavian soil directed against Germany.

This form of pressure leads observers to three conclusions: One, Germany is taking the opportunity of reassuring its Soviet ally at a time when, in view of Finland's unaided successes, such reassurance would not help the Soviet anyway.

Secondly, Germany is making its reassurance sound anti-Ally rather than anti-Finn in view of the pro-Finn sentiment inside Germany. This end is likewise served by Germany's reputed threat that only the same kind of Allied help to Finland will be tolerated as was given or not given to Poland. Three, Germany is preparing to re-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Russia signs compact with Bulgaria — On war fronts there are few developments.

Britain, in a surprise cabinet shake-up, dropped War Minister Hore-Belisha and shifted the command of its Ministry of Information.

Russia signed a three-year trade agreement with Bulgaria; ratified a trade treaty with China and began commercial talks with a Japanese mission. The China treaty was concluded last June.

Balkan interest centered on discussions in Venice between Counts Galeazzo Ciano and Stefan Csaky, Foreign Ministers of Italy and Hungary.

Rumania will fight, King Carol announced, if Russia attempts to seize Bessarabia. He reviewed troops at the Bessarabian capital of Chisinau.

Finland expected to receive British Royal Air Force bombing planes, instead of American-made machines on British order, as efforts to speed Finnish aid were intensified.

On the fronts, both in Finland and along the Maginot line, no significant developments were reported.

Came as Surprise

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—The three important Cabinet changes announced here today receive a mixed reception from the British press and public. For although a Cabinet reconstruction has been expected for some time it was particularly not anticipated that this would include the retirement of Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha from the War Office.

The exchange of letters between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Hore-Belisha which is published today leaves little doubt that there was nothing voluntary about this move and that Mr. Hore-Belshia has been removed from office because of differences with the Army Council.

He has been succeeded by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and a Conservative Party wheel-horse.

New Minister of Information

In the other changes, the departure of Lord Macmillan from the Ministry of Information had been anticipated for some time. Although he was an outstanding jurist, he lacked the experience of press and publicity work essential for leading this overcriticized department of the Government.

Lord Macmillan's successor, Sir John Reith, had previous invaluable experience for the new job as former head of the British Broadcasting Corporation and in the chairmanship of the Imperial Airways. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, who succeeds Mr. Stanley as new President of the Board of Trade is the only one of the three new Ministers wholeheartedly welcomed as possessing qualities essential for his office.

Although not politically active, Sir Andrew has a strong reputation as an iron and steel lawyer.

Came as Big Surprise

There may have been good reasons for the shift in the War Ministry, with its sudden displacement of a Minister whose changes in the service had been swift and far-reaching.

But the public and press had been kept so little informed regarding developments in this case that it is not surprising that they should today in a large number

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Who's What on Congressional List Depends Much on Stars and Bars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—One of the most ticklish jobs in America is held by a man no one ever heard of publicly—the fellow who puts those tale-telling symbols beside the names of important people in the Congressional Directory. Of the symbols the directory has this to say:

"The asterisk designates those whose wives or husbands accompany them; the cross resignates those whose unmarried daughters in society accompany them; the two perpendicular lines designates those having other women with them."

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, for instance, has an asterisk and three crosses, which mean Mrs. Brown and three daughters go with him to official functions.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania has a pair of perpendicular lines. These mean he takes his two sisters.

Senator Elbert O. Thomas (D) of Utah has an asterisk, a cross and two pairs of perpendicular lines—his wife, daughter and a couple of other women.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, one of the city's young bachelors, has only the pair of perpendicular lines.

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, who seldom misses official social functions, has no symbol beside his name.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina has an asterisk and three sets of perpendicular lines.

Representative Fred J. Douglas (R) of New York has an asterisk for Mrs. Douglas and then the symbols that stand for a trio of other women.

Representative Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas has Mrs. Johnson and four other women.

In a number of cases such extra women are sisters, aunts or nieces. In some, they are women who count heavily on invitations.

The job of inserting the little symbols beside Washington names is packed with drawing-room dynamite. You can see the horrible implications of a single slip—one asterisk left off, for instance.

No wonder the public printer won't divulge the name of the man he trusts with the job.

The Week in Focus: Roosevelt Stresses Peace, Economy Before Congress

Murphy Goes to High Court; Jackson, Edison in Cabinet

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's two speeches to Congress this week, one at the opening session on the State of the Union, the other a day later on the budget, provided Americans with a preview of the issues that will occupy Congressmen until adjournment.

His first message concerned itself primarily with foreign affairs. The President's great desire was to have peace come to the world; and he made it plain that the United States was as interested in a world at peace as are the warring nations. When the right time comes, he intimated, Uncle Sam would not play the part of the Levite. America was and always would be part of the world family of nations, and no amount of ostrich head-burying could absolve the United States of its responsibility for peace as the greatest and richest nation on earth.

The President threw the full weight of his office behind Secretary Hull's trade treaty program, a significant action for two reasons: Mr. Hull is considered a more than likely presidential candidate; and Mr. Hull's Trade Treaty Act expires (unless renewed) this June.

All in all, the speech was the most conciliatory annual message of Mr. Roosevelt's entire presidential career, with its strong appeal for national unity, its avoidance of legislative proposals, its concern for world peace.

The theme song of the President's budget message was—economy. By reducing all major items except national defense, Mr. Roosevelt looked forward to a near low in New Deal deficits — only $1,716,000,000. Thus he hoped to avoid the debt ceiling of $45,000,000,000 — if only by a hairbreadth.

But experience with Roosevelt budget forecasts in the past leads one to question their ability to stand the test of time. Invariably they have been revised—upward. And indications in Washington are that Congress will again do its own juggling of the White House proposals.

Also Congress didn't "take" to the President's suggestion that new taxes be levied to meet emergency defense appropriations. No Congress enjoys upping taxes, and particularly one facing elections. So Congress is in something of a spot, with the debt limit hanging over its head and the spectre of new taxes to meet defense costs continually haunting it.

Cabinet, Court and Diplomatic Corps

President Roosevelt has done what few American Presidents have had the opportunity of doing—named five or more members to the Supreme Court. With the elevation this week of Frank Murphy from his Cabinet post of Attorney General to the Nation's highest tribunal the President attained the objective denied him two years ago when Congress refused to go along with him in remaking the Court. What he had failed to get by indirection time awarded him—a sympathetic Court.

Not that Frank Murphy—or the President's other appointments for that matter—is not an able and an earnest man. He proved his ability and humanity as Mayor, Governor, Philippine Commissioner and the Federal Government's chief attorney, although there was severe criticism of his conciliatory technique both in Manila and Detroit. Still the majority of the Court now is definitely liberal—a liberalism attained though in the traditional American manner than by a questionable resort to expediency.

To succeed Frank Murphy as Attorney General, the President named Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General. Mr. Jackson is another Roosevelt appointee who has "worn well" in Washington. To step into Mr. Jackson's shoes, the President named Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Another New Dealer—besides Robert Jackson—was raised this week to membership in the President's official family. Charles Edison, son of America's foremost inventor, was awarded the post of his former immediate superior, Navy Secretary Claude A. Swanson. All knew, however, that the Navy's Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, would continue to determine naval policy. Secretary Edison's first official act was to ask Congress to give the President in peacetime the powers that would be his in wartime. At week end Congress seemed in no mood to grant that request.

There were other appointments that meant new faces or the juggling of old ones in Cabinet and Consular service. Alvin J. Wirtz of Texas was named Undersecretary of the Interior; Daniel W. Bell made Undersecretary of the Treasury; John L. Sullivan given the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Grover Bennett Hill made Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Harry Slattery was formally nominated for Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration.

There were changes in America's Diplomatic Corps. James H. R. Cromwell was appointed Minister to Canada; George S. Messersmith, Ambassador to Cuba; John Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium; Henry Norweb, Ambassador to Peru; and Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State.

All of these appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.

Carlyle, Des Moines Register
It's a Pass!

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
In the Political Submarine Zone

Sykes, Philadelphia Ledger
The Dawn of Doubt

Soviet-Finnish War

The Soviet-Finnish War nudged closer to Europe's other war this week. Britain's Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Seeds, home on furlough, was said in some quarters to have a warning from Foreign Commissar Molotoff that British aid to Finland was worsening Soviet-British relations. Berlin, looking directly at Sweden and Norway, intimated it might have to "intervene" if Allied assistance to Finland assumed sizeable proportions.

Britain and France have been increasing their assistance to Finland—planes, guns and ammunition are moving northward via Sweden. Influential circles in each nation are advocating a full break with Russia and unlimited assistance to the fighting Finns. The more Russia fights, the less it can help Germany, they reason, and the more the Allies help Finland, the more neutral opinion veers to their cause.

The Finns, during the week, added to their string of victories over poorly-generaled Soviet troops. Reports from Finland's central waistline told how a Russian division at Lake Kianta was trapped, marooned for days while subzero weather and hunger took their toll, and then cut to pieces. Finnish ski troops have penetrated into Russian territory at four points.

Meanwhile, anti-Soviet feeling is increasing in Italy and Spain, and in the United States former President Hoover announced that donations to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., had reached the sum of $400,000 in 25 days.

Nazi-Allies War

Britain and Germany took steps this week to strengthen the most vulnerable spots in their respective armors.

Germany: In Germany Field Marshal Göring assumed supreme control of war industry. Germany, facing a powerful blockade, had decided to bring about the utmost concentration, under Nazi control, of everything pertaining to its economic war policies.

Britain: Britain in turn drastically revised its war cabinet. In a surprise shake-up War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha was replaced by Oliver Stanley of the Board of Trade. The head of the much-criticized Ministry of Information, Lord MacMillan, stepped out of that ticklish post as Sir John Reith, former head of the British Broadcasting system, stepped in. In another, but earlier, drastic move, Britain moved to place its farflung merchant fleet, Dominion shipping excluded, under government command and order.

Poland: From Angers, France, Premier of Poland in exile, General Wladislaw Sikorski, charged that the "irreparable negligence" of the last Warsaw Government caused Poland's defeat by Germany. The new Premier contended that Poland's last regime had failed both in making adequate military preparations and in preparing the nation politically and economically for battle.

Czech: More arrests in Bohemia and Moravia raised to nearly 1,000 the number of former Czechoslovak citizens who have been taken into custody by Germany's secret police. This time, former Czech Army officers, two journalists, and several Skoda munitions works officials were the ones suspected of conspiracy against the Reich.

Eire: By a vote of 82 to 9 Eire's Parliament — the Dail — gave the de Valera Government new emergency powers of "internment and detention." The Government now may intern without trial persons menacing the safety of the state.

Eire, at peace with Europe, has nearly been transformed into a military area, with soldiers holding bridges, searching cars and haycarts for concealed ammunition. Reason: the outlawed Irish Republican Army has threatened attack and possibly civil war.

U. S.-U. K. Relations

The graph of British-American relations has jogged now up, now down, since war began in Europe. Revelation of common peace aims, as evident in parallel aspirations for a dictator-free world expressed by President Roosevelt in his Congress message and the British Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, at Chicago this week, has swung the graph upward.

The downward curve has been caused largely by the irritating conflict between British insistence on policing the seas and American insistence on neutrality rights. On Tuesday, for example, the United States revealed that on Dec. 22 it had delivered a vigorous protest to Britain against detention and censorship of American mails on the high seas.

No reply has yet been received to this, nor to the American protest against violation of the American safety zone in the Admiral Graf Spee fight. On Friday, however, Britain made a limited concession in the case of another protest: that against British seizure of German exports on neutral ships. London announced that American firms may apply for exemption from liability to seizure, but that exemption will be granted "only in very exceptional circumstances."

The Dies Report

Many an American, at one time or another during the headline-making hearings of the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, has been disturbed by some aspects of its technique. There was too much hearsay testimony, too much recording of gossip, too much indiscriminate Red-baiting and wholesale smearing of groups and individuals. But time has apparently tempered the Committee's viewpoint. For with few exceptions, the Committee's report to Congress—including a review of its activities as well as a request for money to continue the probe—has been applauded as a temperate, tolerant exposition.

Both John L. Lewis and the overwhelming majority of his C. I. O. are exonerated from the charge of being Communists or Communist sympathizers. But 10 or 12 of the C. I. O.'s 48 unions are labeled as tinged with Red. These are listed, as well as a dozen other organizations referred to as Communist Party fronts. The fundamental democratic soundness of the American people is strongly attested to; and while the Hitler-Stalin embrace may have soured many an American fellow traveler on either Communism or Fascism or both, the Dies report claims part at least of the credit for deflating both brown and red Bolshevik bogeys in the United States.

Taft Replies

President Roosevelt has frequently challenged critics of his Administration's spending to tell him just what they would do—what they would pare, whom they would tax. One of his severest critics has been G. O. P. presidential prospect, Robert A. Taft.

This week Senator Taft offered the President a five-point program that he was confident would balance the budget in two years at around $7,000,000,000. It included such economy measures as elimination of bureaus; reduction in the number of Government employees; changes in the handling of relief, housing, agriculture, government loans; reduction in public works; and a critical examination of army and navy estimates. The only alternative was more taxes—or wild inflation which the Ohio Senator refused to consider.

Since the President offered Mr. Taft "a handsome prize" if he coulr show him how to balance the budget, it is now up to Mr. Roosevelt to reply.

War Puts Clothing Prices Up, But Values Not to Skyrocket

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Despite a rigid rationing system imposed over American needs by the British Government, the 1940 prices one will pay for woolen clothing are not likely to skyrocket several hundred per cent higher as they did in the World War—but they are going up.

Nearly every important human need of British subjects is now being doled out on a wartime economy basis—the new year has started with the unprecedented action of even issuing ration cards to dogs. But few Americans realize that they, too, are affected by the British wool control, a war agency in London, for the balance of their wool requirements this year.

Dr. Ian Ross, head of the International Wool Secretariat which seeks markets for Australian, New Zealand and South American wool (about half the world supply), predicted in an interview here that there would be no shortage this year despite unusual military requirements of warring nations.

Allaying fears of some American clothiers that Britain was holding up supplies as a profiteering move, Dr. Ross pointed out that the British wool control already had released 75,000 bales, as much as the United States imported in 1938-39, at only slightly increased prices.

"About 125,000 more bales probably will meet your 1939-40 requirements, and I think you will get it at prices that won't mean a great increase in the cost of clothes," said Dr. Ross.

Dealers in women's custom-made clothes, now made in this country as a result of the war, report prices are double what they were when such clothes were bought in Paris. But higher American labor standards are said to be chiefly responsible for this increase. Men's clothing and other wool apparel are reported to have increased only about 15 per cent.

Dealers say American fashion "dictators" have "played into the hands" of the British control by establishing an abnormal demand for imported fine wools. The far western States ordinarily produce a large proportion of America's wool needs but never enough.

Now American inventive genius, the dealers say, has opened new markets by producing printed wool voiles and thin wool fabrics as light as cotton for spring and even summer wear.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the British Queen gave impetus to the new vogue, they point out, when they wore British and American-made wool dresses, respectively, during the heat of last summer.

Dr. Ross said Australian growers, "who don't see why any wool should be held back," and the British manufacturers, "who don't know what they're going to get, are just as loud as Americans in protesting the British wool control."

He said he expected increased shipping of wool across the Pacific in American boats because of difficulties in reaching England. This may also divert the flow of Argentine wool to America, instead of England, he said.

Jobless With Genuine Smile Get Californian's Aid to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Some persons have golf for a hobby, or gardening. Some collect antiques. Lee Dexter Barnard, Manager of the Security Title Insurance & Guarantee Company here, has a hobby of putting other persons to work.

But that does not make him unpopular; quite the contrary.

Since 1929 he has placed about 460 young men and women in positions, and the only dividends he says he draws from it are the friendly smiles and greetings from his beneficiaries.

He never gives a job to a person who can't smile.

"I never stop at one interview," explains Mr. Barnard. "Instead of handing out an application blank to be filled on the spot, I merely ask a few questions, jot down a few notes and give job seekers an application to take home. When they bring it back, I have a real talk with them, find out traits of personality, habits, and above all their ability to be pleasant.

"I refuse, you see, to send an applicant who lacks a genuine smile to a prospective employer. I will not have forced smiles in my office, so why should I pass them on to others?

"I have as many interviews as seem necessary for the prospective employee, for myself and for the future employer. I keep a list of available employees for stenographic work or bookkeeping, and when some businessman calls me, I select the one I think would fill that particular place. If I have none that is perfectly suited, I offer him the best I have tentatively. That does not always prove a success. But usually I can find the right person."

Last February jobs seemed to be coming slowly, and applications piled up. Asking himself what to do next, Mr. Barnard decided to have some cards printed telling about his hobby.

A few requests for help and many letters of appreciation promising aid followed.

What might be called official recognition of this Santa Barbaran's hobby, which long has had warm and widespread admiration, came recently when Hal Styles of Los Angeles decided to establish a branch here of his "Help Thy Neighbor"—job finding service by means of radio. The group of employers he got together to start the branch unanimously elected Mr. Barnard as President.

Washington Record

The President:

Delivered address on the state of the Union at the joint session of Congress on the opening day.

Sent to Congress his budget message providing $8,424,000,000 for Government expenditure for 1941.

Nominated Frank Murphy as Justice of the Supreme Court; Robert Jackson as Attorney-General; Judge Francis Biddle as Solicitor General; James H. R. Cromwell as Minister to Canada; George S. Messersmith as Ambassador to Cuba; Breckenridge Long as Assistant Secretary of State; John Cudahy as Ambassador to Belgium; R. Henry Norweb as Ambassador to Peru, and Robert M. Scotten as Minister to the Dominican Republic.

The President also asked approval of several recess appointments: Charles Edison as Secretary of the Navy; Daniel W. Bell as Undersecretary of the Treasury; Alvin J. Wirtz as Undersecretary of the Interior, and Grover B. Hill as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Supreme Court:

In three decisive opinions affirms the validity of the far-reaching powers of the National Labor Relations Board.

Congress:

Opened the third session of the 76th session.

Academic Freedom Call by Dean Colm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Students and professors must protect academic freedom through aiding in the solution of today's vital problems rather than merely laying claim to the right to teach undisturbed, according to Dean Gerhard Colm of the graduate faculty of the New School for Social Research.

Issuing the school's second report since its establishment in 1933, Dean Colm outlined what academic freedom means to the group of 23 exiled teachers which makes up its faculty, and said they had accordingly sought to identify themselves as completely as possible with American life and institutions.

The number of students at the New School has increased from year to year, rising from 153 in its first fall term in 1933 to 426 this past fall, he said. Members of the faculty have been invited to teach for terms and full academic years at Harvard and Yale universities and at Claremont College in California, while others have been called in as consultants to officials in Washington, he added.

Pennsylvania Sheriff Never Made an Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Sheriff William Thomas retired from office in Luzerne County on Jan. 1 with a unique record. During four years of service he never made an arrest for any crime in a county which has been noted for its industrial disputes, and which, during his term of office, had two newspaper strikes, numerous textile difficulties and several strikes in the mines.

First Quantity Output Of Bleached Sulphite

RICHMOND, Va. — Rayonier, Inc., has begun shipments of bleached sulphite from its new mill at Fernandina, Fla., the first time in the history of the wood pulp industry that bleached sulphite in commercial quantities is being made from southern pine, the company has announced.

The new southern mill cost $8,000,000. The company's other mills are in the State of Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Hughes Put At Top of Liberty Champions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, head the honor roll for 1939 selected by The Nation, liberal weekly magazine. Mrs. Roosevelt is honored for "refusing to be intimidated by the Dies Committee, and its champions; for her helpful interest in the problems of young men and women; and for her quiet, intelligent, and dogged defense of democratic principles throughout the year." Mr. Chief Justice Hughes was cited, for "extending the protection of the Fourteenth Amendment to the freedom of expression as exemplified in the Hague case and in the handbill ordinance decisions." Thirty-two individuals and organizations were on the magazine honor roll.

Others were the Friends Service Committee, the Foster Parent Plan for War Children, Raymond Gram Swing and Elmer Davis, radio commentators; Maury Maverick, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, "for making an important political comeback, for upholding civil rights, and for successfully withstanding an unscrupulous attempt to wreck his official career"; Claude Bowers, now Ambassador to Chile, "for the loyalty to democratic principles which characterized his career as Ambassador to the Spanish Republic"; Culbert Olson, Governor of California, "for freeing Tom Mooney, and for the vigorous part he played in obtaining the liberation of Warren K. Billings"; Senator Robert Wagner and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, "for their generous and persistent efforts to gain American shelter for the refugee children of Europe."

Also Spaulding Frazer and Morris Ernst, for their services as counsel for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the Hague case; Grenville Clark, "for the splendid brief amicus curiae he submitted as chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the American Bar Association"; W. Calvin Chestnut, Judge of the Federal District Court of Baltimore, for his decision "requiring the payment of the same wages to Negro teachers as to white," and Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom and W. A. C. Hughes Jr., counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who argued the case; the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee and Senator Elbert Thomas; Arthur Eggleston, columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle; Caroline Pratt, founder of the City and Country School; John Steinbeck, author of "The Grapes of Wrath," and Carey McWilliams, author of "Factories in the Field"; Carl Sandburg, "for his massive and definite study of Lincoln and his times"; William Saroyan, playwright; Edward A. Doisy, Louis F. Fieser, P. J. Hanzlik, A. J. Lehman and A. P. Richardson.

10,000 Properties On Tax Sale List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—In one of the largest sales of properties ever held in Pennsylvania 10,000 parcels will go under the hammer on Jan. 25 to be sold for taxes owed to Luzerne County and the township, borough, and school districts within it.

The sale will be conducted by the office of County Treasurer John Wallis under provision of laws passed by the State Legislature in 1931 and 1939 and will be made for taxes owed for 1930 and previous years.

Provisions are made for delinquent owners to make payment and retire the properties from the sale. The first notice of the sales covered 24 solid pages of newspaper advertisements.

SPECIAL!
SOCIETY BRAND
MEN'S SUITS
$34.75
Regularly $40
BLACH'S
FAIR AND SQUARE FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SILVER
for the bride
Kirk — Gorham
Wallace — Towle
Watson — and many others
BROMBERG'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Jan. Sales
Silks
Linens
worthy values
Burger-Phillips
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Carry Most All Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

INSURED
SAFETY for your SAVINGS, plus income
CURRENT DIVIDEND
4% per annum
Birmingham Federal Savings & Loan Assn.
2028 First Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

AUTHORIZED SALES and SERVICE | HOUSE OF SERVICE SINCE 1908
BUICK CADILLAC CHEVROLET | PONTIAC LA SALLE
DRENNEN MOTOR CAR CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

4% SAVINGS 4%
CURRENT RATE
Liberal earnings assured. Chartered and supervised by the United States Government. Every account federally insured (to $5000).
Earnings Paid or Compounded Semi-Annually January 1st-July 1st
ACCOUNTS BY MAIL HANDLED PROMPTLY
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASS'N
BIRMINGHAM 116 N. 21ST ST. ALABAMA

Your Dishes Washed IN A JIFFY!
And NO WATER Touches YOUR HANDS
Want to make dishwashing a pleasure? Want to keep your hands soft and white? Then get a Friendly Dishwasher. Just arrange your dishes in the drainer, turn on the hot water—and wash dishes with a forceful, sudsy spray, always hotter than your hands could stand. Rinse with clear hot water—dishes and silver are clean. Special mop and brush attachments for hard-to-clean pieces. So simple a child could operate it. Price $12.95 delivered free in N. E. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for free booklet, "No More Dishwasher Hands."
Friendly Service Co., G. M. Bonney
Sales Agent, 41 Manchester Road
Brookline, Mass. Tel. Longwood 0641

Sears
GOLD SEAL
COLDSPOT
NOW ONLY
$125
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Everything For Your Car
Batteries—Vulcanizing
Road Service and
Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tires
Gasoline—Oil
Accessories—Radios
Goodrich Silvertown, Inc.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Adventists Ask Withdrawal Of Roosevelt Envoy to Vatican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Outright withdrawal of the appointment of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's personal representative at Vatican City is sought by the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, one of several large and influential Protestant groups which have entered protests to the White House.

While the objective to the President's collaboration with Pope Pius XII is agreed to be a worthy one, the spokesman for the Adventists, Dr. J. L. McElhany, affirmed that the method violates the American principle of separation of church and state and that only cancellation of the appointment will safeguard that principle.

Mr. McElhany indicated that he was most concerned lest this tentative approach to Vatican City as the combined religious and political headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church should lead to formal recognition of the Holy See and expressed the conviction that there were numerous straws in the wind to give cause for that apprehension.

Resumption of Relations

"If we may accept as authentic the reports regarding your proposal," Dr. McElhany said, "the Vatican and also the diplomatic representatives here in Washington regard your action as laying the foundation for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican.

He cited a Rome cable in the Washington Post of Dec. 24 which stated: "While Vatican quarters observed cautiously that Taylor's mission was limited, it was felt in these circles that it might eventually prove a step toward resumption of diplomatic relations."

He cited an Associated Press dispatch of the same date, reading: "Although diplomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican are not thus fully established, it was considered in diplomatic circles here (Washington) to be a step in that direction."

"As a religious body, Seven-Day Adventists are firm believers in the American system of civil government, based upon the principle of a total separation of church and state," Dr. McElhany's letter stated.

Each in Own Sphere

"We do not believe that the state should be dominated by the church, or that the church should be dominated by the state, but that each should be entirely free and untrammeled in its own sphere. The baneful efforts to intermingle the affairs of politics and religion are clearly revealed in history.

"When our system of government was established by the founding fathers, there was a struggle over the question of whether there should be an established church or whether the church should be free from state control. In the struggle which took place in Virginia and which led to the disestablishment of the church, James Madison prepared that memorable document, "A Memorial and Remonstrance Addressed to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia." He stated:

"'It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties. We hold this prudent jealousy to be the first duty of citizens, and one of the noblest characteristics of the late revolution. The freemen of America did not wait until usurped power had strengthened itself by exercise and entangled the question in precedents. They saw all the consequences in principle and they avoided the consequences by denying the principle. We revere this lesson too much soon to forget it.'

Injurious to Both

"Some years later this same national leader in writing to Edward Everett laid down this principle: 'Religion is not in the purview of human government. Religion is essentially distinct from government, and exempt from its cognizance. A connection between them is injurious to both.'

"We believe that the United States has come to occupy its present position of influence and power among the nations largely as a result of the cherishing of these fundamental principles, and that the only safe path is to continue to maintain these exalted ideals.

"For a brief time the experiment was tried by our Government of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but fortunately, we believe, was later abandoned. We do not believe it is your intention to attempt the establishment of a state church by sending a representative to the Vatican, but with James Madison we believe that we should see the consequences in the principle and avoid the consequences by denying the principle. As the head of our Government, your acts and those of any representatives you may appoint, may be fairly regarded as official acts. We, therefore, believe no step should be taken that would favor or honor one religious organization above another.

"The danger in this act is what it may eventually lead to. All other questions aside, it is evident that the Pope's appeal for universal peace is not based on the fact that he is the head of a sovereign state, but rather on the fact that he is the head of a great world-wide religious organization. His power and authority grow out of his relationship to the spiritual organization of which he is head. As innocent, seemingly, as is this proposal, and as worthy as is the cause of peace, to enter upon a course that may lead to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Papacy is to work contrary to the principles that led to the disestablishment of all state church organizations in the early history of this country.

No Precedent for U. S.

"Religion as represented by the various religious organizations, continues to prosper in this country without state recognition or support. The history of the past serves as a warning against combining of religious and political organizations to serve either political or religious ends. The door which even in principle is likely to lead eventually to establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States Government and any religious organization whatsoever, should never be opened. What other nations or rulers have done in establishing diplomatic relations with the Vatican should not be regarded as a precedent by the United States Government.

"In your capacity as the Chief Executive of our country, you represent every American citizen regardless of creed or religious affiliation. The representatives you appoint likewise become the representatives of every citizen.

"We know, Mr. President, that there are many of your fellow citizens who, while recognizing the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church as a great religious force in the world, do not, on principle, believe that the United States should be represented at the Vatican. In your laudable efforts for peace we believe you can be assured of far more united support from the people of this country who are with or without religious affiliations if you refrain from sending such a representative.

"In behalf of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, I, therefore, appeal to you to withdraw the appointment of a personal representative to the Vatican, and thereby safeguard the principles of separation of church and state."

The Adventists began their letter by telling Mr. Roosevelt that they believed "in following the admonition of Scripture to pray for those in authority over us. As the honored Chief Executive of our country, we pray that you may be guided by the providence of an all-wise God. We believe that all Christians should join in this."

Whether the President will take public notice of the several letters of protest over the Vatican appointment from large church bodies has not yet been made known. Thus far he has not gone beyond the statement made in his behalf by Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, that Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Papacy.

'Cart Wheels'

Photograph by Rolf Tietgens at N. Y. Exhibition

New York Photograph Exhibit Shows Trend in Camera Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—A group of striking photographs by Rolf Tietgens is today on view at the New School for Social Research here, where the show will continue through Jan. 17.

Mr. Tietgens' aim is to capture moods on film. He is interested in "what lies beyond the object," and a brilliant use of technique and experimental devices have enabled him to succeed.

A wide variety of moods and feeling are conveyed in the pictures he has on view, ranging from scenes on the New York waterfront to beaches in other ports. One of the most striking of these is called "The Sea Is Dark," a picture of a long, curving pier, with bulkheads looming white against black water.

Gaiety and humor is strikingly brought out in another of his pictures, called "Afternoon on an Island," showing a young man in an amusing, carefree attitude on a deserted beach. Another of his striking pictures shows a fireworks display which nightly featured the New York World's Fair.

A native of Hamburg, Germany, Mr. Tietgens came to the United States in 1933 and studied photography in Chicago, Ill. In the summer of that year, he viewed the country with his camera, traveling on foot and by motorbus and by train—when he could afford it. The Southwest held for him great fascination. There was nothing like it in Europe. He was delighted with the Indians and the cowboys, and the landscape, with its unusual rock formations and desert plains, made rich material for his imaginative camera.

While in New Mexico, Mr. Tietgens took part in the excavation of Indian ruins being carried on under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Subsequently, two books of his photographs were published in Germany, one of the Indians of Santa Fe, the other of industrial and shipping scenes in Hamburg.

Mr. Tietgens talked of commercial art in the United States.

"I believe that standards in commercial art are higher in the United States than they are in Europe," he said. "There, everything must have the sharpest definition; first-rate technique is essential. I believe that the scope American industry constantly strives for could be expressed in photography by the use of "montage" (background and embellishment). A bonafide photograph of some object on a beach may be attractive, but the same picture, made with aid of a pastepot and scissors, can produce astonishing dramatic effects beyond the range of a single lens."

Since his return to the United States last winter, Mr. Tietgens has held a one-man show at Princeton University and has exhibited at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum and the Kodak Exhibit at the New York World's Fair. His picture, "Landscape Dream," won first prize in the current issue of the magazine, U. S. Camera.

Mr. Tietgens wants to become an American citizen and to portray the drama in this country which, he holds, native Americans often pass by as commonplace.

U. S. Ambassador to Vatican Is Declared Envoy of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—President Roosevelt, in his address to the second session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, clearly defined the peace policy of the United States and definitely instructed his Ambassador-at-Large to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor, regarding the "minimum terms" acceptable to this country, in the opinion of Louis Waldman, nationally-known liberal lawyer and Chairman of the National Council for Social Democracy.

Mr. Waldman was one of three speakers at a hypothetical peace conference held at the New School for Social Research here last night. Others were Philip Guedalla, British author and lecturer, and Jean-Yves le Branchu, lecturer on economics at the University of Paris. Dr. Ernest Meyer, formerly First Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, who is not in accord with Hitler policies, will speak tonight.

Mr. Waldman characterized President Roosevelt's Message to Congress as "welcome, because it was timely and fortunate; because it constituted explicit instructions to Mr. Taylor, who certainly cannot now commit the United States in his Vatican talks to any premature efforts to promulgate peace on Hitler's terms."

Reassuring to Liberals

"Mr. Roosevelt now allays the fears of many American liberals who felt that the appointment of Mr. Taylor was playing into the hands of Hitler," he said. "He becomes definitely a messenger of peace on terms that will not recognize Hitler's dominance or the dominance of any dictator force."

Mr. Waldman quoted President Roosevelt in support of his premise that the Nation's peace policy had been established, recalling that, without naming the countries, the President plainly asserted that the Allies must come out of the war victorious if the American people were to be satisfied. He quoted the President that "the future world would be a shabby and dangerous place if it is ruled by force—force is the hands of a few"—and interpreted this as indicating the Administration was against Germany and Russia and holds this country has a "direct interest in the outcome of the war."

Mr. Waldman listed six points upon which, as far as the United States was concerned, any European peace must be based. They were:

Six Points of Peace

1. Disarmament — necessary to satisfy the American wish to be a non-military nation.

2. World-wide adoption of the American "Good Neighbor Policy." There must be no more power politics. Democratic relations must be maintained between all nations.

3. Security for individuals as well as nations.

4. International free trade, a peace that does not envisage a democratic Europe, a democratic trade between all nations, is a peace that will breed future wars.

5. The economic and cultural rights of our nationals must be maintained in Europe.

6. Opportunities for a broader economic and social life than now exist must be brought to all peoples.

French-British Views

Mr. Guedella represented the British people as being chiefly concerned with world safety and declared that a "just peace must create a system in which crime does not pay."

Mr. Le Branchu said the French people wanted peace.

"The entire French foreign policy is directed to nothing more than securing the right of our own way of life," he asserted. "The people, as well as individual nations, need a new bill of rights to protect them against certain abuses."

Mr. Le Branchu stressed the French view of the need of setting up autonomous groups.

"The United States of Europe cannot be accomplished right away," he added, "but groups of states can be formed for mutual co-operation and support. Out of these may grow in time the united Europe we all desire. If we build a peaceful Europe, that will be an enormous step toward a peaceful world. If we had not this hope, the world would not be worth living in."

G. O. P. 25-Cent Repast To Rival Jackson Feast

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—As a counter attraction to the $25-a-plate Jackson Day dinner of Indiana Democrats Jan. 8 the Republicans are going to have a 25-cent milk and cracker feast honoring Abraham Lincoln.

Ralph Hamill, Chairman of the Young Republicans of Marion County, explained the holding of a Lincoln meeting in January this way:

"With all this date changing on the calendar we have a sneaking suspicion they might change Lincoln's Birthday or even eliminate it. For that reason we decided to hold this meeting on Jackson Day, which we know good and well the Democrats won't change."

Bacon and Beans Party

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Now it's a "bacon and beans party." Petitions are in circulation for a full slate of candidates with that designation in Essex County, largest in the State. The platform calls for weekly payments of $20 to everyone 55 years of age or older.

Labor Board Defends Stand As Peacemaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The National Labor Relations Board is promoting industrial peace and averting potential strikes, declares J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board in its fourth annual report issued here. The Board disposed of 6,569 cases involving the rights of more than 1,000,000 workers in the past fiscal year. Statistics offered show no partiality by the Board as between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor unions; they show a continued success of the Board before the courts, and indicate, according to the defense by Mr. Madden, that it is promoting harmony and industrial peace.

The Board's 1939 achievements in arbitration, according to Mr. Madden, showed "progress toward universal acceptance of the collective bargaining procedure as the basis of American industrial relations."

"Selection by American workers of their own representatives under government supervision," the report said, "provides an encouraging demonstration of industrial democracy, in the face of a world trend to the contrary. I believe this will some day be recognized as one of the greatest contributions of our times. Its full fruits are not yet discernible."

Mr. Madden asserted that:

1. The Board reduced organizational strikes;

2. Kept wage and hour strikes to a moderate level;

3. Averted 143 strikes involving 25,276 workers in the fiscal year.

He denied partiality between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. The latter filed 4,176 cases and the former 5,025 cases in the fiscal year. In 43 controversial bargaining cases the Board upheld the A. F. of L. in 16, the C. I. O. in 19, and both partially in seven and dismissed one. The Federation won 262 elections, and the C. I. O. 260.

New Zealand Bans Imports of U. S. Cars

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP)—New Zealand Jan. 5 banned imports of American automobiles for the first six months of 1940. W. Nash, Customs Minister, explained the restriction was imposed to assist in preserving sterling funds.

Washington Sideglances

The Student Union and Mrs. Roosevelt—Some wish she'd leave the train—Annual reports straggle in—Movies in the White House—Mickey still has President—A deficit item—And Borah's 'Why.'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Fellow Traveler: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to explain away the American Student Union's refusal to condemn Soviet Russia as an aggressor in Finland aroused one normally-liberal Washington correspondent. "I wish she'd get wise," said he. "All the other 'fellow travelers' have left the train, but she's still on."

The Student Union was described in the Dies Committee report this week as a "Communist Party front."

To Congress Assembled: This is the season for annual reports.

Whenever Congress passes a law setting up a new department or agency, it puts in a clause requiring a report from it once a year—as part of the American system of executive and legislative checks and balances.

The reports now straggling up to Congress cover the fiscal year 1939 which ended last June 30. The thickest run about 200 pages.

Only the State Department is exempt from making an annual accounting to Congress, because of the secret nature of much of its activity. It is still making public the mass of correspondence with foreign nations during the World War.

Mickey, the Triumphant: The Roosevelt family counted on the movies to do much of their entertaining for them during the holidays just passed.

Pictures they saw included "Gone With the Wind" (which lasted until 2 a. m.), "We Are Not Alone," and "The Right to Live," a new documentary film the New Deal is putting out to stir up interest in a national health program.

But best of all, Mrs. Roosevelt reveals, the President enjoys Mickey Mouse, unrivaled star of the screen in the second floor White House corridor.

Looking Backward: So absorbed was Congress and the newspapers with President Roosevelt's new economy budget that little attention was paid to a Treasury announcement the same day:

"The Government ended the first six months of this fiscal year with a deficit more than half that estimated by President Roosevelt for the entire year."

Deeds Not Words: When President Roosevelt took a "dig" in his annual message at Senator Borah's "private sources of information" that told him last summer there would be no war in Europe, everyone looked around for the Senator. But he wasn't there. Later he explained why.

"It's dangerous to listen to Mr. Roosevelt because he could recite an example in algebra and make it interesting," he said. "So when I want to know what he said I sit down and read it."

Road to Fame: Frank Murphy, newly-named Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will be the only one of the nine members who has served on a lower court.

The other members all worked their way up in Government service, as college professors, or in private legal practice. Mr. Justice Frankfurter declined nomination to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1932, preferring to remain at Harvard.

Mr. Murphy served seven years as judge of the Recorder's Court in Detroit before he shot upward in his political career.

Green Urges Shoe Labor To Join A. F. of L. Union

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, appealing to Endicott Johnson shoe employees to join an A. F. of L. Union, said Jan. 5 the Congress of Industrial Organizations is "dominated by a Communist clique" and "is a failure."

Speaking to workers whose employer pioneered in personnel profit-sharing, Mr. Green urged support of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union at the election Jan. 9 to determine a collective bargaining agent.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the vote to establish whether the 18,000 employees wish to be represented by the United Shoe Workers Union of the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. union, or neither.

Browder a Candidate

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Browder, indicted head of the Communist Party in the United States, was named his Party's candidate Jan. 5 for the House from the 14th New York Congressional District to fill the unexpired term of Representative William I. Sirovich, Democrat, who passed on Dec. 17. Mr. Browder is awaiting trial on an indictment alleging passport violations.

Desirable Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church
191 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
7 rooms and bath. Suitable for guest house. Hardwood floors throughout. Steam heat. 5 rooms with running water. Rent includes refrigeration and electricity for lighting.
Other apartments 1 to 5 rooms
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24a Clearway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE
OF BOSTON
51 Carver Street (Incorporated 1899)
Founded for the rescue and relief of suffering animals. Supported by membership fees and bequests.
WILL YOU HELP?

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time

Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

BOOK MARKERS
Transparent, have clear, permanent figures hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set 25 cents
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

1940 Edition
THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all newsstands
20c by mail
34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

IT'S PLAYTIME IN FLORIDA
GO BY SEA!
Go south aboard a large American luxury liner . . . rest and play all the way. It's the pleasant way to travel and the least expensive, too, for the low fares include grand meals and comfortable accommodations. Sail from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Norfolk to:—
MIAMI or JACKSONVILLE
Also, a selection of delightful all-expense tours to Florida, Nassau and Cuba. Low rates for your auto.
NOW! REGULAR SAILINGS—MIAMI TO NASSAU.
For information, apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk, Newport News, or any railroad ticket agent, or any authorized tourist agency.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

MIAMI, FLA.
Grandma's Kitchen
108 S. E. First Avenue
(Ground Floor, Y. W. C. A.)
Grandma's the most thoughtful person
It doesn't matter whether you are there for breakfast, luncheon or dinner—you'll always find the portions large, the food tastier, and the prices always a little bit under.

Coming to Miami Beach?
Write or See
Lieut. Col. Walter Gullion
or
W. Street Russell
with
MARION BUTLER, Realtor
1616 ALTON ROAD
SALES RENTALS

HATS Nordell's
Miami's largest shop of distinctive millinery has a modern sister shop on fashionable Lincoln Road
MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH

NASSAU, BAHAMAS
Sole Agents for
LIBERTY of LONDON
Linton Tweeds Rodier Fabrics
In addition to books, we carry Belgian laces and linens, Irish linens, pottery and glass, novelties and stationery. A RENTAL LIBRARY containing the latest fiction is maintained.
THE ISLAND BOOKSHOP
Miami Orders Filled

WHILE IN MIAMI
RENT A CAR
and Drive It Yourself
Rentals by day, week or month. All cars insured. Reasonable rates.
KNAUS U DRIVE IT
1306 N. E. Bayshore Court
Phone 28318 Night Phone 25358

MIAMI
Complete Car Service
EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributor of
NORWALK Full 5 Ply SAF-T-TIRES
Presto-lite BATTERIES
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
United Motors Service and General Auto Repairs
LUBRICATION — WASHING — POLISHING
1901 N. E. Second Avenue, Miami Phone 2-7532

The LITTLE FARM
Miami's Market Unique
Groceries Meats-Fish Vegetables Soda Shop
WE INVITE you to inspect our modern poultry houses and vegetable gardens, where Gold Seal eggs, broilers and vegetables are produced.
The LITTLE FARM
8370 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami

● A Federally chartered institution whose dual purpose is: (1) To help people own their homes eventually free of debt and (2) to provide the safest and most profitable "thrift investment" in existence today.
INSURED
Chase FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN Association
MEMBER FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM
1111 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach — Resources over $3,000,000

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors
When your shopping, school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor
Call MIAMI 3-2445
9 a. m. - 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor
The Christian Science Monitor 1230 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

INDIAN RIVER TREE RIPENED
ORANGES
GRAPEFRUIT — TANGERINES
MARMALADES — JELLIES — PECANS
1-3/5 bushel mixed box $5.75
4/5 bushel mixed box $3.00
Write for information on special packs, with jellies, pecans, etc.
GARVEY GROVES
Melbourne, Florida

War's Queerness Told By Russian Prisoners

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOENSUU, Eastern Finland, Jan. 6—The manner in which Russians are taken off to fight the Finns in many cases without a hint as to where they are going or as to the nature of their errand becomes only too clear if one talks to those taken prisoner by the Finnish army.

The testimony of these men shows the attempts made to stimulate some war enthusiasm among the apathetic soldiers, once they have arrived at the front, by stories of Finnish cruelty.

The prisoners in the eastern sector were far superior to those on Karelian isthmus whom I saw—these were picked troops composed of Moscow and Leningrad workers with sprinkling of collective farmers. The majority had been mobilized in September and had seen service in Poland.

After conclusion of the Polish campaign part were discharged, but others were transferred to the Leningrad district and to districts near the Finnish border.

"They never told us anything before then," said a typical younger from a Leningrad steel factory. "In October we all expected to go home, but then they started issuing winter clothing so we knew we were in for it. After that they loaded us into freight cars and took us to Petrozavodsk—capital of Soviet Eastern Karelia. Early in December we went on in motortrucks. This time we were told what we were going for."

Signs Told Situation

"Were you told before then where you were going and what for?" I asked.

"No, but we ourselves guessed when we saw frontier markers and road signs in foreign language."

"Didn't they say that Finland threatened Leningrad or that Finns had attacked the Soviet Union?"

"We heard something of the sort over the radio, but we didn't believe it. We have lived on friendly terms with Finland for 20 years. Anyway everyone knows there are only 3,500,000 Finns."

"Didn't your political commissar tell you that you were going to free the Finnish people from capitalist oppression?—that the Finns had revolted?" I put in.

"We got plenty of that kind of stuff in Poland," said the youth. "We weren't greenhorns in our regiment. Our regimental political commissar learnt to save his pretty speeches for his reports to his higherups. The men in the ranks were ignored, unless they started arguing. Arguments are dangerous; they start people thinking, and thinking is bad for discipline. When there was fighting to be done our political commissar pulled in his horns and kept out of sight while the commander gave the orders."

Dual Role of Commissars

More than once in my conversation with Russian rank and rifle soldiers I came across this contempt for political commissars who in the curious Soviet Army system have dual control through their function as "chaplains" of the Communist doctrine and police observers to report on the conduct of the military authorities.

A Soviet flier whom I questioned told me that every bombing plane crew includes one Communist Party member, usually the pilot, who is responsible primarily not to the flight commander but to the political commissar. This dual control is a source of constant friction and there is a certain comradeship between men and lower officers as fellow sufferers from the same system of police surveillance.

It was important to note that these prisoners on the eastern front near Aglajaervi are from picked Soviet divisions. The prisoners have a noticeable apathy toward Soviet aims. They say they are "entirely out of sympathy with the present war."

A Sudeten German

One prisoner was a young Sudeten German from Karlsbad who had migrated to Russia with his family in 1931 as a mere child. Like others he and his family were forced to take Soviet citizenship.

Prior to mobilization in September he told me he had never handled a gun. He said that out of 60 men in his freight car only 30 had any knowledge of firearms.

During the fighting he had managed to get rid of his gun without firing one shot. He lay concealed in a thicket until the chance came to give himself up to the Finns. He stated that there were many helpless foreigners in the Red forces, mostly Germans, Czechs, and Austrian political emigrés, but he had seen no sign of a Red "Finnish Corps."

Russian prisoners seemed surprised at the humane treatment accorded them and especially at the food. "We get butter three times a day," one said with awe in his voice. As we visited their forces one prisoner greeted the officer escorting us with friendly shouts of "Dgadga" — meaning "uncle" in Russian. It appeared that some days before he had given himself up to this officer.

Warned Not to Surrender

A young Moscow textile worker, captured on the eastern front near Tolvajaervi told me: "Our political commissars warned us again and again to shoot ourselves rather than be taken prisoner. They gave a lurid account of what would happen to us if we fell into Finnish hands."

He continued that after three days in that frozen wilderness you didn't care what happened. Most of the Russian prisoners I talked to had surrendered in full expectation that they would be killed. In the Tolvajaervi sector, for days after a battle, individual Russian soldiers would come out of the woods and throw themselves on their knees before the first Finnish patrol they encountered.

Apart from the younger soldiers there are peasants in their forties here who stare morosely, scarcely taking their gaze from the ground. One of them had been attending the horses in a baggage train and had received no warm clothing like the others. He was in a state of alarm at the thought that he might never see his wife and six children back in Russia. "They took me straight from the field for the army. I scarcely had time to say goodby," he said.

In a separate room to one side was a young lieutenant. In reply to questions he professed little knowledge of causes for the war beyond the official Soviet version. He was also ignorant as to conditions in Finland, saying he remembered learning sometime somewhere during his seven years of schooling that Finland was "a bourgeois democratic republic."

I inquired whether he believed the official version of the war.

He answered, "It's not my job to have opinions but to execute orders."

When I asked whether he was a party member, he replied, "I was formerly, but our rules say that if you are captured you are no longer a party man."

Somewhere in Finland

© International

Child Refugees From War Zone Find Sanctuary

Evacuated from their homes on the Karelian Isthmus when it became apparent that the Red Army invasion would strike first at that point, these Finnish children have found a safe haven in a Finnish town near the Swedish border. They are cared for by women volunteers.

Canadian Boy Hero of Flames

WARREN, Ontario (AP)—Dashing through flames, Leo Bibeau guided his mother and two sisters safely out of their burning home Jan. 5, dropped two younger children from the second story into waiting arms below and then jumped safely into the snow with the baby in his arms.

Joseph Bibeau, father of the family, had gone to work when the house caught fire.

Russia's Gibraltar in the North Developed as Industrial Area

By the Associated Press

With Russian troops fighting against the Finns only 300 miles to the west, Russia's Gibraltar—the Kola Peninsula—has taken on a sudden increase in importance.

Jutting out east from the top of the Scandinavian Peninsula and dominating Russia's far northern seaports, this 50,000-square-mile area north of the Arctic Circle not only guards most of Russia's western trade, but is one of the Soviet's newest developed areas.

Millions of tons of apatite ore, source of superphosphates, have been dug out of this territory which is about the size of New England. In peacetime, superphosphates are the richest of fertilizers for farm crops. In war, they become the highest of explosives.

Modern hydroelectric power stations in a region most of the world thinks of as a white wilderness constitute one of Russia's biggest developments in this region. One waterfall on the Niva River has been hitched up to supply light and power to the cities of Kirovsk and Monchegorsk. Another serves Murmansk. Electrification has even been started on the Murmansk railway.

Deposits Close to Leningrad

Kirovsk, built to exploit iron ore discoveries close to Leningrad industry—iron came in the past far overland from the Ukraine and the Urals—has a population of at least 40,000.

Monchegorsk had one house in 1934. Copper and nickel were found near by. Within a few years there were 18,500 residents.

Murmansk had 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants in 1916. Today it has 117,000, and the biggest shipyard in Russia is abuilding.

Iron ore reserves under the Kola Peninsula alone are estimated at a billion and a half tons. Many of the existing chemical elements have been discovered here. Large fish canneries have been established and fur-bearing animals abound.

Fodder crops and vegetables have been raised in spite of the cold, and milk cows have been bred successfully, although reindeer is still the staple standby in the meat line.

Fresh flowers are always available, even in the winter night, at the world's northernmost botanical garden near Kirovsk.

A wonderland in its own right, Kola is only the western door to a far greater realm of research—the realm of the Northern Sea Route Administration.

The Northern Sea Route is a path through the ice of the Arctic Ocean from the eastern to the western tip of Russia. It is a commercial short cut from Murmansk to Vladivostock: 6,250 miles compared to the 13,000-mile route by way of Suez and the Indian Ocean. It brings Arctic ports within 18 to 20 sailing days of London and Rotterdam, and connects the great inland waterways of the Ob, Yenesei, and Lena, three of the world's longest rivers.

Ice Movements Watched

All along Russia's Arctic Ocean shores radio stations broadcast weather conditions and ice movements, charting routes for water caravans. Over the paths they choose airplanes fly, the pilots spotting open water and frozen stretch and radioing the ships below. Then, as a last precaution, each convoy of boats is led by one or more icebreakers.

At first, the objective was to make one trip east to west, or west to east, in a single summer season before the ice closed in. In 1936, 14 boats did that. Now the goal is a round trip in one season. A requirement of the third five-year plan is that the North Sea Route be made a regular mode of travel.

Present accomplishments were sought in vain for centuries. But however long it may be before regular Arctic Ocean travel comes, the Northern Sea Route already has opened a fascinating land.

The military value of the Kola Peninsula has been recognized many times. The British destroyed the harbor of Chaterina during the Napoleonic wars. The town of Kola was bombarded in the Crimean War. The Allies used the port of Murmansk as a supply base, building a railroad inland, to maintain the eastern front in the World War after the Central Powers cut the Baltic and Black Sea routes to Russian aid.

American Freighters Bought By British Shipping Ministry

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Six American freight ships, aggregating 35,259 gross tons, have been purchased by the British Ministry of shipping, Sir Ashley Sparks, Ministry representative, announced yesterday.

The Ministry office here said that if the sale is approved by the United States Maritime Commission, many similar transactions may be undertaken.

The freighters are four American-Hawaiian Line vessels: The Delawarean (formerly Nivaria and Golden Coast) 5,705 tons; the Louisianan (formerly Golden Fleece and Dewey) 5,484 tons; the Indianan (formerly Golden Rod, West Islip and Willhilo) 5,582 tons, and the Tennesseean (formerly Golden Star and Elkridge) 6,379 tons, and two Lykes Brothers ships: the Oakwood (formerly Colin H. Livingstone) 6,071 tons, and the Waban, 6,038 tons.

The purchase price was not announced.

French Liner Sunk

NEW YORK (AP)—The French Line said Jan. 5 it had received word that the Freighter Michigan, 6,419 gross tons, had been destroyed by a mine.

Officials said they had no other details. The vessel had been used in the Gulf Coast trade with France and was last reported leaving New Orleans Sept. 21 for Havre and Dunkirk.

N. Y. Gets Italian Art From Fair for Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The priceless Italian paintings and sculptured works that were exhibited at the San Francisco World's Fair last year will be shown by the Museum of Modern Art, beginning Jan. 26, it was announced here. The exhibit will remain at the museum in West Fifty-third Street, for about two months.

The exhibit includes world famous paintings and sculpture of the Italian Renaissance and Baroque periods, among which are Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair," Titian's portrait of Pope Paul III and Correggio's "Madonna and Child," Donatello's Bust of a Young Man, Verrocchio's "David" and the marble bas-relief by Michelangelo, Madonna and Child with the Young St. John, the first Michelangelo sculpture to be shown in New York.

Aid for Finns Wins Support In Chile Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Echoes still linger of the official Chilean declaration abstaining from a united American protest against Russian aggression in Finland. Secret parliamentary sessions have been necessary to explain Chile's "essentially Americanist" policy and once again President Aguirre's government has been embarrassed by support from the Communists and murmurs of protest from its more moderate supporters and from the rightist opposition.

The most significant development, however, is the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, passed by a large majority, that a communication should be sent to Foreign Minister Abraham Ortega, urging the desirability of offering Finns the "most complete" facilities for emigration to and settlement in Chile. The offer is conditioned on an unfavorable result of the Russo-Finnish war. The resolution, a rightist initiative, indicated that the physical and moral qualities of the Finns would be most advantageous in the colonization of the southern regions.

Another rightist motion impugned the Foreign Office declaration and asked for condemnation of Russia. It provoked Communist opposition. Deputy Contreras Labraca, for instance, defended Moscow and denounced a "vast plot against Russia." He declared that the world reactionaries, headed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, wanted to start an anti-Soviet war but they had been thwarted "thanks to the peaceful policy of Stalin." He considered Munich was designed to start a general anti-Soviet war but the cleverness of Mr. Stalin had avoided this, though he could not impede the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia. There was only one war, he said, and that was between the workers and capitalists.

Conservative and liberal speakers pointed out that the Communist attitude was at variance with the resolutions against Russian aggression passed by public meetings and workers' rallies. A majority could not be mustered for the resolution, however, due to the fact that former secret sessions accepted the Foreign Minister's explanation of complete Chilean neutrality before any class of European event.

The Socialists proposed a compromise declaration by which "the Chamber recognizes the line followed by the Executive in its neutrality toward war conflicts and encourages it from the aspect of defense of the sovereignty of free countries from the aggression of totalitarian states." There were 37 votes for, 13 against and 18 abstentions. Several members were willing to give their affirmative votes if it was made clear that Russia was considered a totalitarian state.

A final resolution was adopted, though not without division, by which the Chamber "in face of the unjustifiable aggression of which the noble Republic of Finland is the victim," expressed its warmest sympathy with the Finnish parliament. This was considered the most appropriate solution, because, as pointed out in the debate, the constitution makes foreign policy the prerogative of the Executive.

Civil Liberties 'On Firm Ground'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new year has begun with civil liberties on a firmer ground than ever before in United States history, and the country is maintaining "a healthy sanity and tolerance," according to Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Baldwin, who has just returned home from a coast-to-coast survey, declared that sectional differences were giving way rapidly to a unified national attitude, and he found "mere remnants of the traditional violence in industrial conflict, chiefly in the agricultural valleys of California, a slight amount in the automobile cities of Michigan and in the steel districts of Ohio."

"First-hand contacts throughout the country make evident the decline during the year of the anti-democratic movements on the extreme right and left," he added. "The German-American Bund is hardly known except through the newspapers, save in a half-dozen large centers. The Communist Party is obviously everywhere on the defensive, though few votes are raised for its outlawry as proposed by Mr. Dies and the American Legion."

Mr. Baldwin found that the most significant advances for civil liberties last year were marked by Supreme Court decisions, especially that against Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J.

Finns May Get Planes From British Air Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Great Britain is reported to have arranged to turn over to Finland scores of Royal Air Force war planes, rather than transfer to the Finns planes made in this country for Britain.

The R. A. F. planes were said to be fighters of a type superior to any used by the invading Russians, but not a match for the latest German models.

A Finnish military mission had sought in vain to arrange for delivery of aircraft being made in the United States for Britain, France and other friendly governments.

The 44 partially completed Brewster fighting planes which the Navy consented to let the Finns purchase are expected to be ready within the next two weeks and to be shipped without delay.

A proposal to sell 10,000 of the Army's new semi-automatic rifles to Finland at $1 each "for experimental purposes" was advanced by Representative John B. Dingell (D) of Michigan.

Asserting he would introduce the necessary legislation next week, Mr. Dingell said:

"It's civilization's obligation. We can't have a lot of half-breed mongrels, savage reds, running things."

The new Garand rifles cost over $100 each to manufacture in Government arsenals. Army ordnance experts have described the rifle as the world's best shoulder weapon.

White War Looms

HELSINKI, Jan. 6 (AP)—Military observers predicted a winter-long siege of the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus Jan. 6 as the Russian invaders were reported driven back in confusion on the eastern fronts along Finland's "waistline."

With a stalemate in the Arctic and reports of a second major Finnish victory in the Salla Sector, observers saw a concentration of Russian activity in the Isthmus Sector overhanging Leningrad.

Continued bombardment of Koivisto Fortress and aerial attacks on Viborg, Gulf of Finland port, were reported.

The Committee for the Aid of Finland, headed by former President Herbert Hoover of the United States, is caring for about 500,000 persons, and 100,000 more probably will be added, Dorsey Stephens, committee representative, reported. Mr. Stephens explained $300,000 contributed from the United States is being used for food and clothing for refugees from cities.

Children of Finns and Poles Made Object of Plea to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—A plea from Geneva for Finnish children whose "dire need of clothing is enormous" as well as for Polish children refugees and British evacuated children is the incentive for a special relief project being organized by the Save the Children Federation, Inc., here. Through its recently established international child service committee, the Federation is widening its overseas activities.

"The child that is hungry must be fed," says the Declaration of Geneva, originated by the Save the Children International Union, of which the Federation here is the American affiliate. Also, it adds "the child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress."

Would Meet Needs

With these objectives, the new committee is seeking to meet the needs of women and children who have been driven from their homes and separated from their families by the war. The recent call for help on behalf of Finnish children came from the Save the Children branch in Finland and included a first-hand report of the plight of younger boys and girls, many of whom are classified as "lost" and homeless.

Finnish children are found living in schools, eating in great cellars, and sleeping on straw, the welfare worker's report says.

"The plight of Finland's children must become the concern of every American mother and father," says an announcement by the International Union. "Food and clothing must be sent as quickly as possible to aid these innocent victims of aggression. The need becomes greater hourly and the problem of warm clothing and food and shelter must be solved immediately.

"Through our central office in Geneva, we are equipped to extend this aid as soon as it reaches us. The International Union has been assisting children for the past 19 years. The problem is not a new one to the organization."

Poles Need Help

Another call for help from Geneva, where 36 member organizations from various parts of the world are represented, is for the refugee children of Poland. Polish children have been crowded into concentration camps in Rumania, Latvia, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, and Hungary and are in need of food, the report stresses.

"In Vilna, 3,500 women and 4,800 children are now living precariously on charity," it says, "some in buildings that formerly belonged to the Polish Army, others with friends or private families. With the thermometer now daily below zero, many of these women and children are still wearing the light clothing they had when they left their homes in September."

Several hundred boys in Hungary need work and education, it adds.

Donations from this country are most practical if they are financial, according to officials of the Federation, which has been licensed by the State Department to solicit funds. Headquarters are at One Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark, N. J., is chairman of the National Sponsoring Committee. Others on the Committee include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President; Alfred E. Smith, Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College, and Dr. John R. Voris, executive director of the Federation.

"oven-crisp" BISCUITS baked by BROCKHOFF
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

THE Mutual STORE
HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENTS
offer a complete and comprehensive range of Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, China, Hardware, Manchester, etc., at consistently moderate prices.
THE MUTUAL STORE LTD.
256 Flinders St., Melbourne, C. 1.

MANTON'S
Enquiry Bureau
"ENQUIRY BUREAU," a personal shopping service that minimises many of your problems . . . if you wish to send a gift to a friend in your own country Manton's will arrange all details . . . make use of this wonderful service when in Melbourne.
Manton & Sons Limited
Bourke Street, Central, Melbourne

Why not open a Charge Account with this progressive Department Store?
Come in and talk it over with us. You'll find a monthly charge account a great convenience.
BALL & WELCH Ltd.
"First for Fashion"
Flinders Street, MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE
HENRY BUCK'S
"Where MEN Shop"
74 Swanston St. and Queens Walk

MELBOURNE
VISIT Bond's
PRIVATE MODEL SALON
on First Floor and Inspect the Latest Ideas in
MILLINERY and NECKWEAR
283 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
PHONE CENT. 5998

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	W	E	D	E	N		A	D	R	I	A	N		
A		N	A	Y		F	O	I	L		E			
M	A	M	E	G	I	D	D	O		A	M			
S	P	Y		S	A	R	O	S		G	N	U		
O	R	A	N		M	E	W		V	I	N	E		
N		R	O	P	E		N	A	I	L		L		
	O	K	R	A				L	O	B	E			
I		A	M	U	R		K	A	L	E		L		
D	A	N	A		E	L	I		A	R	G	O		
A	R	D		F	A	I	T	H		T	I	N		
L	A		D	O	L	P	H	I	N		N	D		
A		E	E	R		S		L	E	G		O		
H	I	L	L	E	L		A	L	B	I	O	N		

The BRIGHTEST STORE in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS.
BRISBANE · AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, AUST.
The Only Exclusively FRENCH SALON
PELTIER
FOR QUALITY FROCKS
Nicholas Building, 37 Swanston St.

VISIT AMERICA THIS YEAR!
COOK'S
are arranging a Tour especially for you
From AUSTRALIA April 22
in time to attend the Annual Meeting of
THE MOTHER CHURCH
A private limited party for Christian Scientists and their Friends
via New Zealand, Suva, Pago Pago, Honolulu, San Francisco, across U. S. A.
Returning via Canada.
For full particulars apply
THOS. COOK TRAVEL SERVICE
Brisbane Sydney Melbourne
Adelaide Perth New Zealand

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia
KAYSER
Hosiery Gloves Lingerie
Obtainable From All the Better Stores

MAKE
FINNEYS
Your Shopping Centre
The ever-increasing business which Finneys are enjoying is the logical result of a strict adherence to a policy of giving the utmost in VALUE and SERVICE.
For all personal and household requirements, you can't beat
FINNEYS
Queensland Great Departmental Store
Queen Street, BRISBANE
Queensland, Australia

ATLANTA, GA.
Davison's
Semi-Annual WHITE SALE
Now in Progress
Second Floor
DAVISON-PAXON CO.

Colonial "good Bread" Colonial "good Bread"
LEE BAKING CO. . . . ATLANTA

Now! at RICH'S
Foot Saver Shoes
Rich's takes genuine pride in announcing the addition of nationally-advertised Foot Saver Shoes to our roster of great shoe brands. Foot Saver's exclusive Shortback* lasts insure smooth, comfortable fit—full-fashioned fit — and Foot Saver's styles are loveliest ever.
*Registered
RICH'S
Atlanta Georgia

ATLANTA, GA.
Monitor Readers
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
A&P FOOD STORES

ATLANTA, GA.
Piedmont Laundry
Quality Work
Telephone
WALNUT 7651
and our courteous representative will call
Laundry Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning Draperies

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida
Where Satisfaction is a Certainty
ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

Unified Defense Serves Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The extraordinary change that has taken place in Britain's Empire defense policy since the outbreak of the war has only gradually leaked out since the recent London conference between British and dominion leaders. In fact the purpose of this conference, as it now turns out, was not merely to agree upon a war policy, but to create one.

Up to September last the whole scheme of Empire defense had been cast on the basis of the "empire front," with each dominion taking over responsibility for its own sector.

So great was the menace of the two-hemisphere struggle, with Tokyo and Berlin, that work began at the end of 1938 to develop the antipodes into a separate stronghold which would be able to manufacture its own arms, defend its own seas, and enjoy some sort of security in war without making demands on Britain at a time when it was tied up in Europe.

String of Air Bases

One aspect of this policy was the building of a chain of air bases from the Australian mainland clear across to Fiji as a barrier against Japanese penetration southwards.

In the course of these preparations the dominions were told that their role in a new war would be to look after their own defense in a manner not approached in the past. It was this plain declaration from Britain which caused the sudden burst of arms expenditure in Australia and New Zealand last year, with the Australian quarter-billion dollar defense program and New Zealand's building and equipment of a naval base, and rapid development of its air force to a stage at which, within a month or two of the outbreak of war it had already begun to turn out airmen at a rate equal to that of the British Air Force in peacetime.

The dominions built rapidly and to plan; but the sudden turn of the diplomatic wheel upset the plans. Germany unexpectedly removed the Japanese threat by coming to terms with Moscow, and the dominions were left without the need to organize the home front as strongly as they had intended to do.

The British, meanwhile, were given the problem of deciding what to do with the considerable war potential released for use in Europe.

Their first answer was swift. Within a few days they advised every dominion that they did not want volunteers for the Army unless they were men with technical skill. Lists of these technicians were sent to the dominions 10 days after the war began.

Air Force Centralized

Organization of the expeditionary forces of Australia and New Zealand after this move was as much due to the pressure of opinion at home as to any desire of Britain to have the aid of colonial troops, with all the demands on valuable shipping tonnage and naval convoy vessels it entailed. So the British looked around for some other field in which the dominions could aid them.

They found a combination of geographical, political, and military needs neatly parcelled in the Empire Air Force plan.

The Air Force had to be built up; Canada was already contemplated as the place for the building because it was out of reach of the German bombers. Also it provides a useful center for the Pacific dominions' forces which take their final training in their stride, so to speak, on their way to Britain.

Today the belief is gaining ground in the Empire that there will be no major attempt against the German West Wall until the Allies have gained command of the air, but that once this is won the tactics used by the Germans in Poland will be employed against them. That is, it is rumored, there will be mass bombing attacks over a wide area behind the lines, the West Wall isolated, troop concentrations destroyed, communications broken, and an attempt to breach the German defenses.

Home Fronts Shielded

That the British scheme to absorb the energies of the dominions is succeeding is to be seen in the way Australia and New Zealand have taken up the air force plan. Australia views this as indorsement of its policy of establishing a large Air Force, and is to push training ahead at home in addition to the training operations in Canada.

New Zealand, which was already greatly expanding its Air Force training system, means to use the whole of this new organization, even though the Canadian school will also be available.

As far as can be learned at this time, the Canadian training arrangements do not mean that either Antipodean dominion will let up in its plans for home training, but merely that it will extend them to the degree necessary to fill its quota in the Empire Air Force. There is no lack of recruits for the air service here.

Author of 'I Found No Peace' Finds No War on Western Front

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Nancy—An American journalist once published his reminiscences under the title, "I Found No Peace." When he recently signed the guestbook at the headquarters of the British Army in France he wrote down, as his message for the occasion, "I Found No War."

Such phrases as "nothing important to report," "night calm," "activity very limited," "Only patrol action," are repeated over and over again in the French military communiqués. The taking of a single prisoner is sometimes reported; skirmishes which would certainly have passed quite unnoticed amid the carnage of the World War are described in detail by French military reporters.

Every war brings its surprises and perhaps the chief surprise of the present war, for the first few months, has been its character on land. Even in the zone of the front, where I have been traveling during the last 10 days, with Nancy as a base, not a bomb has been dropped in anger and no one has needed a gas mask, except pbssibly when encountering a bore.

Towns Are Very Dark

The blackout regime is generally enforced and such towns of the front area as Nancy, Metz, and most of all, evacuated Strasbourg, are a good deal more difficult to get about in at night than is Paris. Automobiles and trucks, the latter often decorated with individual names and adorned with sketches of an elephant or some other animal, are daubed over with the dull mixture of colors that constitutes the most effective camouflage. But no airplane has yet endeavored to hit them.

There is an industrial town in the valley of the Moselle where the glare of the blast furnace lights up the whole countryside for miles around. The value of the steel is evidently considered by the military authorities to outweigh the hypothetical danger of air raids. Right up at the frontier at Strasbourg smoke still pours out of the chimney of a French steel plant and of a German cellulose factory at Kehl, on the other side of the river. Each factory is within easy range of enemy guns. Each is spared by the unspoken truce of the present period.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the political considerations which may have promoted this long preliminary lull on the main front of the present war. But there are plenty of quite valid military reasons for the present stalemate. First of all, each country has girdled itself with a cuirass of steel and concrete, the French Maginot Line and the German Westwall, which has acquired the name abroad of the Siegfried Line.

Maginot a Tough Nut

I am in no position to describe the Siegfried Line. But the Maginot Line, to a lay observer, looks like an impossibly tough nut for an attacking force to crack. It consists of a series of underground forts, large, medium and small, built into the sides of the hills that run along the French eastern frontier and made as impregnable as French military engineering ingenuity could achieve. The garrisons of these forts range from some 40 men in the smaller works to several hundred in the larger ones, where endless subterranean corridors and passages suggest a gigantic cave. These troops are given highly specialized training and naturally include a large proportion of artillerists, machine-gunners, engineers, electricians and mechanics.

A fort in the Maginot Line might well be the safest hide-out in France if war in all its devastating fury is ever let loose. The heaviest known shells would rebound without effect from the hills into which the forts are built and even a direct hit could not pierce the tortoise-shaped gun-turrets, protected, as they are, by 12 inches of armorplate. Tanks would be held up by the numerous patches of barbed wire and the "asparagus beds" of upright steel rails. And an infantry advance under the withering fire of the forts would seem to be beyond the capacity of flesh-and-blood.

There is a curious atmosphere of the battleship in one of the forts, in the utilization of every inch of space, in the snug, not to say cramped quarters of the garrison, in the ladders which one must scramble up to see the gun-chambers and the observatories. I once counted 128 steps coming up from the bottom of the fort.

Comfortable in Winter

The forts are more comfortable in winter than in summer because they are dried out by a central heating system. The entrance to the fort is from the French side; the blind side is turned toward the direction of the expected German advance.

Good as the Maginot Line is, the French are constantly working to make it better. It is no longer a linear line of tremendously strong fortresses. It has been greatly increased in depth since the beginning of the war, with pillboxes, barbedwire entanglements and tank traps placed at strategic points far behind the line, so that, even in the improbable event of a break through the enemy would find many new obstacles in his path. Preparations have also been made (I saw some of them in progress) for flooding certain areas in the front of the Line. And a tank, like a cat, does not take to water.

Again and again I have overheard French officers and soldiers congratulating themselves on possessing this Maginot Line. The Westwall was built more recently. Its works are less elaborate and its material is perhaps not so good. The French are very proud of the resistant quality of their concrete. Even so the Westwall, with its many small ingeniously camouflaged forts and machine-gun nests are vastly stronger than the lines which the Germans held in France during the World War. And, as a French officer sadly remarked to me, there are approximately two Germans to every one Frenchman. Storming the Westwall probably looks easier to amateur armchair strategists than it does to Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin.

This 'Ginger' Had to Stay

Armin Miller, Jr., Searches for His Pet

The University of Minnesota Medical School opened its cages of dogs, held for experimentation, when it learned that a "dognaper" ring had been operating in Minneapolis. Those who could prove dogs were theirs received their pets back. This youth found a dog which looked like "Ginger" but wasn't.

Minneapolis 'Dognaper' Ring Seized for Trade in 'Strays'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn — A steady disappearance of pet dogs has ended with the arrest of a ring of "dognapers" who had been picking up the pets and selling them to the State University's medical school as unwanted "strays."

The University, upon learning the dogs were stolen, promptly threw open cage doors for a "showup," and people who had lost dogs flocked to the campus. There were sumdgy-faced small boys and girls, fastidious and otherwise adults, all bent of learning whether "Pooch" was there, or "Gyp," or "Fifi."

Pooch was. He yelped joyfully when his young master, Francis Salokar of St. Paul, came in sight. Pooch was one of 150 dogs lined up in rows, awaiting experimentation. But Pooch, a frowsy white and black mongrel, would go home just as soon as formal proof of ownership was made.

Most of the other 400 people who came seeking their dogs were not so fortunate as Francis. Only one other youngster, John Doyle, found his pet.

As the University department resumed its routine, the Ramsey County attorney's office in St. Paul prepared grand larceny charges against three men held as members of a dog theft ring, believed centered in Minneapolis. One man admitted buying about 500 dogs the past six years and selling them to the University, and the other two confessed to stealing and selling dogs.

The thieves' arrest on Dec. 16, followed the turning up of a clue by two dog owners on a persistent three-day search for valuable pets. "Boots," one of the dogs was found at the Unievrsity. The other, a $500 Chesapeake, is still missing.

Dr. Harold S. Diehl, Dean of the Medical School, said, "Every effort is made to secure animals which would be destroyed if they were not bought by the University."

Dr. Diehl stated that the University had purchased 409 dogs since July 1, 1939; 672 in the fiscal year 1936-37; 780 in 1937-38, and 970 in 1938-39.

Russia Signs Bulgarian Pact For Exchange of Products

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia has signed a three-year commercial and navigation agreement with Bulgaria, ratified a trade treaty with China, and continued negotiations for a similar compact with Japan.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, which made the announcements yesterday, said the Bulgarian treaty provides for "considerable extension of trade," and includes a reciprocal most-favored nation clause.

It said Russia would export agricultural machinery, ferrous metals, oil products, fertilizers, chemicals, cellulose, and cotton, in return for Bulgarian pork, hides, rice, tobacco, and rose oil.

Terms of the navigation section were not disclosed, but some reports said it calls for a new shipping line between Odessa and Varna, Black Sea ports.

The treaty with China, negotiated last June 16, contains a most-favored nation clause and provides for maintenance of trade missions in the two countries.

Yesterday's meeting of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff with the Japanese trade delegation was described as informal. It was believed actual negotiations probably would not begin before Wednesday.

Head of the Japanese delegation is Shikao Matsushima, who will become Minister to Stockholm when the negotiations end.

On the diplomatic side, there were reports that the French Ambassador, Paul Emile Naggiar, is making his farewells to Moscow officials and will leave for Paris Wednesday. Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador, already has gone home on a "vacation." The Italian Ambassador left a few days ago for undisclosed reasons.

Shanghai Booklets For U. S. Reading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In an effort to enlarge the Shanghai background of back-home Americans, the general relations committee of the American Association of Shanghai is preparing a series of booklets which will be sent to members of Congress and others. The first, already approved by the general committee, describes the International Settlement of Shanghai. Others will deal with such topics as "America's Stake in Shanghai" and extraterritoriality and the courts.

The American Association is an organization open to all Americans residing in Shanghai who make some contribution, however small, to its expenses. All sections of the American community including business, missionary, educational, and professional groups are represented in the Association and on its committees which nominate American candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council, attend to the finances and interests of the Shanghai American School, organize and maintain civilian relief work, and promote American interests in Shanghai.

Perkins Gets Delay In Security Suits

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania on Jan. 5 granted a breather to Fred Perkins, small businessman who refuses to pay social security taxes, by withholding until next week the filing of a suit to collect $222.41.

Mr. Perkins, a York, Pa., battery manufacturer who once went to jail rather than abide by the NRA, met the deadline fixed by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation Jan. 5 with the same attitude he displayed toward the Federal Government's efforts to collect $104.44.

"I have made little more than a bare living and I can't afford to pay," said Mr. Perkins.

"We have extended him enough courtesy," warned David R. Perry, Special Counsel for the Division of Unemployment Compensation. He added that a judgment suit would be entered in the Dauphin County Court soon.

Soviet Friends Disband

NEW YORK (AP)—Corliss Lamont, former Chairman of the American Friends of the Soviet Union, which once claimed 2,000,000 members, announced Jan. 5 that the organization "went out of existence some time ago." Mr. Lamont, is the son of Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan partner.

Civil Service Men Say Ickes Deludes Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—In an unusual action from the non-political Civil Service Commission, all three members in a joint statement assailed Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today as "attempting to explain his own unwillingness to act by providing the public with misinformation."

The statement of Secretary Ickes attacking the Civil Service also brought heated rejoinders from two other sources: Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., a former member of the Civil Service Commission, and Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, head of the House Civil Service Committee.

Secretary Ickes this time precipitated a controversy with a group which prides itself on staying out of politics, but which is jealous of the reputation of civil service personnel. The group united in denouncing as untrue the statement made by Secretary Ickes at a press conference, that he could not dismiss a "clique" of Bureau of Mines officials "sabotaging his program because they were civil service employees."

Each Member Signed

The statement of the Commission was unprecedented, so far as could be remembered here, and was carried under the individual names of the three members instead of from the Commission as a whole. Secretary Ickes had said that the formation of such cliques "happens all the time when people have a life tenure under civil service," and that dismissals could not occur without "trials."

The Commission denied both statements. It said:

"Such statements by high-ranking Administrative officials can have no other effect than to unjustifiably discredit the Federal merit system."

Secretary Ickes' remark was made in connection with his demand for the resignation of John W. Finch, Director of the Bureau of Mines, on the ground that he was letting a "clique" run his Bureau. Secretary Ickes said he could not fire the clique under civil service rules. Mr. Ramspeck said he was "astonished at Secretary Ickes' apparent lack of knowledge."

Cuts No Corners

Mr. Ordway's statement was the strongest of the three.

He said in part, speaking as President of the National Civil Service Reform League:

"It is to be expected that red-blooded informed civil service employees giving their careers to the orderly administration of the Department's work may on occasion be driven to revolt by arrogant and short-sighted impulses of some sharp-tongued politico-reformer boss of a department. The League is not passing judgment on the Finch dismissal but on an unwarranted condemnation of the civil service.

"If active insubordination occurs, however provoked, dismissal for cause without trial as authorized by the civil service rules may be a necessary discipline. The reflection here, however, is not upon the civil service itself but upon the incompetence of a petty boss who discloses his ineptness as a public administrator."

Swiss Rail Route Closed by Reich

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—German authorities on Jan. 5 closed the Basel rail route through Switzerland to foreign travelers, matching a measure taken by the French at the beginning of the war.

Hereafter all foreigners must take the Zurich-Munich route instead of the Basel-Black Forest line which has been operated regularly since the war began within full sight of the French Maginot Line across the Rhine.

There were reports that the closing of the line meant that the Germans were preparing for some activity on the Swiss frontier. The Swiss, however, exhibited no anxiety, explaining they considered it merely a long-overdue precaution.

Japan Grips Shanghai With Absorbing Fists

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Japan's grip on this commercial metropolis begins to assume a permanent character as the military invasion gives place to an intensive process of civil and economic absorption.

Transfers of ownership or control form one spearhead of the drive to obtain legal titles over portions of the 4.25 square miles now occupied under force majuere by Japanese, out of 8.3 square miles in the International Settlement.

The Japanese-sponsored Special Municipality softens the invader's claims of power with measures to benefit the poor.

Meanwhile every opposing force feels the steel of Japan's invasion, now advanced beyond trench warfare to the subtler field of social penetration.

Council Makes Concessions

Even the Shanghai Municipal Council, stronghold of international control, has made concessions to the Japanese in areas north of Soochow Creek. Not only have various premises been leased, but the Council has actually sold to Japanese the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, and the Haskell Road Public School site.

The Japanese daily newspaper Tairiku Shimpo reports that plans are being studied for possible lease of Hongkew Park, a municipally-owned ground of considerable extent just across the street from the Japanese naval landing party's headquarters, a virtual fortress constructed after the 1932 hostilities. During the fighting both of 1932 and 1937 the Japanese military employed this park as a site for field artillery.

According to the Japanese scheme, the Japanese Resident's Corporation would assume responsibility for policing and maintaining the park, charging entrance fees (similar to Shanghai Municipal Council practice) for payment of various expenses including guards and gardeners.

Question of Rights

Juridically the situation is interesting but puzzling. The very existence of the Settlement is curious, based on admittedly obsolete "Land Regulations" which for some years before the present fighting the Chinese Government refused to change because it was expected that China would take back this area. The Chinese have always held sovereign rights in the foreign-administered territory, but allowed policing and other important matters to be carried on under foreign control.

This Chinese enclave may be brought under fresh stresses if a Japanese-sponsored "puppet" Chinese central government gets under way, for indications point to the development of a position where the Japanese will support their creature Chinese in demanding retrocession of all the Shanghai foreign areas, and abolition of extraterritoriality.

Mayor Fu Siao-en of Shanghai's Japanese-sponsored Special Municipality, usually known by its former name of "Ta Tao," has come in for a great many more brickbats than bouquets during his stormy months of quasi-administration. On the theory of giving credit where due, however, there will be many quite willing to pay Mayor Fu full tribute as a friend of his people if he is able to put into effect his scheme for operating a nonprofit market in aid of the poor.

Vegetables and eggs are to be sold in this mart, expected to be opened within a few weeks and to be followed by other similar places. Mayor Fu says that it is the plan for the City Government to pay farmers a small profit on their goods while the poor city dwellers will be expected to pay only the cost price.

Among other projects supported by Mayor Fu is one for the early reopening of Nantao, the Chinese city south of the French Concession, which he optimistically believes would relieve the present congestion in the foreign areas by absorbing 600,000 people. The Japanese have kept this district closed off for more than two years on the presumed plea of "military necessity." Mayor Fu seems to agree with the general neutral view that such necessity has now become extremely hard to discover.

All aspects of Shanghai's international administration are under the hottest kind of fire from the Japanese. Because the Chinese language press is a conspicuous and logical victim, it is under special attack. The press accordingly is subject to particularly rigorous repressive measures at the hands of foreign officials, who hope to stave off drastic direct action on the part of the Nipponese.

Canada Permits N. Y. Post to Pass

OTTAWA, Ontario (AP)—The National Revenue Department announced Jan. 5 entry into Canada would be allowed an edition of the New York Post held up at Toronto for a decision by press censors on an article on Canada's war effort.

The Toronto Customs Collector had halted the Post shipment after noticing a special article dealing with Canada's war effort, which officials said they had been advised was "most unflattering."

Kings Cross Stores
64 Darlinghurst Road
Phone FA 3460
W. J. Maunder
Quality Groceries
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Private
Parcel Delivery
We collect and deliver parcels within the metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 9d. per parcel. A quick, safe, and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M2407 for our carter to call.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
565 GEORGE STREET
2 Doors from Bathurst Street
WRISTLET WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewellery
Repairs a Speciality
MA 5329 EST. 1888
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Hot Water
Have a continuous supply of hot water in your home with an automatic electric water heater. Electrical service shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are headquarters for water heaters and other electrical labor-saving devices.

G. H. Martin & Co.
ORGAN SPECIALISTS
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs.
Sub agents for the HAMMOND electronic organ. The most amazing instrument of modern times.
Showrooms—38-40 Martin Place
B. 4044
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

EVERETT ELECTRIC ORGAN
THE EVERETT ORGATRON
A new and glorious musical instrument especially designed for Church uses and whose artistic merits have won the enthusiastic praises of Musical Authorities, Organists, Churches and private owners. Get the Facts and Your Choice Will Inevitably Be the Everett
Sole agents for Australia, Messrs. W. H. Paling & Co., Ltd., 336 George Street, Sydney, N. S. W. Branches also at Newcastle, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns.
PALING'S 338 George St Sydney

TÜRLER
ZURICH
Paradeplatz
BERN
Marktgasse 27

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

"The Senior Store"

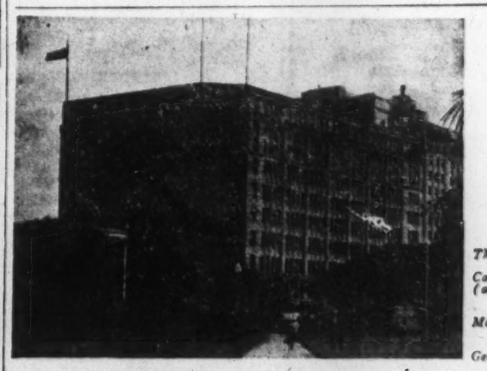
You Buy Quality Goods
at
Famous Low Prices
at
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

GOURLAY
BROS. PTY. LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in all States
Electric Dirt Finder Lights Path for Cleaning

John S. Drysdale Pty., Ltd.
Grace Building, 77 York Street
Sole Australian Agent
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
HAVELOCK J. W. Edwards Pty. Ltd.
Manufacturer of Self-Raising FLOUR
Jelly Crystals, Custard Powders, Icing Sugars, etc.
Tel. FU. 4406 Mt. Alexander Rd., Flemington

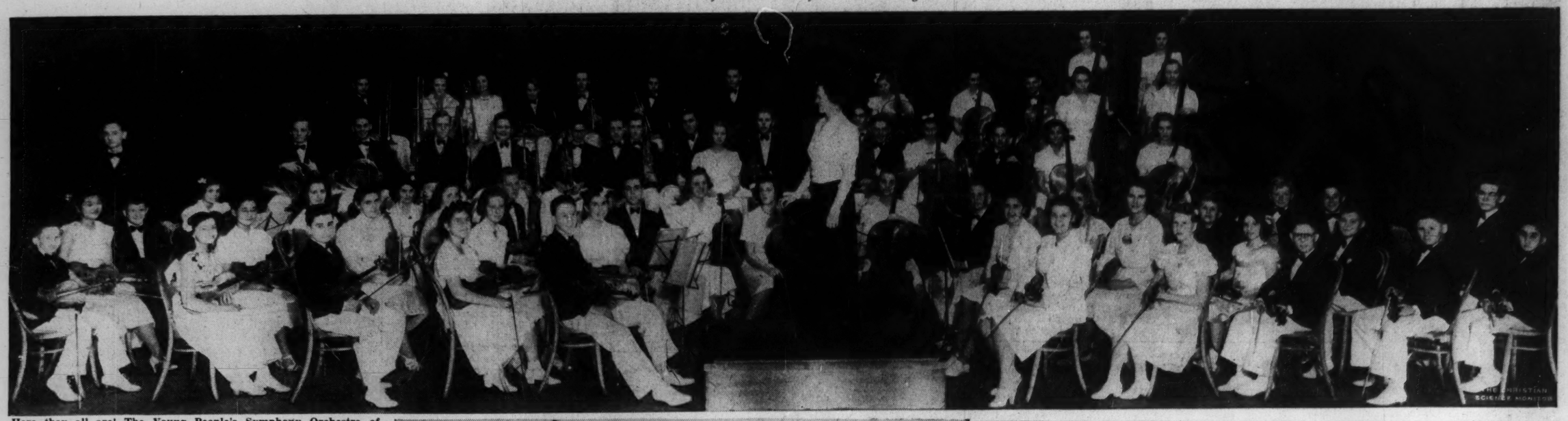

Three Stores—
Castlereagh St. (as shown)
Market Street
George Street
AS much a part of Sydney as Sydney itself! The progress of David Jones Ltd. has been linked with that of the great city for over one hundred and one years . . . progress manifested in the Three Great Stores where the motto of "For Service" now, as formerly, is the pillarstone on which confidence in this House is built.
DAVID JONES', SYDNEY
Main Store, Castlereagh St.; Men's Stores—Market St. & George St.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Eighty Young People Who Play Symphony Music

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students



Here they all are! The Young People's Symphony Orchestra of Berkeley, California, with their director, Mrs. Jessica Marcelli, on the conductor's podium. This group of 80 young people, their average age 14, play unsimplified scores of great music, and put on a series of concerts each season, this being their third season. Started by a group of parents, it is now backed by many interested men and women, and organized much as any symphony orchestra is organized. Wallace H. Miller is president of the organization; William E. Chamberlain, managing director; and Mrs. Orlin J. Bell, secretary. The programs read like those of any high rate symphony orchestra. There is a long waiting list for the privilege of membership.

Average Age of This Symphony Orchestra Is Fourteen

In 3rd Concert Season; With Reading of Major Works To Its Credit. Happily One of Several Such Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

A symphony orchestra is more than a large number of musicians playing a variety of instruments,—most of them strings. To be truly a symphony orchestra, it must have "voice." That is, there must be that thrilling swell of sound that touches the audience with the greatness of great music. There must be that grand sweep of a chorus of violins, backed by the sympathetic sing of the cellos and the deep tones of the bass viols, enlivened by brilliant brasses, and a multitude of subtle woodwinds and horns. A large group of musicians becomes a "symphony orchestra" only when there is that feeling of "voice" on the part of the audience.

The Young People's Symphony Orchestra of Berkeley, Calif., is happily only one of several such groups in the United States—groups which are more than merely a number of young people playing together, groups which when they play actually give that feeling of "voice."

Long Waiting List

The Young People's Symphony Orchestra of Berkeley consists of eighty young musicians. The age limits are nine to twenty-one years, but no student of music may audition after the age of seventeen, and no one may play in the group after reaching the age of twenty-one. The average age is fourteen years. The young people live in the Eastbay district, coming from Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond, and outlying communities. Admission to the Young People's Symphony is on the basis of interest in music and a reasonable standard of musicianship. The waiting list is large, but the group is held to about eighty players. Rehearsals are held once a week, on Wednesdays from 6:30 to 8, at Willard Junior High School in Berkeley. The personnel is decidedly not composed of so-called "child prodigies," but the average young person with a wholehearted though not necessarily all-absorbing interest in music is the desired member.

The orchestra had its modest beginnings in 1937 when three or four Berkeley mothers saw a need for a means of bringing together young musicians in the home. Mrs. R. H. Danielson opened her doors to such a group, and succeeded in receiving aid from the Berkeley Recreation Center to provide a musical director. A small orchestra was formed, but after a short time disbanded. However, before long the movement was again started. This time twenty-four young persons stayed with it, and after a concert season was inaugurated, the Young People's Symphony Orchestra took its name and expanded into a full-toned symphony orchestra.

This year marks the third concert season, the first concert of the year being given recently at the Campus Theatre. Two more concerts, one in February, the other in the spring, are scheduled.

Mrs. Jessica Marcelli is musical director of the orchestra. She has directed similar groups in San Diego, and teaches music in the Berkeley schools.

Previous Performances

Previous performances of the orchestra include a concert at the National Education Association Convention when it was held in San Francisco, and another in the Greek Theatre at the University of California. In June of this past year the group was chosen to present a half-hour concert over a transcontinental network of the National Broadcasting Company from the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island. And one result of this, too, was a concert given solely for Mayor La Guardia of New York! The New York Mayor, having heard the broadcast, and being in San Francisco later for a convention of mayors, looked up the orchestra to express his appreciation, and was given a special concert by way of a "thank you."

At present, the funds received through subscribing memberships in the Young People's Symphony Association are going toward the purchase of instruments and a music library.

The double-bass group in the Orchestra. The Scherzo of the Beethoven Fifth doesn't faze them. (Inset) Reed Stone, the young man from Garfield Junior High School, who was soloist at the Orchestra's first concert this season, playing Mendelssohn's Concerto No. 1 in G Minor, for piano and orchestra. This 14-year-old boy who likes and is willing to work over great music, is not presented as a "child prodigy." The Orchestra and its management are not interested in "prodigies" but in normal, wholesome everyday boys and girls. Reed is a top-flight student in junior high, a Boy Scout, and manages to do about everything that any young fellow of his age enjoys doing. It is said that he gave the Orchestra fine musical experience and that the Orchestra gave him excellent support.

The Principal and the Parent

Do You Ever Try to Look at Your Child's School From the Principal's Viewpoint?

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, and author of the character-education book, "First Things First."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the parents of Jeannie and John no longer hesitate to make a trip to school in regard to their children's progress. They are sure to find a warm welcome awaiting them, for the modern school has an atmosphere of hospitality and friendliness very pleasing to a visitor.

The school of today, whether it be college or elementary, is the expression to an amazing degree of the person in charge. Teachers aspire to this position and prepare for it with great enthusiasm but the preparation should include such qualities as patience, tolerance, sympathetic understanding, poise, self-control, unselfishness, co-operation and other desirable traits of character if real success is to ensue. Strangely enough a person may possess several degrees in education and not be a success in the principalship.

How the Principal's Day Is Filled

The principal's day is filled with interviews, conferences, and decisions to make that would ordinarily cause a stout heart to quail if he did not possess a great love and understanding of humanity which would enable him to meet each situation with courage, confidence and a real desire to be of service to mankind.

The morning may begin with an irate parent, holding the hand of a youngster, waiting at the door of the office as the principal enters. He states that the day before the teacher slapped his child and he refuses to stand for such a thing. He explains in no uncertain terms that he is a taxpayer and helps pay this teacher's salary and that he does not propose to have his child taught by such a person. The principal kindly asks the father to come in and sit down, pleasantly inquiring about the mother and other members of the family. She then turns to the child and questions him in such a way so as not to offend the father or incriminate the teacher.

The prinicpal may say, "I thought you liked Miss Stephens, Jerry. I am surprised at this report."

"I did," says Jerry sulkily, "but she slapped me yesterday."

"Slapped you, Jerry? That doesn't sound like Miss Stephens. What were you doing?"

"Oh, I just wouldn't sing."

"I can't imagine Miss Stephens slapping a boy because he didn't sing. Let's call in Miss Stephens and see what she says."

"Well, she didn't exactly slap me," says Jerry hastily, "but she turned my head around."

Here the father interposes angrily, "You said last night she slapped you and slapped you hard."

The principal then says to the father quietly, "I am sure Jerry didn't mean to be untruthful. He was angry with Miss Stephens and wasn't fair when he described what happened. We will call in Miss Stephens." The wise principal has instructed her teachers long before such interviews occur, to be cordial and friendly to all parents regardless of circumstances.

So Miss Stephens enters the office with a pleasant smile and bids Jerry good morning. The principal may introduce Miss Stephens to the father in this way: "Miss Stephens, have you met Jerry's father, Mr. Jones? We are always so glad to have the fathers come to school, although we regret that Mr. Jones came for this purpose." The principal briefly explains the reason for the visit, being careful again not to offend either the parent or the teacher. Miss Stephens may say when the principal has finished, "Jerry, you tell what happened. I am sure I can depend upon you to tell the exact truth."

Correct Version This Time

Then Jerry tells the whole story correctly this time. He admits that he wouldn't work and even offers the information that he made a face at the girl across the aisle; and finally states that Miss Stephens put her hand on his shoulder and turned him around. The reason Jerry is so truthful now is because he feels the confidence of his teacher and the kindly encouragement of the principal. The father is not apt to be as considerate of the boy, however, and the principal's task now is to appease the father so that he will not be too harsh to the boy for coercing him into a trip to school to straighten out a situation that doesn't exist.

When the father leaves the office, he is smiling; Miss Stephens is smiling. Jerry has apologized, admitted the falsehood, and has promised his father that he will co-operate and work.

Perhaps after Mr. Jones leaves, Patricia is waiting in the outer office to say that yesterday Bill threw ink on her new dress and her mother thinks Bill should pay for it. Then Miss Alcock of the First Grade comes in to say that her room has forty-nine children, and she declares with tears in her eyes that it is more than she can handle. Meanwhile our principal has received the announcement from the superintendent that no more teachers may be appointed to relieve heavy rooms. So she talks kindly to Miss Alcock, suggesting ways in which she can simplify her work. She agrees to ask Miss Burton to take a few of the little ones from Miss Alcock's class, although she knows that Miss Burton, too, is overburdened.

Gratitude Expressed Too

And so the day goes on, filled with calls—calls from parents, teachers and children, the principal always the one to straighten out difficulties, conciliate differences, appease, and inspire. The interviews are not all unhappy, however. Sometimes a mother drops in to say that Bill's disposition has improved wonderfully under Miss Zimmerman, or perhaps to say that Mary, who is new to the school, is happier in her work than she has ever been before, or it may be that Tom is quite a different boy at home and his father feels it is all due to the fine influence of his teacher; and then there are always the little faces wreathed in smiles peeking around the doorway and the waving of some little hand at the other end of the hall, its owner hopeful for a smile, a nod or a wave in return.

Harry C. McGown, in his excellent book entitled, "Activities in the Elementary School," states that the oft quoted statement "As the principal, so is the school" nas been shortened to, "The principal is the school."

First of four Saturday articles running in January.

At Our Rural School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our teacher has a portable radio which she brings to school every day so that we may hear such interesting things as the President's speech a few weeks ago on the Embargo Act. We could even hear the sound of the gavel when the speaker called the house to order. We also hear lovely music programs which our teacher says are for music appreciation.

When we tell her how nice we think all this is she tells us how much she enjoys the lovely out-of-doors all around our country school, after being shut up in the city for a number of years.

Isn't it lovely that we can exchange things that way?

Invited: Anyone Interested in Young People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Editor:

May a teacher visit the Parent Column? It has been very interesting and helpful to me. Many of the splendid ideas expressed by parents can be used to advantage in the schoolroom, while sometimes methods used by the teacher can be adapted in the home.

Being a former kindergarten teacher, I greatly enjoyed reading the sympathetic account which a mother gave of a visit to her little boy's kindergarten during Education Week. At the close she expressed the regret that there seemed no opportunity for more personal conversation with the teacher.

I am wondering if, after all, she is not fortunate in having for her little boy, a teacher who does not seemed inclined, or is "too busy" to talk over the children in her charge, even with their parents, when, as in her case, there was no special necessity and the child manifested no traits that needed co-operative attention to overcome.

As a young teacher in training, I remember often witnessing the tendency of some teachers to discuss their pupils—among themselves, with other parents, and often with outsiders. In the case where a child expressed some unfortunate tendency or weakness, this information was handed on from teacher to teacher as the child was promoted. Now-a-days, the wiser and kinder teacher allows each subsequent teacher to appraise a pupil for herself. And there may be differences of opinion.

It is generally conceded by modern educationists that the little ways and traits which a child acquires may change almost overnight, and as a rule, need be no cause for alarm. Often the less attention given to them the better, and the quicker they are dropped. Emphasis, however, is placed rather on those good qualities, which it is desirable to develop and foster. Holding up the positive and the right continually before the children, encouraging them and praising them when they do well, brings about harmonious unfoldment beautiful to see. Children, as well as adults, should be accorded the kindest and most charitable judgment.

Children may also develop entirely opposite characteristics in a most surprising manner and a teacher early learns that she can by no means judge a child by his actions or his reactions at the beginning of the school year. I can smile, looking back on my own experience. Children who at first were painfully shy and retiring, later became amazingly active and self-assertive, while others, whom, at first, I had to watch almost continually because lawless, destructive, obstreperous, had by the end of the term settled down to the most plodding and painstaking ways and could be relied upon as obedient and trusted "helpers."

(Miss) H. P.

* * *

Family Playtimes

New York

Dear Editor:

Now that my daughter is married I see the value of certain customs we maintained in our home because I see the effect it has of producing light and joy in the little new home to which she has carried the spirit of fun.

When our children were small we all took part as a family in celebrating the perhaps foolish customs of the holidays, but I prefer to think that we indulged the spirit of play together, whatever the excuse. A holiday was merely our framework, or our excuse for play, in which we all joined. Together we all helped cut the pumpkin into a lantern man for Halloween. When Daddy came home at night, he was always interested and pretended to be scared by the pumpkin man grinning and showing his many carved teeth.

When my daughter's young husband came home from work for his first Halloween in the new home, there in the window was a jack o'lantern. She felt lonely without one and so provided one for her husband's amusement. Coloring Easter eggs, making May baskets, helping make the mincemeat together, cracking the nuts, sharing in the preparations for Thanksgiving, provide the unforgettable things of family life that children like so well to remember when grown and leaving for homes of their own. The buying of the Christmas tree and the trimming of it, when done by all together, becomes more of a family bond than a tinsel covered tree. Encouraging the childlike spirit in the elders of a family is the important thing. It needs no encouragement in children, only freedom.

(Mrs.) J. L. S.

A Saturday Column

Contest Subject: How May Nations Organize for Permanent Peace?

New York

For the fourteenth year the educational committee of the League of Nations Association is announcing its annual student contest. The date set for this country-wide examination in high schools is April 12, 1940.

If it is impossible next summer to arrange the trip to Europe which has always topped the list of awards, the Committee will substitute either a trip to South America, or a scholarship award of equal value at whatever college or university the winner wishes to attend.

Several important colleges will give scholarships in connection with the contest. Carleton College in Minnesota offers a $300 scholarship, Mount Holyoke a $200 scholarship, and Radcliffe College a scholarship valued at $100. Knox College in Illinois will give a $200 scholarship to the senior submitting the best paper from among nine of the mid-west states. Boston University offers a $100 scholarship as an award for the best Massachusetts paper, and Kansas Wesleyan University will award a $120 scholarship for the best paper in Kansas. In addition to the national awards cash prizes are available in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York City, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

This year's contest will be based not only on study of the organization and activities of the League of Nations as described in the handbook "Essential Facts" and in the Covenant of the League, but also on a third pamphlet by Esther Caukin Brunauer of the American Association of University Women, entitled "Building the New World Order."

"We want a frank study of how the nations may organize themselves for permanent peace," said Mrs. Harrison Thomas, Educational Secretary of the League of Nations Association, in making the announcement. "Surely the present world situation indicates as never before the need for a stabilized world and the importance of these problems to our own young people."

Quite Exciting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the three little first graders got so excited when they found out they could really read, that they nearly fell out of their chairs. Ella almost put her arms around the teacher's neck, but the teacher said that was all right, that it really was quite a thrill when one found out for the first time that one could really read.

M. D.

May I Help You?

Improve your speech
Correct common errors
Write simply, clearly

Winter Term: Jan. 15

EFFECTIVE ENGLISH
Tues. 7 p. m., Thurs. 5 p. m.

CONVERSATION
Tues. 3 p. m., Thurs. 7 p. m.

WRITING (Fundamentals)
Mon. 6 p. m.

Ask for free booklet on interview

PHONE KENMORE 3961

Perle M. Hopson
B.A., M.A., B.Litt.

Studio of English
Copley Square, Boston 663 Boylston Street

THE WRITER'S COUNCIL

NEW! DIFFERENT! Develops unrecognized writing ability. Meets every individual need. Inspires confidence, endeavor, and success in new writers. No former writing experience necessary. Considers technique, subject matter, titles, organization of material, markets, etc. Devoted to the article, address, report. (No fiction or drama.) Clarifies thought. Seven lessons. Advanced Council for former pupils. Circular and application on request. Classes open — —

NEW YORK CITY—Jan. 26 at 2 and 8 P. M. 590 Riverside Dr.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Jan. 25 at 2 & 8 Hotel East Orange
MADISON, N. J.—Jan. 22 at 2 & 8 27 Ferndale Road
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Mar. 19 at 2 & 8 Hillcrest School Phone Jack. 4500 (Mrs. Scott)

Mrs. Ella May Frazer
27 Ferndale Road
Madison, N. J. Phone MA 6-0440
(Advertised only in the Monitor)

LEARN A NEW
NOW LANGUAGE
in your own home quickly, easily, correctly by the world-famous LINGUAPHONE Method. Endorsed by thousands of students, schools and colleges.
SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
17 RCA Building New York City

SCHOOLS - AUSTRALIA

HILLCREST
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Modern Building and Curriculum apply
The Headmaster, 32 Kingslangley Road, Greenwich XF 1717

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States

ENROLL NOW **SAWYER**
SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

Train for **LEADERSHIP**
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
334 BOYLSTON ST.
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 13.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

Mary A. Burnham School
Facing Smith College Campus. Special C. E. E. B. review course begins Feb. 1. Accredited. General cultural courses. Excellent opportunities in music, art, dramatics. Girls privileged to attend many Smith College lectures and concerts. All Sports. For catalog write:
MRS. GEORGE W. EMERSON
Box 43E Northampton, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

MILFORD
A college preparatory school where each boy's program (studies and extra-curriculum) is adapted to his abilities and needs. 65 miles from New York City. Small classes. Lower School for boys 12 to 15. Boys admitted during Jan. and Feb. Catalogue.
William D. Pearson, Headmaster
Milford, Connecticut

COEDUCATIONAL

CLAIRBOURN
Coeducational—All Year
A Country Day and Boarding School
Nursery Through Eighth Grade
Swimming Pool, Sports, Cultural Arts.
1200 Huntington Dr. P. O. Box 301, SY. 9-5628
PASADENA, CALIF.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS
United States

HAPPYLAND
■ Nursery School, Kindergarten and Grades. California accredited teachers.
Open the year round.
Established 1925
CATHERINE T. FULKERSON
2041 HILLHURST AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

ART

Modern School of Applied Art
Training for CAREER POSITIONS as Costume Designers, Decorators, Buyers, Stylists, Fashion and Advertising Illustrators and Copywriters. Write for Catalog MSM
687 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

DANCING

Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom department.
607 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training.
Winter Term Begins January 15th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 260
Carnegie Hall, New York

LOOK
for our illustrated advertisement in today's Magazine Section.
The **PRINCIPIA**
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School ▼ Senior College
Lower School ▲ Junior College
Coeducational

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Every Soul Is a Circus'

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

Martha Graham's new dance-comedy, "Every Soul is a Circus," came to its second performance in the Holiday Dance Festival at the St. James Theater, on the evening of Dec. 29, and proved again to be the funniest thing she has done.

Miss Graham has not previously been noted for her humor, not so much because it has not been in evidence in her work as because its subtlety has made it elusive. In the new piece she turns from subtlety to forthright comedy business that stops just this side of farce—placing the tragi-comic ego of man, in all its desire to show off and be admired, in the exhibitionist atmosphere of the circus ring, implied but not too definitely stated in the elliptical setting by Philip Stapp, carried out by characters from the "arenic world," and underlined by drum-rolls and other musical collaborations in Paul Nordoff's score. The costumes, too, by Edythe Gilfond, are in the vein of circus phantasmagoria, that circus indicated in Vachel Lindsay's verse from which the title is taken—

For every soul is a circus,
And every mind is a tent,
And every heart is a sawdust ring
Where the circling race is spent.

From the opening Prologue, where Miss Graham as the Empress of the Arena starts the laughter rolling with a few Beatrice-Lillie gestures, posturing on and off a couch, looking behind her to see if her portrayal of grief is effective as she literally paws the floor in mock-sorrow, she is the enlarged feminine ego in person, specified here in the desire to attract, to be the heroine of a triangular romance, to be greatly beloved.

But the prima donna complex is not confined to the lady. Erick Hawkins, the Ring Master, typifies the masculine ego, strutting and striding in pomp and splendor, snapping the whip of his authority, ever the dominant male, sweeping all before him. Nor does it end there. The Ideal Spectator, Jean Erdman, though she watches the scene with absorbed attention, when she is not swathed in a heavy veil, finds time to preen and change her headgear and drape herself in what various attitudes she thinks may be most becoming, over her balustrade.

* * *

Truly all is vanity in this fantastic sawdust ring, but not vexation of spirit for the audience. Maidens prance in parade, mince in a "garland entry," indulge in "poses and plastiques," while Mercier Cunningham as the Acrobat charges on stage now and again with a display of ballet techniques.

What sly thrusts at the world of the theater and the theater of the world go on, cannot all be described, nor indeed all be seen or fully savored at first viewing. One example of slyness that stands out in memory is the little sequence when the Empress of the Arena, seeking to win back her lord, the Ring Master, depicts humility by timidly linking her arm in his and walking in deep knee-bends beside him. It is all deliciously funny, ending with Miss Graham again on the couch, giving the unifying touch by repeating with variations the pattern of self-pity and mock-distress.

Miss Graham's exalted new solo, "Columbiad;" the solos "Lamentation," "Frontier," "Sarabande," and "Deep Song;" the group compositions, "Primitive Mysteries" and "American Provincials," made the long program representative of the artist, both as dancer and choreographer, at her best.

* * *

On the evenings of Dec. 27 and 30, Miss Graham gave the following program: "Columbiad" (solo); "Every Soul is a Circus" (with group); "Frontier" (solo), and "American Document" (with group).

"American Document," in the revised and compacted version which was taken on tour last season, has been quickened into new life. As presented on Friday evening, its text, again beautifully spoken by Houseley Stevens, Jr., is tightened and strengthened, its group choregraphy, now no longer needing to include an amateur workshop group as at Bennington, is more firmly welded and expressive, and its rhythms, its texture and its spirit have been fused and galvanized into an organic whole.

In this piece, as in the new "Every Soul is a Circus," Miss Graham sets her idea in the framework of a recognized entertainment form. Here the old-time minstrel show, freely treated, makes a mise en scène for the exposition of America and the ideals of independence, liberty, and democracy America stands for.

* * *

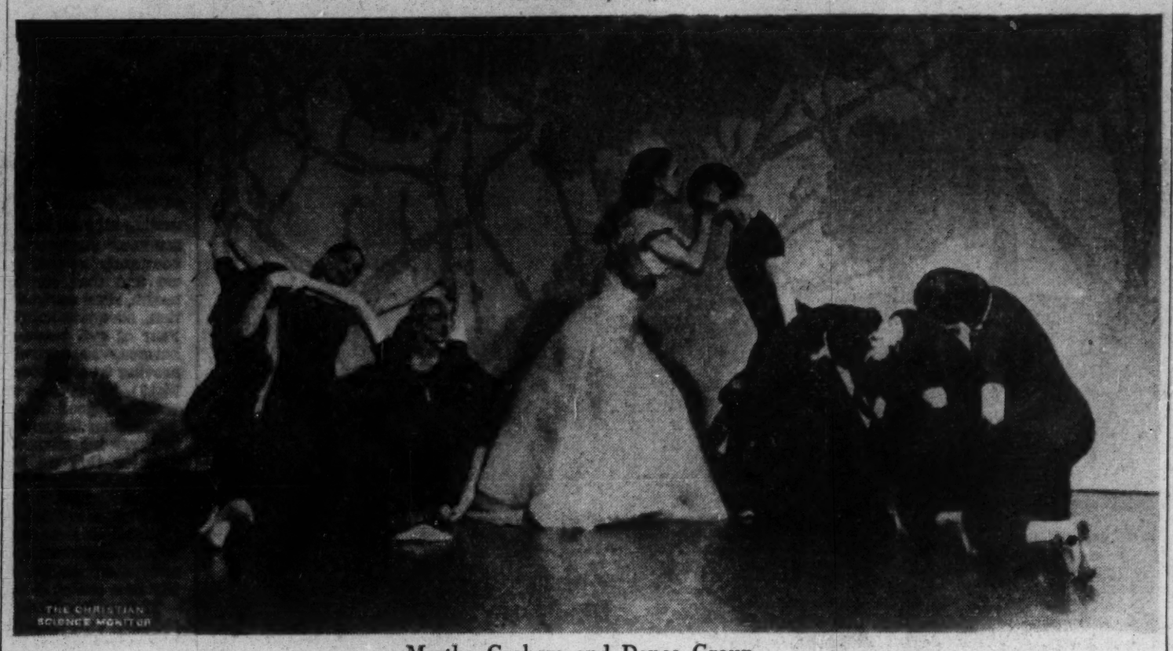
Now the Puritan Episode, a duo by Miss Graham and Erick Hawkins, shines forth with tender, translucent light. The Indian Episode, with the group taking up the odd heel theme of Miss Graham's Native Figure, has become choreographically as well as textually meaningful. The Emancipation Episode is imbued with transcendent feeling, glowing as if lit by some tremendous spot light from within. And the Finale is forceful and secure, a cadence on a threshold of new years.

In the same lofty mood of broad and noble patriotism is the new solo, "Columbiad," but in its early stages of development the composition is more conceptual than actual in realization. At present it is said less with movement than with words. The ode by Timothy Dwight, dated 1777, quoted in the program note:

Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise
The queen of the world, the child of the skies.
To conquest and slaughter let Europe aspire
Whelm nations in blood and wrap cities in fire.
Thy heroes the rights of mankind shall defend
And triumphs pursue them and glory attend.

offers a timely springboard. But though the heroic quality is intangibly felt, Miss Graham has not yet succeeded in projecting it completely through her own medium.

Miss Graham's performances were accompanied by two pianos, played by Louis Horst, her musical director, and Ralph Gilbert, the assisting pianist, and a small ensemble of wind and percussion instruments. Her company is not at the moment, as it has been in recent years, a gathering of virtuosos and artists, but it still has splendid material in Sophie Maslow and Jane Dudley and one or two newcomers. Her partner, Erick Hawkins, of the American Ballet Caravan, has grown and profited by the new association.



Martha Graham and Dance Group
In "Primitive Mysteries," revived for the Holiday Dance Festival in New York.

Murals by Maurice Sterne

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Are traditional rules governing order in art out of place in modern mural decoration, and must the whole approach be "different" to be vitally true? Maurice Sterne, who is exhibiting the 20 murals he has just completed for the library of the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., seems to say "No." Frankly he has called upon all the resources of traditional knowledge—allegorical suggestion, balanced construction, forceful drawing, harmony in the relating of the individual episode to the entire scheme—in the planning and execution of the project, which is one of the most imposing decorations to come out of the arts program of the Works Progress Administration.

Sterne was given the assignment to paint the murals as early as 1935, when the Section of Painting and Sculpture first embarked upon its program to furnish art for federal buildings throughout the country, and completed the final panel on the general theme of "Struggle for Justice," a month ago. The impression the paintings make at the Fine Arts Building, where they are on display (through Jan. 14) for the benefit of the New School For Social Research and its Graduate faculty, is that of a scholarly, thoroughly thought-out interpretation of the subject. Observers who have noted the liberal trend in this artist's easel paintings for many years, will perhaps feel that in the murals he has fallen back somewhat unexpectedly upon conventional formulae, but they can hardly be unimpressed with the seriousness and vigor of his present effort.

Mr. Sterne is a believer in the theory regarding the function of mural painting that it should make its message felt decoratively as well as intellectually and emotionally, and that design and color should play a harmonious and not obtrusive part in relation to the architectural setting. The library is a room of dignified simplicity and required restraint in its pictorial embellishment. Sterne recognizes this requirement most emphatically in his colors, which give the impression at first of being somewhat lifeless. The prevalence of grays, pinkish reds, and pale blues in the paintings is attributed to the similar colors in the woodwork, ceiling and floor covering of the library—a circumstance to which the artist has given possibly more than due consideration. What the works lack in vitality and beauty of color, however, Mr. Sterne seems to compensate for by the vigor and simplicity of his drawing, and by the skillful organization of his panels.

* * *

The paintings range through all the intricacies of the justice theme, interpreting not simply the conventionally glorified aspect of justice, but the evils tending to impede justice. Thus the artist solves one of the major problems with which he was confronted at the outset. In studying his subject Mr. Sterne found that "the traditional murals in our law libraries dealt with the triumph of justice," whereas he "couldn't think of 20 instances." On the other hand, "innumerable subjects dealing with injustice" were recalled and were used as the motives of various paintings in the series. Among the forces illustrating human characteristics which are "apt to obstruct justice" are brute force, greed, cruelty, intolerance, superstition, tradition, belief in magic, ambition, competition, perjury, environment, and red tape. Constructive aspects of justice are dealt with, though in fewer compositions. Among those interpreted in effective allegories are justice mitigated by mercy, scientific evidence, continuity of the law, and the scales of justice.

* * *

Sterne's handling of these themes is to some extent a compromise with the manners of the past and the present. The more conventional and obvious symbolism is that shown in such works as the "Justice Mitigated with Mercy," where the figure of Justice as a young woman is shown supporting huge scales. The design is complicated, however, by an unconventional figure of Jesus standing in front of a mirror, with the moralistic implication that man should observe himself before condemning others. The contrary and more contemporary treatment is illustrated by such compositions as "Environment," with its realistic pool room, slums, and symbols of the yellow press and the gangster, and "Belief In Magic," which weaves a pattern part fantastic and part real on the theme of capital and labor.

Chinese Drama in Wartime

By Hugh Deane

Chungking, China

Dramatic art in China has advanced a long way from the old-style classical dramas in which actors, playing both male and female parts, chanted weird melodies to accompany symbolic actions. Chinese drama is now a soldier, helping to fight the Japanese; and it has, therefore, put on modern dress.

Not that the traditional musical dramas have been altogether abandoned. Many are still presented, but they have been transformed to meet the need of a nation at arms. The moral emphasis has been shifted from the proper virtues of a member of a family to those of a member of a nation.

But it is the modern drama, written in the vernacular and patterned after the dramas of Europe and America, which has developed most since the war. Before the war the presentation of western-style plays was limited to the large treaty-port cities. Anti-Japanese plays and plays with leftist themes were suppressed, and patriotic playwrights had to resort to innuendo to present nationalistic sentiments. But as soon as the war broke out, restrictions were lifted, and patriotic plays flooded the country.

* * *

Chinese drama immediately undertook to aid in the mobilizing of the people. All over the country dramatic groups were formed. Professionals, amateurs, former movie stars, students joined in this work. In the first two years of war nearly 100 dramatic organizations were formed. After the loss of Nanking, Canton, and Hankow, of course, many groups fell apart. But in West China the movement has continued. Now Chungking alone has 13 active dramatic groups.

With a burst of activity, partly a reaction against long years of suppression, China's dramatists threw themselves into the work of producing propaganda plays. Within two years, 200 major plays, both classical and modern, were written and produced.

The Government itself became interested in promoting drama as propaganda. A Drama Section of the Political Training Department was set up, and at the head was placed Hung Shen, for the past decade or more one of China's leading dramatists. Hung Shen is well fitted for his position, for he has had experience teaching drama as well as writing it, and he must now do both. Hung Shen has had close connection with the American drama. While at Harvard he took Professor Baker's famous English 47, a course in play-writing.

From Hung Shen I learned that each division of the army has a dramatic group. The function of these groups is to entertain the soldiers, to keep up their morale, and at the same time to educate them further concerning the character of the war. Besides these groups, mobile dramatic units are sent out by the Drama Section. These units help out the divisional groups and give plays where no other group exists. Soldiers constitute the chief audience, but some attention is being paid to the morale and education of the civil population.

* * *

The personnel of these dramatic groups is drawn from many sources. About 5 per cent are former movie actors. About 40 per cent are old-time professionals or amateurs. The rest, the majority, have had little or no experience. The organization of the first groups was of course done hastily, and as time went on many were forced to drop out. Now, however, selection is more considered, and a rigorous method of training has been developed.

The first plays produced by the front-line dramatic groups were simple. They were concerned with telling the people who was at war and why. "Now," Hung Shen said, "the people know these things very well, so we are starting to give them more subtle ideas through fairly complex plots and characterization. Characters can no longer be such simple types."

Thanks to Mr. Hung I was able to see some of these more subtle dramas. One, "The Three Fighters," was the story of three survivors of a battalion wiped out defending a post. The sound effects of the warfare were excellent.

Another, called "Crossing the Yellow River," was a genre play, with the locale in a village shop. Its theme was that the villagers should fight the Japanese now, and not wait till they were at the gates. A third play, titled "A Group of Foxes and a Party of Dogs," was a satire on the lives and habits of Wang Ching-wei and his followers. The grand climax came when Wang hid under a table as Chinese planes roared overhead.

In all these plays the scenery, costumes, sound effects, and lighting were excellent, at least as good as a first-rate amateur production in America. The acting showed great skill—though from the Occidental point of view it lacked restraint.

What does the drama do to help China beat her invaders? China is largely illiterate, and the ordinary channels of propaganda, such as newspapers and magazines, are of relatively little value. Drama is an effective substitute. It is an educator, a means of attaching the loyalty of the individual to the nation.

The Amazing Critic

The Amazing Theater. by James Agate. London. Harrap. 10s. 6d.

There is no English twentieth-century writer more certain of literary immortality than James Agate. The vagaries of taste may sweep into oblivion work more immediately celebrated than his. The damp of many winters may put a rust upon the Shavian wit; and time, on which Mr. Priestley has speculated so devotedly, may consign those speculations to forgetfulness. But, whatever the fate of particular dramatists, people will always be interested in the theater. They will inquire what was the traffic of the stage between the two world wars, and they will find their answers in Agate, the only London dramatic critic who has regularly reprinted his reviews since 1920. His books are a complete record of the most important productions of the last 20 years. The present volume covers the period from June, 1937, to July, 1939.

* * *

Drama is made out of the stuff of human nature, and Mr. Agate understands every aspect of human nature. He is at home in the most Bohemian of London clubs; he exhibits at pony shows; he would probably find shying at coconuts in a fair ground a congenial occupation. Yet he is versed in classical French literature; he is read in all the writings of his predecessors; he is never at a loss for a quotation, and he will respond with instant delight to such a line as

When she came in like starlight,
hid with jewels.

In a field of reference as limited as the theater, Mr. Agate's style is constantly fresh and varied; he fetches his illustrations from painting and music and literature.

* * *

He is a doughty man at an argument; and in this volume he takes many a tumble in the dust with philosophic playwrights, as often as not coming out uppermost. But it is in the difficult feat of describing acting that he is at his best. His essay on Mr. Laurence Olivier's violently-debated Macbeth is a masterpiece of its kind. He first of all summarizes the qualities of a great Macbeth, and assesses Mr. Olivier in relation to them. Mr. Agate then goes through the performance point by point. He notes Mr. Olivier's raptness in the opening scene, and his increasing passion as the murder draws near. He remarks that the delivery of the dagger speech "is shot with apprehension," and that the "Sleep no more" speech has "a Nordic barbaric . . . a Sibelius-like ring of doom." He adversely criticizes Mr. Olivier in the banquet scene on the ground that he is lacking in royalty—though in the performance that I saw he survived the tumbling off of his crown at a critical moment without raising a titter, which in itself shows him leagues removed from the ridiculous. After commenting on the "cold, Irvingesque malignity" of his "liar and slave," he concludes with a magnificent passage on Macbeth's ending which recalls Hazlitt's final paragraph on Kean as Richard III. This is dramatic criticism of the highest order.

"The Amazing Theater" is a fascinating volume. And it leaves the reader asking two questions. Why does Mr. Agate, usually so generous in praise, seem lukewarm in his attitude to Mr. Ralph Richardson? And what is the mathematical method of assessing a new actor to which he refers so familiarly in his essay on Mr. Olivier?

Harold Hobson

'L'Amore dei Tre Rè' Revived

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Restorations to currency of standard works and the appearances of new or unfamiliar singers have imparted interest to recent performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. "L'Amore dei Tre Rè," absent from the local repertory since March 9, 1933, held out the hope on Dec. 27 of an absorbing evening to devotees of Montemezzi's musico-dramatic methods. Alas, the evening turned out to be dull—hardly what one would expect of this particular opera under any conditions! But Gennaro Papi at the conductor's desk succeeded wonderfully in deleting the thrills from the score. Armand Tokatyan and Richard Bonelli as Avito and Manfredo were vague and shadowy figures, and Helen Jepson, though her voice sounded pretty enough, was scarcely better than an amateur as that Fiora who used to inspire a Bori, a Garden, a Muzio to some of their most splendid efforts. There remained Ezio Pinza. Yet even he, though an impressive Archibaldo, suffered measurably from the disheartening surroundings. Incidentally, Mme. Jepson, Mr. Tokatyan, and Mr. Papi were new to "L'Amore dei Tre Rè" in New York, and Mr. Bonelli had appeared here as Manfredo only once previously (on the aforesaid March 9).

"La Gioconda," after nearly three years of absence, came back at the matinée of Dec. 30. New to the Metropolitan cast were Zinka Milanov in the name part, Bruna Castagna as Laura Adorno, Anna Kaskas as La Cieca, and Nicola Moscona as Alvise Badoero, and they all did well. Mme. Milanov, in particular, accomplished not a little singing that was truly superb. All that this soprano needs is somewhat more technical security to be quite of the first class. Mr. Martinelli, making his second Metropolitan appearance of the season, sang a very good Enzo. Much of the effectiveness of the performance was due to the masterly conducting of Ettore Panizza.

* * *

Ponchielli's opera itself, in spite of some commonplace pages, holds up bravely. As a portrayal of Venice and the lagoons in general and of the Venetian Renaissance, with all its intricacy and intrigue and all its opulence and color, in particular, "La Gioconda's" only operatic rival, and on a smaller scale, is the prologue of Donizetti's now neglected "Lucrezia Borgia."

Such were the revivals. First to return among the less familiar singers was Jussi Björling, the young Swedish tenor, who in the title role of "Faust" and as the Duke in "Rigoletto" exhibited fine vocal qualities, though his singing was uneven. Helen Traubel, who had been a sensation in the "Götterdämmerung" finale in concert, came back to the Metropolitan as Sieglinde in "Die Walküre" (her only previous Metropolitan role had been Mary Rutledge in Walter Damrosch's "Man Without a Country") and fulfilled the hopes of her many admirers. Incidentally, this "Walküre," which enlisted also the services of Kirsten Flagstad (in remarkable voice) as Brünnhilde, Kerstin Thorborg as Fricka, Lauritz Melchior as Siegmund, and Friedrich Schorr as Wotan, rose in important respects far above the season's average of performance.

In "Der Rosenkavalier" Harriet Henders, a native of Iowa, made her New York début as Sophie. Miss Henders has a record of operatic appearances in Central Europe, including several as Marzelline in "Fidelio" when Mr. Toscanini conducted at Salzburg. An agreeable light soprano voice, used with considerable skill, and a correct idea of the role were all to the advantage of her Sophie. Most recent of the Metropolitan débuts was that of Anthony Marlowe, a tenor from Philadelphia, who sang realistically the unseen sailor's song in "Tristan and Isolde."

* * *

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, continued its Carnegie Hall series with a concert of unusual interest on the evening of Dec. 26. Prominent on the program were two eighteenth-century suites that had never been played here before. A suite of courtly dances by John Christopher Smith (born Schmidt)—who served Handel as amanuensis, amassed a fortune as a publisher, and wrote at least two operas—opened proceedings. Heard in a free transcription by Harl McDonald, it gave keen pleasure. The other suite, for flute and strings by Telemann, a composition that Bach himself could have signed with pride, displayed the fine quality of the Philadelphia strings and the rare virtuosity and taste of the orchestra's first flute, W. M. Kincaid. Mozart's Symphony in E flat (K. 543) and the "Don Quixote" of Richard Strauss filled out a richly dowered program.

Yehudi Menuhin was the soloist of the Philharmonic-Symphony's Beethoven concerts on Dec. 28 and 29, and his playing in the Violin Concerto, to the skilful accompaniment led by John Barbirolli, was something to remember. The program, the same for both occasions, included also the "Egmont" Overture and the "Eroica" Symphony. At the Philharmonic-Symphony matinée on Dec. 31 Mr. Barbirolli directed delightful performances of Rossini's Overture to "L'Italiana in Algeri," Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," by Delius, and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations.

THIRTEENTH EXHIBITION
BOSTON SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
351 Newbury Street
Feb. 18 thru March 10
Apply to MISS J. G. SHERMAN, President
231 Bay State Road, Before Feb. 1st
Tel. Kenmore 1476 Membership $5.00

Leschetitzky's Greatest Preparatory Teacher
MME. BERTA JAHN-BEER
Distinguished Viennese Pianist
will teach exclusively at the
Longy School of Music
1 Follen Street Cambridge, Mass.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 Ashburton Place, Boston
Opposite Boston City Club
Old — New
BOOKS
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1865

THE CURTIS INSTITUTE OF MUSIC
RANDALL THOMPSON, Director

Major Courses:

Singing	Oboe
Piano	Clarinet
Organ	Bassoon
Harp	Horn
Violin	Trumpet
Viola	Trombone
Violoncello	Tuba
Double Bass	Percussion
Flute	Conducting

Composition

Supplementary courses include Vocal Repertoire, Diction, Choral Singing, Opera, Eurhythmics, Piano, Chamber Music, Woodwind Ensemble, Orchestra, Recorder, Solfège, Harmony and Counterpoint, Orchestration, History and Literature of Music, Music Criticism, Languages.

Auditions and examinations will be held in April for the School Year 1940-41, opening September 30. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary of Admissions.

Rittenhouse Square
Philadelphia Pennsylvania

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Tickets 10:30 to 5:30
Jordan Hall Box Office $1.10, $1.65 $2.20
NEXT WED. EVE. AT 8:30
Luboshutz & Nemenoff
FAMOUS TWO-PIANO RECITALISTS (Steinway)
Next Thursday Eve. at 8:30
French-Spanish Program Tickets 75c to 2.20
COPELAND
"There is no one his superior in the playing of Debussy and modern Spanish music."—A. W. W., Boston Herald. (Steinway)
SUN. AFT., JANUARY 21
Nathan Milstein
WORLD-FAMOUS VIOLINIST (Mason-Hamlin)
TICKETS AT SYMPHONY HALL
Phila. Orchestra
NEXT Sat. Eve. (Jan. 13)
HOROWITZ
Mon. Eve., February 12
JOOSS BALLET
SAT. MAT. ONLY, JAN. 13, at 2:30
SHUBERT Theo. (Tickets 10 to 6)
Presented by Aaron Richmond
SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
SUN., JAN. 14 at 3:30
YEHUDI Menuhin
SUN., JAN. 21 at 3:30
TEMPLETON

Music Lessons
HOME STUDY • Low Cost • Complete CONSERVATORY COURSES
Harmony, Piano, Violin, Voice, Public School Music, Trumpet, Cornet, Mandolin, Organ, Tenor Banjo, Guitar, Clarinet, Accordion, Saxophone. Write today for free descriptive catalog, stating course preferred.
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CONSERVATORY
Dept. 54U, 1525 East 53rd St., Chicago, Ill.

TRANS LUX
JAMES CAGNEY PRISCILLA LANE
THE ROARING TWENTIES
Plus! JANE WITHERS in PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES
THE RITZ BROTHERS

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Mon. Eve. Jan. 8, 8:30
ZIGHERA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(20 Boston Symphony Orchestra Members Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloist—
JOSEPH KNITZER, violinist
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10 to $2.75

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
NOW PLAYING
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
in TECHNICOLOR

TELEPIX
THE MARCH OF TIME PACIFIC CRISIS
SWITZERLAND travel WINTER SPORTS • Science DISNEY
ARTIE SHAW'S SWING
B. G. CLEMSON GAME

EXETER KEN 7067
SHOWING THROUGH WEDNESDAY
Sidney Toler in
"CH. CHAN IN CITY OF DARKNESS"
Mickey Rooney — Judy Garland in
"BABES IN ARMS"

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
MARCH OF TIME-GUAM ISLAND
SKIING-FRENCH ALPINE AVIATORS
MICKEY MOUSE • TED FIO RITO
7½ HR. PROGRAM

NEW YORK CITY

3 WEEKS—Beginning Thurs. Eve., JAN. 11
The Ballet Theatre
AMERICA'S FIRST BALLET THEATRE
Greatest Collaboration in Ballet History
Gala World Premiere Thurs. Eve. Jan. 11
Saroyan's "Great American Goof"; also "Sylphides" & "Voices of Spring."
Seats Now: Opening Night $1.10 to $3.30. Thereafter 55c to $2.20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
CENTER THEATRE • Radio City
49th St. & 6th Ave. Ph. COl. 5-5474

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever." WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious witty dialogue rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO G. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45 CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance." —The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $2.20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

BROADWAY'S TOPNOTCH BEST
—John Mason Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating a notably well-staged show." —Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
by RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7850 Evgs. 8:40
MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
The New Musical Comedy Hit by Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"SWANEE RIVER"
Don AMECHE • Andrea LEEDS • Al JOLSON
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
BALALAIKA
Starring
Nelson Eddy Ilona Massey
TUES. THRU SAT. JAN. 9-13

The Home Forum

A Walk to the 19th Century

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY lies just over the hill from where I live. A very small part of the Nineteenth Century, to be sure, but a part worth visiting. You can walk there in half an hour.

The route, the direct route, seems designed to enable one to pass imperceptibly from one century to another. You go from highway to dirt road, and from dirt road to wood road. The wood road peters out into an old pasture. The pasture leads you by degrees into the woods where your only guide is an old fence. After the fence stops, you have nothing to go by but a general sense of direction. By the time you have poked your head through the last pine bough and come out of the woods, you have left the Twentieth Century behind. You are now on a narrow back-country road, near two small white farmhouses under old sugar maples. You are about to step into the Nineteenth Century.

* * *

My first recollection of the place is of seeing an old lady with a shawl over her shoulders crossing from one house to the other, carrying a pitcher of milk and followed by a large sedate cat. But the first time I fully realized I was in the Nineteenth Century came some weeks later.

It was a dark November afternoon. When I came out of the woods, no one was in sight along the old road. As I approached the houses, I heard a faint clinking sound. I looked and looked before I saw a little old man not far from the road, patiently splitting logs with hammer and wedge. A flock of gray hens stood by watching solemnly.

I spoke and he glanced up at me. He had a bushy gray beard, big nose, big ears, and little deep-set blue eyes. Instead of vanishing inside a tree, he peered at me a moment and returned my greeting. Having once started to talk, he needed no encouragement to keep on. Presently he was telling me about his ancestors, his father and grandfather and great-grandfather, all of whom had lived here. One built one house, another built the other house, and the third did something else.

* * *

His great-grandfather, he said, was a Revolutionary soldier. His pension papers were still in the house. Did I want to go in and see them? As we walked toward the house, he spoke of the hard times after the Revolution as if they had been only the other day. One of his ancestors, I forget just which one, being short of cash for his taxes, loaded a barrel of applesauce onto a sleigh one winter and drove to Vermont where the applesauce was sold. Why to Vermont, I wondered. And why applesauce? Was it cider applesauce?

"Cyrus King" was the name I read on the old document, and the date "1808."

My host pointed out one article of furniture after another in the big kitchen, saying that this chair was his father's and that table his grandfather's. The clock, he told me, had started ticking on his own wedding day and had been ticking away ever since.

Hearing a scratching at the door, he got up and let in a large cat who gave a little run and then walked across the room with perfect decorum. There was no doubt about it, the cat was Nineteenth Century, too.

* * *

It had begun to snow and I left for home before it would be too dark to find my way through the woods.

Since that first visit, I have returned to the Nineteenth Century several times. Once it was on an all-blue April day and I found the old farmer out pruning his apple trees. Bluebirds were flying about, for this was their nesting place. The smoke from the burning brush made a third olue in the air.

Another time—this was autumn—I caught sight of him out at the barn with a yoke of black and white oxen. I thought I had never seen such huge oxen before, but maybe it was only that the old man looked so little beside them. It was not clear whether he was leading them or they were leading him. They wanted to graze and he wanted them to come along.

I have seen him lead one ox down to the watering-trough by the road, calling to him to back and to gee and to haw. I have watched him pump while the great beast drank the water as fast as it flowed in. Something like a pump himself the old man is, needing always to be primed with a few questions before he starts to flow, and then flowing on and on with little pumping needed.

And always it is about those ancestors that he talks until I get all the generations confused and telescoped together. Whether he tells me something his grandfather said or something his great-grandfather did, the only picture I have in mind is of the little old man before me. I think he must sum them all up very well.

* * *

I say good-by. I go up the road and over the stone wall into the woods. It's darker than it was when I came. When I reach the open pasture, I have the sun in my eyes. Every evergreen needle, every twig and tuft of dry grass and speck of water ahead of me glints and dazzles with a fine golden light. I stop and look off at the western hills. I look down across the brook to the house where I live. A weatherbeaten old house it is, half hidden by a thicket of little trees that have crept up from the ravine. There is a touch of strangeness, of remoteness about the place. To tell the truth, from where I'm standing, it looks very Nineteenth Century itself.

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 626 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Habelschwerdter Allee 23, Dahlem.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, New Hampshire, to The Christian Science Monitor

"SHADOWS": *A Wood Engraving by Leo J. Meissner*

LEO J. MEISSNER was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1895. He is an American-trained artist who has specialized in wood-engraving.

Of all the graphic arts, wood-engraving is probably treated with most precision today. Etchers are inclined to work broadly for general effect, and lithographers aim for the qualities of painting. The wood-engraver is wise if he lets himself be influenced by the nature of his material, for the wood engraving gains much of its charm from the fibrous texture of the block of wood upon which it is incised.

Leo Meissner is a patient engraver and he is inventive. Some of his prints are lyrical in mood; others are humorous. His objectives vary and his handling of tools accommodates itself to the needs of the subject. This rustic scene, "Shadows," has been planned so that it will make a good decoration. The intertwining branches break the flat white surface that tells as sky, while clumps of foliage add weight to the upper half of the picture, thus helping to distribute the elements of design with a certain balance over the surface of the block.

D. A.

Snow in the Zoo

The seals come up for a second blow.
Over the monkey house the snow
Swirls and whistles and swoops to ground.
Another invention of man, no doubt,
Though the guard is the only man around.
They point a wet inquisitive snout—
And suddenly turn to frolic and plunder
At the ring of metal on iron rail
Where through the white and lashing wonder
Come the fish that live in a pail.

CHARLES MALAM

The Reliable Oral Tradition

THE DIFFERENCE in the reliability of oral tradition as compared with written records has been well pointed out by Dr. Stefansson. In the Far North, even at the present time, it is a favourite way of passing the long winter for the family to gather at the task of woolworking while one member stands or sits on a platform and recites well-known tales of the past. Woe betide him if he varies a hair's breadth from the story as known to his hearers. Just as modern playgoers may go to see, say, *Hamlet*, to compare the differences of, for instance, a Barrymore or an Irving, or the changes by the same actor after an interval of time, so the northern audiences are keenly alert to detect the least variation in the story since they last heard it from the same or another speaker, and will instantly stop him and point out any discrepancy. The Eskimos are said to be especially fond of this kind of pastime. The story is thus preserved without material variation. On the other hand, there is no such check on a scribe, copying alone in the quiet of a secluded monastery, and he is free to "edit" or embroider the narrative, as was not uncommonly done. Dr. Stefansson particularly emphasizes the circumstance that the better known the story, the better pleased are the audience; and when it comes to written accounts unchecked by the narrator, how even the press reports of a lecture taken down by a modern shorthand writer can contain grave inaccuracies and even interpolations by the reporter. — From "The History of the Vinland Voyages," by EDWARD F. GRAY. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

"Great peace"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S PLAN FOR HIS spiritual creation far transcends any human concept of good. His tender care is described by the Apostle Peter, who counseled (I Peter 5:6, 7), "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time: casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." As we obey this counsel, turning constantly to God for help and protection, we find that our human needs, including health, right environment, legitimate occupation, adequate supply, are met abundantly. Fear of evil lessens, and we begin to see harmony as normal and natural. We are proving true the Scriptural promise (Psalms 34:10), "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."

Christian Science is teaching us to claim our true inheritance. It bids us give up the delusion that we live in matter, and lovingly directs us to divine Mind as the source and maintenance of all true being. It gives us the perfect spiritual foundation upon which to build our lives along noble lines. The way is pointed out whereby one may unsee evil and materiality, and establish one's true identity as a son of God.

The more closely we cling to the great spiritual fact that all true government, law, and power belong to God, omnipotent Mind, and that the ceaseless activity of divine Mind guides the human consciousness aright, the clearer becomes our understanding of the utter nothingness of evil. Each day, when thought is rightly established in Mind, God, brings sweet recognition of the divine presence ever at hand. With mental poise thus spiritually established, we cease to stand aghast at the shallow claims of the carnal so-called mind. We go forward in greater freedom, because we know that God has equipped His children with the spiritual understanding necessary for the adjustment of human problems. This understanding enables one to rise above petty annoyances, and to declare with the Psalmist (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them."

Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 589 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives the following definition: "JAPHET (Noah's son). A type of spiritual peace, flowing from the understanding that God is the divine Principle of all existence, and that man is His idea, the child of His care." When, in grateful recognition of this tender relationship, we daily pray that we may more clearly see man as the reflection or expression of God, inseparable from Him, and forever under His protection, our vision of God's infinite love and tenderness grows stronger. We gain a surer sense of divine sonship, a higher perception of true selfhood, a larger understanding of man's immortality.

The one sure method of handling aright difficult human situations with which daily living seems to be fraught is to turn to God as the only counselor, to listen to His commands, and to go forward under His direction. We may not always face seeming trials courageously. We may at times be tempted to stoop to self-pity, discouragement, doubt; but if we thus stumble, we can always regain our footing through spiritual thinking. We must recognize trials as opportunities for increased spiritual growth. We must replace futile resentment against seeming evil with the certain knowledge that evil is forever impotent and unreal, because it is not of God. We must cease casting the weight of our thinking into the wrong scale, and take our stand on the side of Spirit, God. If we pray and work and trust, we shall go forward until our rightful freedom from fear, anxiety, and suffering becomes manifest, freedom radiant with the glory of God's power to bless and heal.

A student of Christian Science was at one time forced to accept menial employment in order to support herself and her family. Though at first tempted to yield to thoughts of human pride, resentment, and rebellion, she resisted the temptation, and turned quietly to God and His law for direction and help. She knew that if she did the seemingly distasteful work as well as she knew how to do it, opportunities for higher service would come. She followed this course with a grateful heart, until, within a short time, she found congenial employment and adequate supply.

Christian Science teaches us to acknowledge God as the origin and Principle of all true being, to turn to Him in full assurance that He will meet every human need. It bids us abandon the belief that we have ever lived in or because of matter, revealing to us man's true spiritual selfhood. Christian Science declares that the real man is the full and complete reflection of God. This sense of spiritual at-one-ment with God, divine Love, is the very sanctuary of Truth. To every child of God is given the tender message in the Master's parable in the fifteenth chapter of Luke, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian].

"Megen fred"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

GUDS PLAN FOR Hans åndelige skapelse overgår langt et hvilket som helst menneskelig begrep om det gode. Hans kjærlige omsorg skildres av apostelen Peter, som gav dette råd (1. Peter 5:6, 7): "Ydmyk eder derfor under Guds veldige hånd, forat han kan ophøie eder i sin tid, og kast all eders sorg på ham! for han har omsorg for eder." Når vi følger dette råd, stadig vender oss til Gud for å opnå hjelp og beskyttelse, finner vi at våre menneskelige behov, innbefattende sundhet, rette omgivelser, rettmessig beskjeftigelse, tilstrekkelig utkomme, blir rikelig tilfredsstiliet. Frykt for det onde avtar, og vi begynner å se at harmoni er en normal og naturlig tingenes tilstand. Vi beviser sannheten av Bibelens løfte (Salme 34:10): "Intet fattes dem som frykter ham [Herren]."

Kristen Videnskap lærer oss å gjøre krav på vår sanne arv. Den opfordrer oss til å opgi den bedragerske forestilling at vi lever i materien, og leder oss kjærlig til det guddommelige Sinn som all sann tilværelses kilde og opretholder. Den gir oss det fullkomne åndelige grunnlag på hvilket vi kan bygge vårt liv efter edle og høie idealer. Den viser hvorledes den enkelte kan se det ondes og materialitetens uvirkelighet og grunnfeste sin sanne identitet som et Guds barn.

Jo nøiere vi holder fast ved den store åndelige kjensgjerning at all sann regjering, lov og makt tilhører Gud, det allmektige Sinn, og at det guddommelige Sinns uophørlige virksomhet leder den menneskelige bevissthet på rette måte, dess klarere blir vår forståelse av det ondes absolutte intethet. Når våre tanker på rette måte er grunnfestet i Sinnet, i Gud, bringer hver dag en herlig erkjennelse av at det guddommelige nærvær alltid er for hånden. Når vår mentale likevekt således er åndelig grunnfestet, vil vi ikke lengere bli forferdet over det kjødelige såkalte sinns overfladiske krav. Vi går fremad i større frihet fordi vi vet at Gud har utstyret Sine barn med den åndelige forståelse som er nødvendig for løsningen av menneskelige problemer. Denne forståelse setter oss i stand til å heve oss op over ubetydelige plager og ergrelser og til å erklære med salmisten (Salme 119:165): "Megen fred har de som elsker din lov, og det er ikke noget anstøt for dem."

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, gir på side 589 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* følgende definisjon: "JAFET (Noahs sønn). En type på åndelig fred, som strømmer ut fra forståelsen av at Gud er all tilværelses guddommelige Prinsipp og at mennesket er Hans idé, Hans barn som Han drar omsorg for." Når vi i takknemlig erkjennelse av dette ømme forhold daglig beder om at vi klarere må få se mennesket som Guds gjenspeiling eller uttrykk, uadskillelig fra Ham og til alle tider under Hans beskyttelse, får vi en sterkere følelse av Guds uendelige kjærlighet og ømhet. Vi tilegner oss en sikrere erkjennelse av det guddommelige sønnekår, en høiere opfattelse av det sanne selv, en dypere forståelse av menneskets udødelighet.

Der er én sikker fremgangsmåte for den rette løsning av vanskelige menneskelige situasjoner som det synes å være så mange av i det daglige liv, og det er å vende sig til Gud som den eneste rådgiver, å lytte til Hans befalinger og å gå fremad under Hans veiledning. Vi vil kanskje ikke alltid holde motet oppe når vi står overfor tilsynelatende prøvelser. Vi vil kanskje undertiden fristes til å nedlate oss til å synes synd på oss selv, å gi rum for motløshet og tvil; men om vi snubler på denne måte, kan vi alltid gjenvinne vårt fotfeste ved åndelig tenkning. Vi må erkjenne at prøvelser er anledninger til øket åndelig vekst. Vi må ombytte unyttig harme over tilsynelatende ondt med den sikre kunnskap om at det onde til alle tider er avmektig og uvirkelig, fordi det ikke er av Gud. Vi må ophøre med å kaste vår tenknings vektlodd i den gale vektskål og stille oss på Andens, Guds, side. Hvis vi tillitsfullt beder og arbeider, vil vi gå fremad inntil vår rettmessige frihet for frykt, engstelse og lidelse blir åpenbar, en frihet som gjennemstråles av den herlighet som ledsager Guds makt til å velsigne og helbrede.

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskapsmann] var engang for å underholde sig selv og sin familie nødt til å ta imot en stilling som medførte grovere husarbeide. Skjønt hun i begynnelsen var fristet til å gi efter for tanker om menneskelig stolthet, harme og oprør, motstod hun fristelsen og vendte sig rolig til Gud og Hans lov for å finne veiledning og hjelp. Hun visste at hvis hun utførte det tilsynelatende utiltalende arbeide så godt som hun bare kunde, vilde anledninger til å utføre høiere arbeide komme til henne. Hun holdt fast ved denne tenkemåte med et takknemlig hjerte inntil hun efter en kort tids forløp fant arbeide som passet for henne og gav henne et tilstrekkelig utkomme.

Kristen Videnskap lærer oss å anerkjenne Gud som all sann tilværelses oprinnelse og Prinsipp, å vende oss til Ham i full forvissning om at Han vil tilfredsstille ethvert menneskelig behov. Den byr oss opgi den antagelse at vi nogensinne har levd i, eller i kraft av, materien, og åpenbarer for oss menneskets sanne åndelige selv. Kristen Videnskap erklærer at det virkelige menneske er Guds fulle og fullstendige gjenspeiling. Denne følelse av åndelig enhet med Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, er selve Sannhetens helligdom. Til ethvert Guds barn rettes det kjærlige budskap i Mesterens lignelse i femtende kapitel av Lukas' evangelium: "Barn! du er alltid hos mig, og alt mitt er ditt."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"GOD"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as Library Edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black, brown, or blue levant, heavy India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

She Was a Sweet Girl Graduate in the 'Eighties

WELL, IT'S ALL OVER and I'm a school-girl no longer. . . .

It was a perfect success. The stage looked grand—the scene was the inner room of a palace—tall beryl pillars, statues, flights of marble steps fading into the background. The class motto "D'ACCORD" beautifully done on a shield was suspended from the central arch, and our class stars hung on the eight side wings. The monogram "C H S," the C in white, H in ferns and S in roses red, swung from the back of a music rack. A heavy large velvet rug lay upon the place where the essayists stood. The "parlor furniture," a sofa and six chairs all very elegant, were left vacant, in front of the choral society board and teachers, for the "sweet girl graduates." At the appointed time we filed out in this order, Maud, Edith, Eva, Amanda, Emma, Jennie, Sadie, Mattie (Mattie and I, the two wee ones, at the ends).

People whispered, "How sweet," "Charming," "Exquisite," because we were all in white. Rev. Mr. Hess pronounced the opening prayer which was followed by a solo from Miss Corliss. Then came Edith's salutatory and essay. I was disappointed because she received so few flowers.

I felt while the girls were reading that they could not be well heard all over the house, and was determined I *would* be heard to the remotest seats in dress circle and gallery. So I read distinctly and clearly, and my voice seems naturally one which is easily heard. In the middle I saw a photographer turn his camera at me from the hall back of the parquet circle. I thought him extremely impudent, so I nodded my obstinate little head, changed the position of my hands and paper frequently and thwarted him (Capt. Shields afterward told me they wanted to get a view with me reading but couldn't).

I knew people heard me, I could tell by their faces. When I sat down they applauded lots and the flowers came. I got the handsomest floral tribute there. The simple rich card with "I. Maud" on it, told me as plainly as a dozen notes what was meant. It was a tall graceful basket of smilax, tube-roses, tea-roses, and buds, carnation-pinks, fuschias, daisies, etc., and on a bed of fragrant white pinks in the center was spelled—

"Maud
'82"

in tiny purple flowers.

Rec'd *such* a graceful basket from Clara—it was edged with elder blossoms and pansies, filled with roses and the handle draped with elder flowers. Auntie Henderson sent me two glorious magnolias, and I rec'd a charming basket from Fannie Barclay and Mrs. Phil.

There were 1000 people in the house! Isn't it funny how people notice every little thing about one at such a time? A young lady told Mama how little and neat my feet looked. The others wore slippers, which naturally make the feet look larger and anyway I have the smallest feet in the class. But how funny for people to think of that. Mrs. Henderson told Mama my dress was by far the prettiest and most appropriate. . . .

I couldn't keep my thoughts from roaming to the sunny green room in which we could gather to cry over hard history lessons or laugh over senior jokes no more.—From "Maud," edited and arranged for publication by RICHARD LEE STROUT. (New York: Macmillan.)

Refugees

The ragged English sparrows
Crowd to the window-sill,
With a hundred chirruped "thankees"
They take their fill.

Their grandbirds came from England
And bred into a pest
Birdlorists say—not I
Whom they have blest.

Only stale crumbs I gave them,
But they have given to me,
Who also came from England,
The sweets of memory.

CATHERINE M. JOHNSON

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1940

Price of Milk To Farmers Is Under Inquiry

Selectmen of Bay State towns name committee to investigate whole question of rates.

"A full and thorough inquiry" into milk marketing problems in Massachusetts was being planned today as members of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association were on their way home after approving, 135 to 3, at their annual meeting yesterday in Boston, a resolution authorizing such an inquiry.

Willis D. McLean of Walpole was empowered to name a committee of seven to undertake this investigation and to report to the next Legislature.

Selectman A. A. Boudreau of Hinsdale, who offered the resolution, declared that the current price for surplus milk was only about half that for Class 1 milk. "I want to know," he said, "how a farmer can live and pay his grain bill under such a classification as this."

The Association was also on record today as opposing any plan to eliminate the county government system. A resolution introduced by Selectman Samuel S. Connery of Wenham was supported by 139 to 1. Mr. Connery asserted that "only about 3¼ cents of every tax dollar goes to the County and that is not much for insurance against a bureaucratic, centralized government."

All officers of the Association were re-elected, with the exception of Dr. William L. Shipman of Paxton, Secretary, who asked that he be relieved. Charles W. Knowlton of Fairhaven was chosen to replace him.

Cartoon Starts New Crusade Of Help for Finns

An impromptu gesture of printing Finnish appeal cards combined with a scathing Finnish-Russian cartoon from a New York paper has developed into an informal Finnish relief crusade of fair proportions, it was learned today.

Col. Henry Breckenridge, New York attorney, started this informal crusade, when he saw a cartoon by Harold E. Talburt in a New York paper showing Finland crucified on a cross composed of the Russian hammer and sickle.

Colonel Breckenridge had 1,000 cards printed up and sent them out to his friends. Colonel Breckenridge, who is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry Brigham, 57 Brewster Street, Cambridge, said that his printer had informed him that the orders now total 6,000 cards which have been requested by various people. Meanwhile money has begun to trickle in.

Farm Groups Close Conference

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP) —The annual union agricultural meeting, a gathering of members of 34 farm organizations closed last night with the highest registered attendance in five years, 10,200.

Mrs. Carl Sandburg of Herbert, Mich., wife of the Lincoln biographer, gave a technical discussion on milk goat breeding.

Arthur M. Howard of Pittsfield was elected President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. At that meeting Frederick L. Thomsen of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that although war had wiped out the export apple market, the Federal program of buying surplus was holding up prices.

Brookline Economy Urged By Chairman of Board

Municipal boards, commissions, and department heads in Brookline were requested today to make sizable reductions in appropriations for 1940 by Samuel F. Blanchard, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

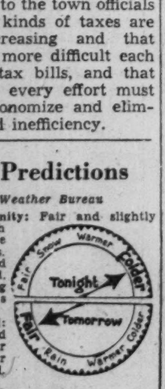
The message to the town officials stated that all kinds of taxes are high and increasing and that citizens find it more difficult each year to meet tax bills, and that for this reason every effort must be made to economize and eliminate waste and inefficiency.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near 12 degrees. Sunday fair and continued cold. Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing.

All New England: Generally fair and continued colder today; Sunday fair and continued cold.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	17	New York	20	15
Chicago	7	6	New Orleans	35	35
Denver	10	10	Norfolk	23	23
Helena	26	23	Philadelphia	19	18
Kansas City	9	8	St. Louis	2	1
Los Angeles	59	51	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	52	52	Washington	21	15
Minneapolis	-8	-8			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 6.
B—Minimum, Jan. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 9:17 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Sunday 9:52 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 10:06 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 5:57 p. m., Sunday.

Trees Can Be Useful As Well As Ornamental

All photos by Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Town Forest Is Cropped Like a Hayfield

Nos. 1 and 3—Logs floating in a pond near Sharon, Mass., await being sawed into lumber for industry.
2.—Winter falls over a section of new growth in the town forest at Hingham, Mass.
4—A sign in the Hingham forest.
5—Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, and one of the Nation's chief exponents of the town forest idea.
6—A section of ordered planting in a town forest on Cape Cod.

Town Forests Prove Good Way to Cut Taxes

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are those who have a deep affection for trees, who see in them materials for home, hearth and work of the hands; who see in them "the smile of the Great Spirit," symbols of God's unending beneficence to mankind.

Of such is Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, and the Nation's chief booster for the town forest idea . . . an idea just now celebrating its twenty-fifth year of service to Massachusetts cities and towns as well as other comunities in some 30 States.

Mr. Reynolds, now entering his twenty-ninth year with the Association, having come to the job direct from Harvard's School of Landscape Architecture, is a genial Yankee who will get you up into his little book lined office on the fourth floor of Joseph Lee's old house at 3 Joy Street on Beacon Hill, and will fix you with an Ancient Mariner's gaze until he can send you forth convinced you had better lose no time in getting an article on your town meeting warrant to look into this matter of setting up a forest in your own home town.

His enthusiasm dates from 1913, when the Association sent him to Europe to examine communal forests.

Returning to Boston, he put his observations into a report to his Association.

In those early days the number of trees started by the State was very small. Today, 25 years after establishment of the first town forest, some 2,000,000 a year are turned out by State nurseries. The town forest idea has caught on. There are now 107 community forests in the State. Some 31,702 acres have been set aside and 6,000,000 trees have been planted.

Moreover, the idea has spread far afield. There are more than 3,000,000 acres now in community-owned forests in the United States.

Even now it is profitable. Last year the forest yielded 40,000 board feet of lumber and 1,800 cords of wood, valued at $6,534.

Since the land is needed for water supply anyway, and the trees are given by the Commonwealth without cost to the town, most of this represents clear profit.

Fitchburg, the first city in the State to take advantage of the town forest provisions, now has 2,067 acres. In years gone by it has cut 250,000 feet of pine, and various departments have demanded so much wood that the city recently set up its own saw mill.

The town of Russell, population 1,283, has a watershed town forest of 3,000 acres, established in 1924. For the first ten years the town planted 30,000 trees a year. Mr. Reynolds describes the topography as typical of the Berkshire Hills.

How this may eventually work out is illustrated by the fact that in 1938 the town's tax assessment was approximately $38,000. Under intensive management its forest, in maturity, should yield $15,000 a year, or nearly 40 per cent of the total tax collection

Thus, instead of being a liability to the finances of the community the land should soon become an asset.

Merrimac also established a town forest in 1924. Frank N. Rand, chairman of the Town Forest Committee of Merrimac, says the community was paying $11 a cord for wood. "Since establishment of the town forests we get it for about $4 a cord now on the lot."

After deducting cost of land, cost of planting 115,000 trees, and all labor aside from government relief projects, and loss of taxes on the land, there is still $4,538 to the advantage of the town resulting from sales of wood.

About one-fourth the town forests in Massachusetts were started for watershed protection, another quarter were converted from old-time poor farms, the remainder were gifts or were purchased by the towns at an average price of from $5 to $10 an acre.

Granite State Changes Auto Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—In a move aimed at economy, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin has decided not to mail out license and registration application cards to New Hampshire motor vehicle owners and operators for the new registration year which starts April 1.

This move is expected to save approximately $2,500 a year through elimination of duplication and the cost of postage. The Department used to send out 150,000 letters each year to motor vehicle owners and operators along with application cards for registration and licenses. It has been found that about 75 per cent of the application cards sent out in this manner were never used, that applicants for new licenses and registration obtained other copies of the forms from city and town officials, garages, and the Motor Vehicle Department.

This year there will be no general distribution of these forms by mail but application forms will be available at the State House, offices of city and town clerks, in local Police Departments, from motor vehicle examiners, and from garages.

This is the second consecutive year in which the Department has altered the system of filing for registrations and licenses. Last year's move called for an additional copy of the forms to be filled out by the applicant to save the Motor Vehicle Department the time and expense of this work.

While the new plates and drivers' licenses are not required until April 1, the last session of the State Legislature changed the public laws so that the plates may be attached March 1, a period of grace of an entire month. This is much to the liking of automobile merchants who feel that it will bring about an earlier opening of spring automobile sales. And this period of grace should encourage general early registrations and eliminate the last-minute rush.

R. I. Skiing Center Attracts 11,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIAMOND HILL, R. I., Jan. 6—Rhode Island's first serious attempt to attract snow enthusiasts—the State winter reservation in this little Cumberland county community—has already drawn 11,000 persons since it was opened for the first time this season, early this week.

A check of automobile registration plates at the reservation showed that many of the participants came from Massachusetts and Connecticut and from as far away as Florida.

An innovation in the reservation this year was the development of a new 60-yard beginner's slope. With additional snow the big ski trail will open, and this feature is expected to draw larger crowds.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30 (Last day.)

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last day.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Artie Shaw. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Those High Gray Walls," with Walter Connolly. 1:50, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, Richard Carlson and Leon Errol. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Babes in Arms" with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Charlie Chan in City in Darkness."

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"The Betrayal of Catherine the Great." 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:35. Also "The City." 2:40, 5:05, 7:35, 10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time." 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Normandie—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Also "Fast and Furious."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Follow the Fleet," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 2, 6, 10. Also "The Invisible Killer." 11:55 a. m., 3:55, 7:55. Stage: Jerry Cooper, Stuart & Martin, Masters & Rollins, and Ravel Dancers. 1:05, 5:05, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Skiing in the French Alps," "Traning U. S. Aviators," "Popular Science," "Raising Shepherd Puppies," "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8 (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time—Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Midnight" with Don Ameche and Claudette Colbert. Also "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Captain Fury," with Victor MacLaglen. Also "The Good Fairy," with Maureen Sullavan and Herbert Marshall.

University—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," featuring the Ritz Brothers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Kay Kyser in "That's Right, You're Wrong." 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Disputed Passage," featuring Akim Tamiroff. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring Jean Arthur and James Stewart. Also new March of Time. To be shown through Jan. 12. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Dance

Peabody Playhouse, 337 Charles Street—
"An Evening of Ballroom Dance," presented by the Boston Dance Council. 8:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Szigeti, violin soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, Brockton, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, Reading, 3:30 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert of Chamber Music by the Van Buren Players of Old Instruments. Lotta Van Buren, first treble viol; Elsie Jouard, alto; Mary Parsons and Arthur Vogel, bass; Adelaide Hardy, second treble viol; Sally Richards, tenor. 2:30 to 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by the Primrose Quartet. Oscar Shumsky and Josef Gingold, violin; William Primrose, viola; Harvey Shapiro, violoncello. 2.

Monday

Boston Public Library—
Illustrated Rural England lecture by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes. Original poems will be read by Arthur Dudley Ropes. 3 p. m.

Malden Group Seeks Further Bars on Beano

Encouraged by the action of Mayor William A. Hastings of Malden in refusing a permit for operation of beano games at 533 Main Street, Malden, this week, a large group of citizens, including several ministers, visited the Mayor and urged him to refuse all beano permits in future.

Mayor Hastings explained that his action was because beano games at the location in question—between two churches, and in a district mainly residential—had been prohibited by his predecessor in office.

A group of beano operators at another location had approached him several weeks ago, he said, and asked if their activities could be transferred elsewhere—not naming the proposed location. Not until this week did he discover, the Mayor continued, that this group had begun elaborate preparations for opening at the old North Main Street location on Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning representatives of the group appeared to ask a permit for a "grand opening" that evening, which had been widely advertised already in adjoining towns. The permit was refused.

Consumption of liquor on the premises, noise, crowded parking on residential streets, and other considerations, made it out of the question to reopen a beano establishment at that location, the Mayor stated definitely.

The request that he should refuse all beano permits in Malden in future, Mayor Hastings told the group which called on him last night, will be taken under advisement.

New Stimulus Held Need Of N. E. Business

New England Council's head calls for an 'intensification of the old Yankee spirit.'

Calling for "intensification of that old Yankee spirit with which the early settlers, against seemingly insurmountable obstacles, laid the foundation for American business enterprise," Charles F. Weed, President of the New England Council and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, told the New England Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today, that New England needs new stimulus "to move vigorously forward."

Mr. Weed spoke at the luncheon session of the second and closing day of the Conference, which was given over to the eighteenth annual sales rally.

New England's problem "begins at the factory gate," said Mr. Weed. "The world no longer beats a path to your door even though you do make the best mousetrap. Times have changed. The consumer is now the ultimate arbiter, and all producers, salesmen, and suppliers of service must win his favor.

"About two-thirds of the customers of our products are found outside the boundaries of New England. We must work effectively to break down all interstate and intersectional barriers which strangle trade and shrink markets.

Lead the Way

"New England should lead the way for the free flow of commerce between all sections," declared Mr. Weed. "It is only by the unobstructed exchange of products throughout the nation that we can keep our factories busy, our people employed, and our living standards high.

"The chief source of New England's $5,500,000,000 annual income is our industries. They form the hub around which our economic activity revolves. The payrolls and dividends of these industries flowing into the channels of trade, furnish the livelihood for the workers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers, the railroads and public utilities, and provide the chief support for our schools, churches, institutions, state and local Governments. But the prosperity of these industries depends on the sale of their products. So sales representatives hold the key to New England's future in disposing of New England goods," said Mr. Weed.

"By all working together, under the slogan 'New England sales build New England's prosperity,' we shall, during the coming year, make marked progress toward a better and stronger New England."

Sound Training

Leonard J. Raymond, president of Dickie-Raymond, Inc., of Boston, presided at the morning session of the Conference today, and spoke on "Principles of a Sound Training Program." Kinsey N. Merritt, General Sales Manager of the Railway Express Agency, New York, spoke on "A Symphony in Selling"; Frederick B. Heitkamp, Vice-President of the American Type Founders, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., on "Sales Tools for 1940," and Dr. Harry R. Tosdal, Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on "The Sales Manager and His Job."

Elmer Wheeler, President of Tested Selling Institute, New York, spoke at the luncheon session, which brought the Conference to a close.

Shivery Sunday Ahead

Plenty of coal in those bins? Enough fuel oil in the tank? Better check up, for General Winter is on the march. In his tour across the country during the past few days he has left in his wake frozen rivers and lakes, snow drifts piled high, and temperatures far below the zero mark.

New England will be spared the snow—unfortunately too, if you happen to ask a ski enthusiast. However, the cold weather is going to get even colder and tonight the mercury is expected to nose dive to five or eight above zero in suburban Boston towns. Northern New England will be even colder with temperatures going way below the zero line.

A slight fall of snow powdered the ground during the night but it was hardly enough to call out the plows. Brooms were sufficient for most householders in clearing paths and driveways.

Reports from the skiing centers in New Hampshire and Vermont report just about enough snow for "fair" skiing: No snow is predicted for over the week end.

The lowest readings in almost four years, according to the Associated Press, were reported at several Illinois points last night. Minimums of 9 below was the coldest day since Jan. 23, 1936. Coldest spot in the country was registered in Bismarck and Williston, N. D., when the mercury dropped to minus 25.

The South also felt the cold spell with Gulf Coast towns experiencing close to freezing temperatures.

New York and Pennsylvania received a substantial snow fall with snow falling in Syracuse for the seventh consecutive day, raising the week's total to 15 inches.

Dowd's Hideout Believed Found

The search for former Sheriff John F. Dowd of Suffolk County today narrowed to a point believed to be near the Ohio-Pennsylvania line today as Lieut. John J. Walkins, Chief of Inspectors from District Attorney William J. Foley's office hurried to identify a person believed to be Mr. Dowd, who has been under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. District Attorney Foley, who has extended his search for Mr. Dowd as far as South America, said he expected to hear by telephone today from Lieutenant Walkins.

G-men, working on information supplied by Lieutenant Walkins, have had a person believed to be the former sheriff under surveillance for several days, but have hesitated to arrest him until he was identified. The location, said to be east of Sandusky, Ohio, was traced by Lieutenant Walkins as the spot where Mrs. Dowd recently boarded a train to return to Boston where she is now staying with her parents.

Test of Voting Machines Arranged in Brookline

Six automatic voting machines to be tried as an experiment in Brookline will be set up in various places where voters may familiarize themselves with the mechanism of automatic balloting.

Already 800 residents have "voted" on a machine set up in the Town Clerk's office where the operation was explained to them. The six new machines are being leased by the town and will be used in Precinct 6 at the primaries and election scheduled for March 5.

'Tech' Finds Way to Speed Lens Action

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Coatings of metallic fluoride, announced a year ago under the caption of "invisible glass" and developed simultaneously in laboratories of the General Electric Company and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have now been perfected to the point where the speed of lenses in some types of multiple lens cameras can be doubled and all lenses improved considerably.

According to Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright of M. I. T., the coating is able to eliminate flare and ghost images completely, in addition to speeding the lenses. At the Columbus, Ohio, meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week, Dr. Cartwright presented a paper in which he reported scientific studies of a highly corrected F:2 lens composed of five separate elements, on all surfaces of which a fluoride film had been deposited. The effective speed of this lens was increased nearly 100 per cent. The extent of the improvement by coating depends on the complexity of the lens.

Present methods are the outgrowth of Dr. Cartwright's earlier work done with the assistance of Dr. A. Francis Turner, which resulted in reducing reflection and adding to the transmission of light through glass.

Camera fans know that faster and more highly corrected camera lenses require a large number of separated elements. Each of these reflects about 10 per cent of the light it receives. Thus good camera lenses ordinarily have transmissions of only about 60 per cent. Unfortunately, the light reflected from each surface is not merely lost: for about 5 per cent of it is reflected again from other surfaces and some of it strikes the photographic plate or film, where it supersensitizes the emulsion to produce flare patterns, or ghost images.

As early as 1892 Dennis Taylor noticed that tarnished camera lenses tended to increase their effective speed, because the tarnished surfaces of glass elements of high refractive index diminished the reflection of light from the surfaces and thereby increased the transmission of the whole camera lens.

There were many methods devised for artificially tarnishing glass, but apparently the results were not sufficiently effective to justify adoption by camera manufacturers. According to Dr. Cartwright, it is now evident that the tarnish is actually a film of transparent material having a lower index of refraction than glass, and to be effective should fulfill specific conditions which can be better satisfied by the evaporated films of metallic fluorides. By Dr. Cartwright's further explanation, the films have proved effective in many optical instruments. Since they must be deposited in a vacuum, and since every element of a camera lens should be so treated, the method is more easily applicable in the manufacture of new lenses than in the improvement of old ones.

Light Kept in Paths

Wide World

Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright

Covers lens parts of camera with vacuum glass chamber, under which coating of fluorides is laid on by evaporation and condensation.

Echo of 'Better Times' Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 6—To those looking for indications of "better times," General Electric offers what company officials consider the best evidence—a substantial rise in the quantity of electric power put to use.

This is coupled, they say, with a large number of orders for generating equipment. For many weeks the kilowatt-hour output of the electric industry has been reaching new heights. On their books now for delivery as soon as possible are the following orders:

A 50,000-kilowatt turbine-generator for the Public Service Electric and Gas Co., to be superimposed on the low-pressure units in the Marion Station in Jersey City. This is a hydrogen-cooled machine.

A 40,000-kilowatt generator for the Narragansett Electric Company, also hydrogen-cooled, to be installed in Providence, R. I.

A 35,000-kilowatt hydrogen-cooled turbine generator for the John C. Weadock Station of Consumers Power Co.

A 35,000-kilowatt unit for the Northeast Power Station of the Kansas City Power and Light Co.

A 20,000-kilowatt hydrogen-cooled unit for a new municipal generating station in Glendale, Calif., the first of its type to be installed out-of-doors.

A 12,500-kilowatt unit for the Central Maine Power Company's station at Bucksport.

A 35,000-kilowatt waterwheel generator for the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, to provide single-phase 25-cycle power for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Firm Outlines Fish Plant In Newfoundland

Establishment of a fish processing plant on the southwest coast of Newfoundland for a Boston fishing company, capable of a daily output of more than 50,000 pounds of frozen cod fillet, has come a step nearer realization with news reaching the Boston Fish Pier of an agreement being made between the Newfoundland Commission of Government and the General Seafoods, of Boston.

Assent of Sir Humphrey Walwyn, Governor, was given despite protests from the St. John's Board of Trade based on the contention that the project would interfere with home-owned concerns, and other reasons, it was reported at the Fish Pier.

Newfoundland's concessions to the Boston company include the granting of a plant site, the location of which has not yet been determined, and advancing $200,000 for construction of the plant. Certain coastal trading rights are to be granted the company, and the plant is to be equipped to process blueberries as well as fish.

The proposed plant will provide work for numbers of unemployed residents of Newfoundland as well as the fishermen who would man the trawlers while they operate in Newfoundland waters, it is understood. In addition to the freezing and storage plant, the company will provide filleting equipment and will erect smoke houses, drying flakes, cannery, laboratory, and other units, it is expected.

Statue Is Accepted After 55 Years

Cyrus E. Dallin, Sculptor

Statue of Paul Revere by Cyrus E. Dallin

Dallin Wins Long Fight For Statue

Cyrus E. Dallin, the Arlington sculptor, whose equestrian statue of Paul Revere a rival artist in 1884 called "an impossible man on an impossible horse," yesterday was vindicated locally when Boston's George Robert White Fund voted to commission him to execute the 55-year-old design at a cost of $27,500.

The statue, which was originally intended to be erected in Copley Square, will be placed near Paul Revere's home in the North End. The completed statue which represents Revere reining in a spirited animal, will be cast in bronze at the foundry of T. F. McGann on Portland Street. The Revere figure will be 7½ feet tall) mounted on a 6½-foot bronze horse.

The Arlington artist, among whose well-known designs is the world famous statue of "The Appeal to the Great Spirit" in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, won the Revere design competition in 1884 from 10 other artists among whom were Daniel Chester French and Thomas Ball. But criticism of the design and the artist, who was termed at the time a "Cowboy from Utah," ended the project.

Mr. Dallin at intervals during the 55 years had asked several Boston Mayors and the State legislature to revive the project. Several months ago he presented his case in person to the White Fund Trustees who have the income from $6,000,000 to promote city projects. Mayor Tobin and the White Trustees voted favorably for the project.

More Desirable Bus Stop Asked

Squantum boys and girls are forced to wait for busses within 100 yards of a liquor establishment, Squantum Women's Club officials charged today in making requests for a safe and revised bus stop.

Many evening school students are among those required to wait in this undesirable spot off Hancock Street, Quincy, according to Mrs. Hubert A. Frazer, President of the organization.

The appeal to city officials and transportation company authorities included a proposal that busses run more often so that youths will not be forced to remain in the "liquor environment" so long.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 7

10:45 a. m. — WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 8

1:30 p. m. — WORL, (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Jan. 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.

For Sunday, Jan. 7

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International Round Table.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Melodies.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner.
4:45 p.m.—Choral Prelude.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:00 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
6:15 p. m.—Musical Period.

Today on Short Waves

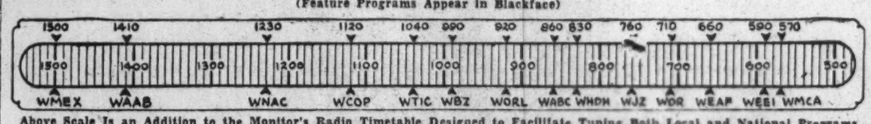
Budapest—7 p. m.—Military Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English), DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log": talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Sunday, Jan. 7

Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Musical program. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—6:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Educational Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Americans at Work": drama	Reggie Childs' Orch.	National Philharmonic	Sport reports	"Children's Corner"
5:15 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra	Reggie Childs' Orch.	Symphony Orchestra;	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Frederich Feher, conductor	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.		Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Joe Green's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe		Dramatization	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 People's Platform: informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Curtain Calls"	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake";	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers":	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Russ Morgan's Orch.		"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	Arch Oboler's Plays: 'Money, Money, Money'	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	'Stop Me if You've	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Russian Choir
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	program	Heard This One"	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Texas Ramblers
8:45			Hawaiian music	
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Rep. Martin Dies: "Un-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15 Vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Americanism"	Harvard-Army basket-	Concert Melodies
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	ball game	Week-End Jamboree
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Week-End Jamboree
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	Molinary, conductor	vocalists	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news		Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Men About Town
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinary, conductor	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	"Music by Moonlight"	Dance Orchestra
11:00 News; Leighton		News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra		Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Ben Polack's Orchestra
11:30 Everett Hoagland's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:45 Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Let There Be Light"
9:15 "Wings Over Jor-	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:30 dan"; second an-	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45 niversary program	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 'March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Ross Trio	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church	Music, R. S. V. P."	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Concert pianist	Or.; Erno Rapee, cond.;	Interview	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Jan Peerce, tenor;	"On the Job" vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Andor Foldes, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Pauline Warren	Religious program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Portuguese Hour
1:30 News; "Grand Ho-	Pauline Warren	"From Hollywood To-	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tel"; drama	"Metropolitan Moods"	day"; variety	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Richard	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 tion"; drama	Brinsley Sheridan's	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 'News in Rhythm';	"The Rivals"; James	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 vocalists; news	Church, conductor	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 monic - Symphony	Sid Reinherz, piano	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 Orchestra; Igor	News; program talk	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Stravinsky, con-	Gleason L. Archer	"Rangers Serenade"	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 ductor; Erica Mo-	"National Vespers"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Network speaker	King Cole Swingsters
4:15 rini, violinist	"National Vespers"	Atty. G. Frank Murphy	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels
4:30 "Pursuit of Happi-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45 ness"; variety	Richard Himber's Orch.	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00 "Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30 Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45 the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	"Silent People"; drama
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious program	"New England's Fame";	Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious program	Soprano and organ	variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Henry Busse's Orch.	Religious program
7:00 The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15 The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Shep Fields' Orchestra	15th Ann. Los Angeles	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45 ter; variety	dramatic sketch	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Open Golf Tournament	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00 Playhouse Orson	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	Variety Hour; Jan An-
8:15 Welles and Helen	vocalist; orchestra	Dickson; guest; orch.	Air; Sen. Capper, Edw.	tonio, director
8:30 Hayes in "Becky	"Footlight Fancies"	"One Man's Family";	J. Noble on "Reciprocal	Variety Hour; Jan An-
8:45 Sharp"; War news	"Footlight Fancies"	dramatic sketch	Trade Agreements"	tonio, director
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30 Orch.; Lawrence	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45 Tibbett, baritone	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 "Waltz Time"	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15 "Waltz Time"	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 Organ; weather	saics"	Primrose Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Concert Melodies"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins - Americans	"Concert Melodies"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	hockey game	Dance Music
11:30 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Francis Craig's Sunday	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Dance Music
11:45 Harry Owens' Orch.	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Night Serenade	Dick Barrie's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	Buckeye Four	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; play,	Jack Berch's Boys	Steubens Orchestra	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; 'Noonday Review'	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; U. S.	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Army Band	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Radio Conference, Mass.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	State Federation of	Organ Music
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Women's Clubs	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Hit Parade of To-
2:15 Hour Clubmen	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Troubadors"	morrow"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Muse and Music"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Rhumba Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Norman Lang's Orch.
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Violin and tenor	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ Music
4:00 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, baritone	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	"Radio Rubes"	"Consolairs"
4:45 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Lewisohn's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Travelling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WM2X Camera Club
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo-	"True or False"	Richard Crooks; tenor;	20th Century Serenade	Studio program
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	Educational Series	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Radio Theater:	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	President Roosevelt's	"Melodies of the Mas-
9:15 Bette Davis and	Rochester Civic Orch.	program	Jackson Day Dinner;	ters"
9:30 Spencer Tracy in	Dance Music	Alec Templeton Time;	Mayor Tobin and other	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 "Dark Victory"	"Gene and Glenn"	piano; chorus; orch.	speakers	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 President Roosevelt	Jackson Day Dinner;	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Jackson Day Dinner	News Service
10:15 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	nentals Quartet; orch.	Jackson Day Dinner	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum; Sen.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jackson Day Dinner	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Minton, Indiana	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sen. Burton Wheeler of	Tony Carr's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Montana	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini Trio	News Service

Bloch's Violin Concerto

The Arts in Boston

By L. A. Sloper

The event of yesterday's Boston Symphony concert was the first performance here of Ernest Bloch's Violin Concerto, with Dr Koussevitzky conducting and Joseph Szigeti as soloist. Although it has been heard previously only in Cleveland and in London (Mr. Szigeti was the violinist in both instances), it has already won an enormous reputation, both for its complexity and for its musical value.

This reputation was sustained by yesterday's presentation. The work certainly presents difficulties for both players and listeners. Yesterday its exactions were met by soloist, conductor, and orchestra with mastery and with mutual understanding. As for the problems it sets the audience, one does not of course grasp so big a work in all its details at a single hearing, but it was nevertheless evident that the concerto contains much and varied material of value, that it is soundly constructed, and that it possesses tremendous dramatic power.

The composer is quoted in the program notes as saying that the principal subject of the first movement (which is extensively used in the two fast movements) is "undoubtedly of an American-Indian character"; and that there is no "Jewish" inspiration or intention in this work.

These statements are interesting as showing what a difference there may be in the aspect of a theme or a whole composition as regarded by its author and by his listeners. To the hearer it seems quite clear that the theme referred to is distinctly Hebraic and not at all American-Indian in character—unless we are to assume that the American Indians have a Hebraic strain, acquired through some old-time migration.

It seems even more clear that the whole spirit of the work is just as Jewish in its inspiration as "Schélomo" or the "Three Jewish Poems," for example. And indeed this is very fortunate. Mr. Bloch no doubt felt that he would like to broaden his field, to get away from programmatic connotations and from racial influences. But to his listeners it appears more important that he should continue to do what he does so well. He is not repeating himself. There is no limit set upon the possibilities of writing in the style that is peculiarly his own and that of his race. The essential thing is that he has been able again to write something that is vital and living, moving and dramatic, even to those who are not of his race.

The performance was, as has been hinted, extraordinarily good, with a unanimity that was especially amazing in respect of the very tricky rhythms. Soloist and conductor were recalled several times, and there were even some cheers.

The program opened with George Foote's Suite, "In Praise of Winter." Mr. Foote is a Bostonian who studied music at Harvard and in Boston, Paris, and Berlin. The orchestra has played his Variations on a Pious Theme, and two trios of his have been heard from the Flute Players' Club. This new suite, which had its first performance yesterday, is agreeable music. It was warmly received by a friendly audience yesterday. The concert closed with Brahms' Second Symphony.

'Stagger System' For Taxis Ordered

Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty's "stagger system" for taxicabs, under which one-fifth of the cabs plying Boston streets would be out of service each week day, will go into effect Feb. 1, the Commissioner has announced.

In an effort to reduce traffic congestion and give more time for repairing and cleaning the cabs, Commissioner Timilty will assign each cab a medallion of red, blue, yellow, green or white. On one week day all red cabs, or one-fifth of the otal, will be barred from the streets. The next day, the blue ones would be barred, and so on.

Commissioner Timilty also announced the taxicab quota will be reduced from 1,525 to 1,200, and the number operating reduced to the new minimum as rapidly as possible.

Opposition to the "stagger system" appeared immediately. Contending that the plan discriminates against the independent operators, Abraham Miller, President of the Independent Taxicab Operators' Association, declared that operators had to pay $315 a year per cab for insurance to cover 365 days, but that the new plan would bar the cabs from the streets for 52 of those days.

1812 Pension Still Paid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government is still paying a pension to a daughter of a soldier who served in the war of 1812, the annual report of the Veterans' Administration showed Jan. 4. A check for $20 goes each month to Esther Ann Hill Morgan of Independence, Ore., daughter of John Hill.

Order to Reopen Stations Extended

To afford further time for effecting a compromise on Old Colony station reopenings, the State Public Utilities Commission has postponed to Feb. 7 the effective date of their recent order forcing the New Haven Railroad to reopen 72 stations. The order was scheduled to be enforced Jan. 8 under a previous postponement.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, stated the new postponement was granted because the Commission is "trying to keep to a middle course which will be fair to the public and all concerned."

While the Commission has ordered reopening of all the 72 stations, it is expected a compromise eventually will be effected to allow the New Haven to close permanently some stations and reopen others. Further conferences between the Commission and the railroad authorities will be held on Monday to work on a compromise proposal.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
CAMBRIDGE
DEPOSITS go on interest JAN. 10
STABILITY

FILENE'S
BOSTON

DOBBS exclusives
—featuring "The Resorter"
—as smart at the "Sun and Surf Club" as the opening day at Hialeah—
felt $10
White, roseleaf, cameo cream, navy, brown, black. Headsizes 6⅞ to 7½. Note the pretty stitching.
Filene's Dobbs Room—second floor

For one week only
10% Discount
Sale on Exclusive
Berkeley Square
SHOES
Regularly $6.50
NOW $5.85
Second floor
Stearns
BOSTON

Special Board Helps to Save R. I. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rounding out its first year, the Rhode Island Rehabilitation Commission in a report to be made soon to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the General Assembly will make known that it has made definite progress with the State's program to bring new industries here and to perpetuate the plants already established.

The Commission, which was organized at the outset of the Vanderbilt Administration, says that in order to provide for further industrial expansion the WPA has been urged to conduct a survey of the available industrial sites. At present a study is being made to learn why business concerns have left the State.

"It is hoped," Chairman William S. Allen said, "that the latter study will shed considerable light upon the underlying reasons for the loss of industries in the State and will indicate what type of industry can best prosper here."

Several Plants Considered

Mr. Allen said that negotiations with firms inside and outside of the State have reached an advanced stage. Many outside firms, he said, are considering the establishment of plants in the State and several manufacturing plants in Rhode Island are contemplating expansion of existing facilities.

Among outsiders with whom negotiations are proceeding, he said, are a small braid producer, a pipe manufacturer, a manufacturer of automobile repairing devices, an industrialist who intends to produce paint, rubber and paper fillers "of a radically new nature," a builder of oil refining machines, a producer of bottled gas, a manufacturer of line and twine, a small boat construction company and a manufacturer of Diesel engines.

Mr. Allen pointed out that he picked this group at random, but said that it represents only a few of the new plants which are being encouraged to locate in Rhode Island and that it does not include the local firms with which the Commission is co-operating in an effort to find larger quarters, new products or additional capital.

Saved an Old Industry

The Commission has over a period of several months, Mr. Allen said, "been engaged in preserving the Franklin Machine Company as a Rhode Island industry. This company was headed for the auction block, but the Commission succeeded in having the auction abandoned and hopes to announce within the next few days that plans have been consummated whereby not only will the present employees maintain their jobs but that expanded activities of the company, or a new company which will acquire the plant, will make available many new positions."

The Commission feels that if Rhode Island is developed into as nearly an ideal industrial State as geographic location and natural resources permit an era of industrial expansion will occur and moving away of industry will cease, Mr. Allen said.

The Commission is also co-operating with interested agencies, Mr. Allen says, so that young people may be trained for industry. It is also aiding older persons who have become "rusty" because of unemployment to brush up in their industrial skill.

Brookline Election Set for March 5

Brookline Selectmen today announced Tuesday March 5, as the date for the town election, with the polls open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Tuesday, March 19, was set for the annual session of the Town Meeting.

Other dates important to town government include Thursday, Feb. 1, the last day for candidates for re-election to municipal office filing nomination papers, and Feb. 9 as the final date for candidates for seats in the local legislature to file their nomination papers.

Just Another Harbinger of Spring

By a Staff Photographer

A New Outfit Gets an Inspection

Here Miss Ruth E. Broome, Regional Director, The Fashion Group, Inc., tries a new spring outfit with self-hood on a pretty model, Miss Betty Robertson, of Dedham, Mass.

Pockets Prove Popular for Women

Pockets, peg tops, and peplum drapes are your spring fashion picture, not only in dresses, but in suits and coats as well. And your big spring story is navy, lots and lots of navy, with touches of white. And—you must have a print—or so. And even there, you've only just begun.

Such is the headline news in the world of milady's fashions, as brought to you by The Fashion Group, Inc., through its Regional Director, Miss Ruth E. Broome.

The Fashion Group is a non-commercial organization of women stylists, who are hard at work to beat the early "deadline" for the Easter Parade which comes March 24 this year.

Don't Vary Much

"While it is almost too early to predict what the nuances will be, still, it's important to remember that the high styles don't vary so much from season to season that they will be completely different," Miss Broome declared.

She said that while the Paris openings do not take place until about the middle of this month, some of the New York manufacturers are already holding theirs.

Skirts haven't varied a great deal, she admitted.

"Of course, your peg top means a narrowing at the bottom," Miss Broome explained. "But you will see a great number of short full skirts.

"Width at the hips, minimizing the waistline, is another important style note in dresses," she continued. "You will see corseletted waists, wide and waspish waists, or affected by wide over-girdles, some of them set into the dress."

Miss Broome sees brown attaining a little more importance in the color picture.

"The rosy rusts are also very interesting in your pastel range," she said. "Pastels have taken on a little more saltiness: the colors look as if salt had dried on them, as in your Reseda greens. They are also attractive with the new biscuit, putty, beige, and parachute-white accessories, all the off whites that run into your beige family."

Has 28 Members

The Fashion Group, organized in Boston only a year and a half ago, has grown from seven to 28 members, according to Miss Broome. It is a branch of a national organization of that name, with headquarters in New York City. As "stylists and those in the applied arts," they embrace quite a wide field, those in "the retail style field, that is, women's clothing, furniture, decorating, specialty shops, newspaper fashion editors, artists, teachers of the applied arts." In this country the idea is only 10 years old. In Boston, business is conducted through bi-monthly luncheon meetings, featured, usually, by an out-of-town speaker who presents the highlights in a given business. The members are interested also in cosmetics and perfumes.

"Good taste in fashion, in manners, or in living," Miss Broome summed it up.

She said the aims of the organization might be described as "to improve public taste and to give us all a much better idea, with some real instruction as to what is good taste and good living."

Boston is one of eight cities in the country to subscribe to this idea, outside of New York City. The others are St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

A member of a group in one of these branch cities is automatically a member of the New York group, Miss Broome explained.

BrooklineCompiles Master Vote List

"Mattress voting" will be practically impossible in Brookline when the town census of 14,800 homes is completed during this month by a detail of police under the direction of Sergeant Alexander Minnis. The master checklist designed for a 12-year period, will be brought up to date with the police listings which will show all residents 21 years old and over and another listing bringing the annual street listing up-to-date.

The master file, compiled by a WPA project, shows every building in the city and shows the actual residential quarters available in each. Last year there were 39,958 men and women over 20 years of age listed, an increase of about 2,200.

Although there have been no complaints of "mattress voting," the new system will help to eliminate such dangers because the officials will have a record of each residence and a cross-file of its occupants.

Natural Science Popular Calling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 6—More than four-fifths of the present freshmen at Massachusetts State College have already selected their chosen occupation after graduation, a questionnaire reveals.

Nearly one-quarter of all students, men and women, are planning to be natural scientists of one sort or another. Of the boys alone, 28 per cent plan to enter the field of natural science after graduation.

Most popular occupation for girls, according to the figures, is home economics work, with about a third of the co-eds aiming definitely for preparation in this field of work.

Thirty-six of the 233 men plan to enter professional work, and another 28 men plan to enter some phase of agricultural business.

Heartening to those educators who believe that young persons should not pick their careers too early, is the fact that 18 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the co-eds are still undecided as to the occupation they will eventually follow.

Boston May Get G.O.P. Convention

Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., former City Councilor, who received word from John Hamilton that the Republican National Committee will consider Boston as a possible site for the Republican National Convention in June, said that he would urge the Republican State Committee to send a representative to Washington to attend the National Committee meeting.

The communication received from the Chairman of the Republican National Committee requested information about the size of auditorium available, the hotel accommodations, and the amount of money the city would contribute toward convention expenses.

Mr. Gardiner said that Boston Garden provided an adequate auditorium, that there were plenty of hotel facilities, and that he would ask Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to offer an amount equal to that offered the Democratic National Committee for their convention. The city has offered $25,000 for the American Legion Convention.

Arlington Park Work Lagging

Arlington park commissioners considered plans today to allot the unfinished 1939 program projects in the hands of welfare unemployed to private contractors because of the delay in completing the work.

The commissioners said last night that the Park Board had aimed to develop small areas in various parts of the town as recreational centers because the expense was small compared to larger projects. On these areas it was the intention to build tennis courts. Seven have not been completed because of the lack of proper skilled labor.

Up to Nov. 27, the Department spent $18,000 in its general program of developing and improving the park system and using men out of work.

Tobacco Tax In N. H. Rich But Doubtful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—While the cloud of unconstitutionality still hovers over the New Hampshire tobacco tax, it has brought $600,000 into the State Treasury in its first six months and gives indications of producing at least $1,000,000 a year in revenues, according to Scott S. McIntire, Director of the Tobacco Tax Division.

The Director revealed that of the $600,000 already collected, $200,000 came in during the first month, while collections are now estimated at the rate of about $76,000 a month.

A court decision in a test case involving the tax is expected within the next few months and if the tax is found to be unconstitutional, it is generally conceded that Gov. Francis P. Murphy will call a special session of the Legislature to find some new source of revenue.

There is also the question of whether or not the funds already collected from the tax would be returned. Many people have saved the stamps in anticipation of return payments.

While many States have collected tobacco taxes without constitutional difficulties, it is pointed out here that New Hampshire's Constitution was drafted when real property was practically the only tangible form of wealth, hence, provided that all taxation should be at the same rate. As for the tobacco tax, it is termed a sales tax, but only on one commodity. So, the action of the State Tax Commission in fixing retail prices upon which the tax is based is called unconstitutional by many.

1,000 to Work On Air Base At Chicopee

Employment of approximately 1,000 men on the $750,000 WPA project at the Northeast Air Base in Chicopee, Mass., awaits only Presidential approval of the project, Dennis Delaney, Massachusetts WPA Administrator, announced yesterday.

Plans for the WPA project, which includes leveling, clearing, filling and grading the 4,300 acres taken over by the Government, have been forwarded to the White House, in accordance with WPA requirements, he said. Approval is expected within a few days.

Army engineers are ready to go ahead with their plans, it was reported and are held up only by the WPA project. Approximately $8,000,000 has been set as the figure for development of the base, which will be used as training and overhaul headquarters in this area. The War Department has been allotted $3,613,000 for the current fiscal year, and contracts have already been awarded.

WPA officials expressed hope here today that the crew of workers on their project, which will number about 1,000 next summer, can be absorbed into the regular construction work.

The Old Cupboard Door

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts Boston

An American Artist's Masterpiece

This painting by William M. Harnett, who was born in Ireland but lived most of his life in the United States, is one of several fine additions to the galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is said to show an "intensity of underlying life in inanimate objects."

New Art Acquisitions

Among new acquisitions in the painting galleries at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts two canvases appear to have aroused special enthusiasm on the part of officials—a landscape by Jacob Van Ruysdael (Jacob Ruisdaal) and a singular, almost photographic study of an inanimate group of objects, by William M. Harnett.

The Harnett, as one of the Museum experts remarked, represents the surrealism of the nineteenth century, or modern "surrealism without the Freud." It exerts an arresting influence on the spectator, charged, as it is, with what William George Constable, Curator of Paintings, termed an "intensity of underlying life in inanimate objects." It is entitled "Old Cupboard Door," and depicts the marred and rusty-hinged door of an old-fashioned kitchen cupboard against which are leaning, in sharp and poignant silhouette, a violin with the dust of time upon it; a Dutch jug with a pewter cover; music sheets, torn with much handling; the violin bow, and several books.

This is apparently Harnett's masterpiece. Born in County Cork, Harnett lived in the United States from the age of one. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, then at Munich, and returned to America, where he spent the rest of his life.

Man in Street Clear Thinker, Meeting Told

In the United States, the proverbial man in the street does some very clear thinking, when he has access to the facts, declared Dr. Allen A. Stockdale, of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the New England Sales Management conference yesterday.

The great industrial success of America has been due to its free enterprise system, and its free religious opportunity, and educational advantages, he said. "Without the free enterprise system America, the most successful form of Government in the world, would not be able to live. Planned economy, a totalitarian state, would rob the average citizen of his freedom of initiative, his inherent rights, and his religious liberty.

"A scientific survey of the cross-section thinking of the Country reveals that there is an increasing desire on the part of the people to return to the self-respect and self-reliance of work recovery," Dr. Stockdale added. "They believe the Government should do less spending, reduce the taxes, and leave honestly-conducted business alone.

"The industrialists of the Country believe in peace instead of war, and are warning against racketeering, and the fatalistic conception that inevitably we must enter the war. The man on the street has been led to believe that this is not the case. All he needs to know is that while the general public is 95 per cent for peace, the poll of the industrialist shows that industry is 98 per cent for peace," continued Dr. Stockdale.

"Through the free enterprise system the story of American economy is the most satisfactory story of any nation of the world. The man on the street believes, that, given his proper freedom of citizenship, he can deal directly with his employer, and iron out many of the aggravating problems of the day. The man in the street knows the value of the pay roll turn-over, and understands the economics of the expansion of industry upon the profits of industry. When he asks the Government to let honest business alone, to work for increased prosperity, he is really saying that when you keep industry out of the doghouse you keep society out of the poorhouse."

Dorothy Muriels
"Silent Partner of the Hostess"
Big Brown Eggs
29c Large Size
Lowest January price in years.
Subject to change without notice.

If you are going South

You will find here our largest assortment of Southland Wearables. Appropriate Clothes for your social functions and those for tropical informalities and freedom . . .

For your trip, we have:—

Tropical Worsted Suits, Palm Beach Suits, All-Flax Irish Linen Suits, Sport Coats, Ensembles, Flannel trousers and slacks in various fabrics. Linen Tuxedo Jackets. Topcoats and Raincoats . . .

You can depend upon Scott & Company's label to stand out for the unusual, the smart, and the dependable in Tropical Wearables and a fitting service unsurpassed.

Scott & Company LIMITED Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

89th JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE
THE GREATEST VALUES OF THE ENTIRE YEAR
JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

A 10-CARLOAD PURCHASE . . . resulting in the LOWEST PRICE that we've ever had in a sale of 6 cu. ft. models of this famous make

GENERAL ELECTRIC

6 CU. FT. SIZE

1939 MODEL
$129.95
Compare With Refrigerators Selling for $50 More

Including all these features:

- SEALED-IN-STEEL THRIFT UNIT with oil cooling. World-renowned for quiet operation, low current cost, long life and dependable performance.
- 5 YEARS PERFORMANCE PROTECTION on the mechanism.
- ALL-STEEL CABINET with one-piece porcelain enamel interior.
- STAINLESS STEEL SUPER-FREEZER with beautifully designed door.
- AUTOMATIC INTERIOR LIGHT.
- FOUR ICE TRAYS—With ample space for storing frozen foods.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston

Please send me further information concerning your Birthday Sale of General Electric refrigerators.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX
ALSO ON SALE ON THE STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

INQUIRE ABOUT OUR CONVENIENT BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN

Archery Has Spread Rapidly in the United States During the Past Few Years

There Are More Than 200 Active Clubs Operating

The National Archery Association has served Target Archery since 1879 and is one of the oldest sport organizations in America today. There are more than 200 active archery clubs, 23 State Target Archery Associations, 10 State Field Archery Clubs and 12 sectional or regional archery organizations.

The N. A. A. encourages club championship tournaments, State Meets, Regional competition, Intercollegiate Telegraphic Matches, Interclub Team Contests as well as Camp and School Mail Matches. It co-operates with the National Field Archery Association in encouraging "instinctive" shooting on courses where roving holds the interest of those enjoying the long bow.

Thirteenth Season

The Olympic Bowman's League starting its thirteenth season attracts over 40 teams and 250 participants regularly during the winter months on Indoor Ranges and is managed by one of the members of the Board of Governors of the N. A. A. For 10 years the N. A. A. has conducted an Intercollegiate Telegraphic Match which has grown to such an extent that last year over 148 teams registered and 1184 college girls sent in their scores from 83 colleges!

The National Archery Association holds an annual tournament each year to determine the National Target, Team and Flight champions of the United States and to participate in a special international contest with archers from England. During the shooting season matches are each year held with teams from Australia, France, Norway, Sweden, Japan, England, Canada and other countries.

400 Manufacturers

There are over 400 manufacturers of archery tackle and equipment in the United States; a school for the training of Archery Instructors at Teela Wooket Camp in Roxbury, Vt., is conducted by one of the active members of the N. A. A. There are about 250 members of the "Six Golds Club," membership in which is dependent on an archer shooting six arrows in sequence into the center of the target at any affiliated Club Tournament!

The records made during the last few years in all the standard Rounds as well as in the Flight Shooting have been so far beyond all records of the preceding 55 years that it deserves comment. Mrs. Bee Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., has made a score of 120-928 in the Metropolitan Round and 72-522 in the National Round; Ken Wilhelm of Barstow, Calif., has topped all flight records by shooting an arrow 896 yards!

This year the sixtieth annual tournament of the N. A. A. will be held during the week from Aug. 5-10, at Amherst, Mass., on the beautiful campus of the Massachusetts State College. Mr. Lawrence E. Briggs of Amherst is President of the Association and will have charge of the meet. Many believe that the tournament will attract the largest attendance in the history of the N. A. A. The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the N. A. A. is Henry S. C. Cummings of Newton Center, Mass.

Boston Man Succeeds Reid

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United States Golf Association, at its annual meeting today, elected Harold W. Pierce of Boston, president, to succeed Archie M. Reid, of New York.

Pierce was chairman of the championship committee, a member of the executive committee and a vice-president of the U. S. G. A. in 1939. Reid, son of the late John Reid, one of the association's founders, was its president in 1938 and 1939.

Only one other new officer was elected, Morton G. Bogue of New York being named to a vice-presidential vacancy. The other vice-president, George W. Blossom, Jr., of Chicago, was re-elected, as were Frank M. Hardt of Haverford, Pa., secretary; Jess W. Sweetser of New York, treasurer, and Charles W. Littlefield of Montclair, N. J., counsel.

Two new members were elected to the executive committee—Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, former U. S. open and amateur champion, and J. H. Ballinger of Seattle.

The executive committee reported its decision to continue the trial stymie rule, in effect the last two years, and stressed the success of the public links championship. This tournament was conducted for the first time with sectional qualifying rounds, similar to those used in the open and amateur, and drew 2,401 entrants. The winner was Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh.

The list of 1940 championship dates and sites also was approved. The Open will be played June 6-8 at the Canterbury Golf Club, Warrensville, Ohio, with sectional qualifying rounds May 27; the Amateur Sept. 9-14 at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., with sectional qualifying Aug. 27; the Women's tourney Sept. 23-28 at the Del Monte (Calif.) Golf and Country Club, and the Public Links at the Rackham Golf Course, Detroit, July 22-27.

The biennial Walker Cup matches with Great Britain still are booked for Aug. 30-31 at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul. The U. S. G. A. has submitted the customary invitation to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, but as yet the latter neither has accepted nor declined the invitation.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

A COMPLETE SUNDAY DINNER 50c

ROAST
SIRLOIN OF BEEF
FRESH MUSHROOM SAUCE
STRING BEANS
POTATO
ROLLS AND BUTTER
CHOICE OF PIE
TEA • COFFEE • CHOCOLATE

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

THE COFFEE SHOP OF EMILY G. WEBB
122a NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Open 11 - 7:30
Luncheon 55c to $1.15
Cafeteria (With Service)

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT
14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord
also 51 Brattle St., Cambridge
Open Sundays at Carver St.

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Luncheon and Dinner by the Fireside in New Provincial Room
222 Newbury St., next Exeter Kenmore 8410

ALADDIN Candy Shop
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes
Luncheons and Dinners

BROOKLINE, MASS.
ASP. 7908
Walter's RESTAURANT
Brookline's Smartest Place to Dine
LUNCH from 50c DINNER from 65c
1364 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner
Newman V. Drake, Pres. Oliver Grant, Mgr.

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Corner, opp. Longwood Ave.

CONCORD, N. H.
When in Concord, N. H. enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

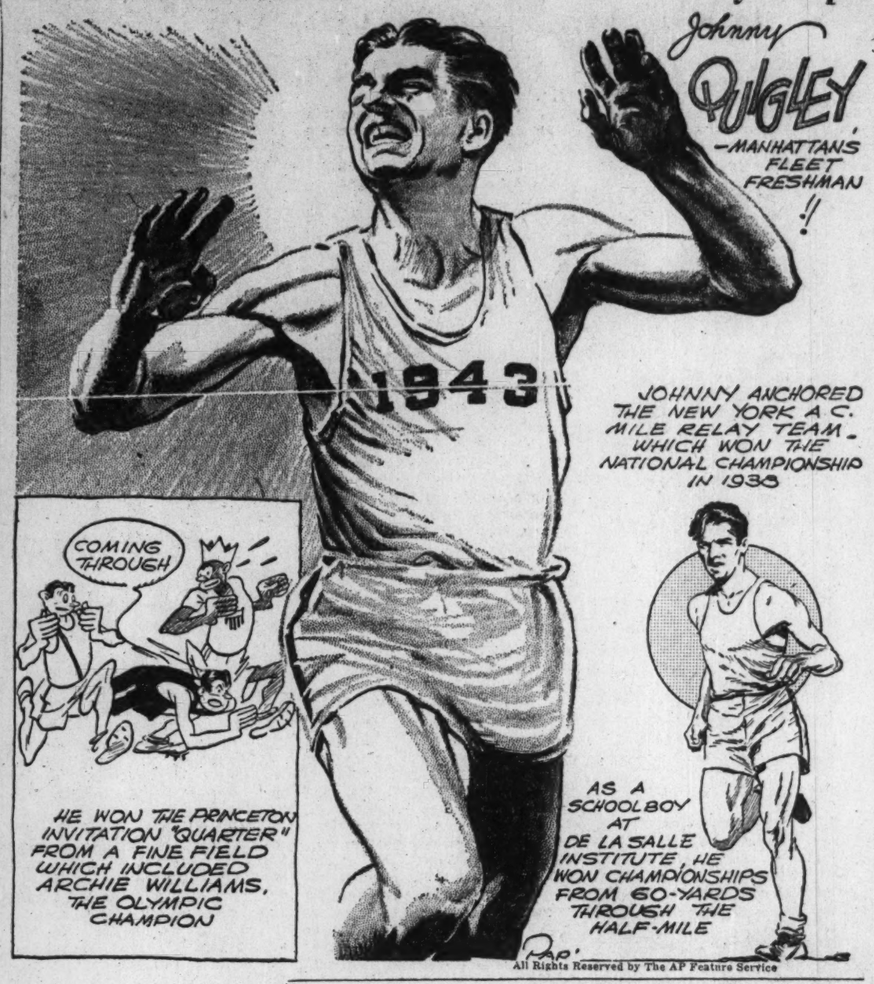
DES MOINES, IOWA
THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
★ Dinner in the Tea Room
★ Dancing during Dinner
★ Ticket to Des Moines, Paramount, Orpheum or Roosevelt

NEW YORK CITY
ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
Established 1899
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
"Air Conditioned"
DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST. ROSOFF'S AT TIMES SQUARE

Jane Dario
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Fleet Freshman —By Pap'


Johnny QUIGLEY —MANHATTAN'S FLEET FRESHMAN !!
1943
JOHNNY ANCHORED THE NEW YORK A.C. MILE RELAY TEAM - WHICH WON THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1938
COMING THROUGH
HE WON THE PRINCETON INVITATION "QUARTER" FROM A FINE FIELD WHICH INCLUDED ARCHIE WILLIAMS, THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION
AS A SCHOOLBOY AT DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, HE WON CHAMPIONSHIPS FROM 60-YARDS THROUGH THE HALF-MILE
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Johnny Quigley, Manhattan's fleet freshman, is ready to match strides with the nation's top flight middle distance runners on the boards this winter.

Johnny earned his spurs in big time competition last June while wearing the schoolboy colors of De La Salle Institute when he won the Princeton invitation "quarter" from a fine field which included Archie Williams, the 1936 Olympic champion; Bill Fritz, Canada's Olympic star; Jimmy Herbert of N. Y. U., and Harold Cagle of Oklahoma Baptist College. The youngster's victory was well earned and the time, 47.6, was the fastest he had ever turned in.

The Princeton triumph was particularly gratifying to Quigley because it served to even an old score the youngster had to settle with Bill Fritz. Fritz came down from Canada to spoil Quigley's debut in the invitation field when he won the Bürmeyer 500 in the New York A. C. indoor meet last winter. Fritz nipped Quigley in the final stride after Johnny had paced the field from the starting gun. Inches behind Fritz in the sparkling time of 57.8, two-tenths of a second behind Eddie O'Brien's world standard, Quigley indicated that he was ready for the best.

Quigley is one of the best schoolboy runners developed in the metropolitan district. As a schoolboy, he won championships over distances ranging from 60 yards to a half mile. Some 15 meet records fell before his flying feet.

He was a member of the famous De La Salle mile relay team of 1938 which included Lou Collado, George Tucknott and Ed Rogers. That quartet often made a show of the college teams competing in the big Eastern indoor meets by turning in the fastest time of the meet.

Quigley is the chunky type of runner who takes to board tracks naturally. With years of schoolboy competition on the boards behind him, he should give an excellent account of himself this season.

PAP'

Rookie Catchers Sign

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Two rookie catchers turned in their signed contracts to the Chicago Cubs yesterday.

Clyde McCullough, acquired by the Cubs from the New York Yankee farm at Kansas City, delivered his contract in person, coming up from his Nashville, Tenn., home for a talk with club officials.

Bob Collins, Pittsburgh boy and star receiver of the Los Angeles team last year, mailed in his contract.

The Cubs have two other catchers on the roster—Manager Gabby Hartnett and Al Todd, obtained from Brooklyn, but both are veterans of long campaigning.

Dean Not Satisfied

DALLAS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Jerome (Dizzy) Dean, often heard loudest about this time of the year, said yesterday he would not sign a 1940 contract with the Chicago Cubs calling for a 50 per cent cut from his previous salary.

His pay was $20,000 last season.

Dean said he wanted to be fair about the thing, that he admitted his work did not come up to expectations last year and that it was only right he should take some kind of a cut, but $10,000 was too much.

The pitcher declared he expected to have one of his best years.

American Association

Results Jan. 5
St. Louis 2, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.

The Yankee Stadium has the greatest seating capacity of any major league park.

Sports Around the Hub

Stewart and Gagnon With Amerks

Americans will present two new faces from their last appearance here when Nels Stewart and Johnny Gagnon skate onto the ice against the Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night. Nels was retired from hockey during the early part of the season and Johnny was purchased from Canadiens this week.

Mel Hill, injured Bruins right winger, will return to the lineup tomorrow. Mel stood up excellently in an hour scrimmage at the Garden yesterday and Art Ross has decided that he is all ready to go again.

With Rangers leading the Bruins by two points in the league standing the locals are expected to be at their best to win this game. Rangers are playing Detroit the same night. Games between the Amerks and Bruins are always of the hard-fought variety for both indulge in heavy bodychecking hockey.

Goalie Frank Brimsek of Boston Bruins may not play tomorrow against the Amerks.

Detroit will follow Americans here this Tuesday and on Thursday the Bruins take to the road, visiting Toronto.

Tonight may tell whether or not McGill University's senior hockey team is going to hold the same power this year over American sextets that it has for the past three years, for the Redmen meet the Crimson of Harvard in a Triple I League game at the Arena at 8:30. Although McGill defeated Boston College 9-3 Thursday, observers were reserving their opinion of the present Canadian outfit until after tonight's affair. It is generally felt that Hughie Farquharson's team is not up to those of other years, and it is squarely up to his boys to prove that their victory over B. C. was fully earned.

* * *

A basketball game that should prove to be of more than passing interest takes place tonight at the tiny Boston University Gymnasium on St. Botolph Street, when the Terriers welcome the Brown quintet. This game should settle any queries on the strength of Mel Collard's five, which already boasts a one-point victory over Harvard.

* * *

At the same time, a Northeastern University basketball team that has yet to win a game this season meets Connecticut at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. If the Huskies should win, it would be Coach Jimmy Dunn's first victory of the academic year, for his football games went through seven games with no better than a tie to enter in the record books.

* * *

First entry for the 880 invitation race at the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet, Jan. 13, at the Garden is one of the most powerful stretch runners in the world. He is Charlie Beetham, national outdoor champion of the 69th Regiment, New York, by way of Ohio State.

Although Beetham intended to specialize at the 600 distance this season, he agreed to run the longer event in the meet that will launch the Eastern indoor board-track campaign.

Runnerup to Doug Raymond of B. A. A. in a fast Veterans 600 special last winter, Beetham subsequently won the National A. A. U. 600-meter title from one of the strongest fields in history at New York.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Wesley Wallace, Fordham, set a new record of 1:04.4 for 500 meters; Glenn Cunningham won 800 meters in 1:53 at K. of C. meet.

Three Years Ago

Fred Perry made pro tennis debut, defeating Ellsworth Vines, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, before 17,630 at New York.

Five Years Ago

The New York Rangers were stopped, 6—4, by the Americans, after 13 games without a defeat.

Lions Ready For Harvard Court Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Confident of their ability to better their 1939 performance in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, Columbia's varsity basketball players will open their 37th campaign in the league next Wednesday night, meeting Harvard on the Morningside Heights court. The game is scheduled for 8:30 p. m.

If they do improve their 1939 showing, the Lions will win the flag in the country's oldest basketball loop because they finished second to Dartmouth last winter.

Two League Games

Two league games are scheduled for the coming week. After Harvard's invasion of the Columbia floor on Wednesday, Capt. Jack Naylor's squad will meet Yale's vastly improved quintet at New Haven on Saturday night (Jan. 13).

The Lions plunge into the league campaign with one of the smallest, but one of the fastest, fives of recent years as they fight for their tenth league championship. Columbia last won the league title in 1936 when Bill Nash's team swept through the league undefeated.

In Albie (Mite) Myers, fourth high scorer in the league in 1939, and Johnny Cerrone, Columbia, will present the smallest pair of forwards in the league. Myers, however, has started the season in form that indicates he'll be even more brilliant than last year. Cerrone is a DeWitt Clinton boy playing his first varsity basketball.

Should Do Well

Bill Hasslinger at center has shown well in the early games, particularly against the formidable California and Stanford teams which opened Columbia's schedule in Philadelphia during the holidays. Captain Naylor and Jack Gilligan, veterans, and Herb Maack, Frank Primich and Leonard Will all sophomores, have seen duty in the back court, and, although handicapped by the extreme height of the early season opponents, should acquit themselves well in the league competition.

Columbia, winner of eight intercollegiate titles and co-champion with Cornell in a ninth campaign, has won more Eastern League championships than other team except Pennsylvania. Four of the six Intercollegiate League teams which have won championships with undefeated records have worn the Light Blue of the Lions, the other two being Penn teams.

Wehrle Outshoots Best Pros

LOS ANGELES, Jan 6 (AP)—Young Wilford Wehrle, an amateur, outshot the best professionals in the country yesterday by chalking up a 67 in the first round of the annual Los Angeles Open golf tournament.

Playing over the same tough course of the Los Angeles Country Club, where he won the Western amateur title in 1937, Wehrle put together a 34-33 for par 35-35—70 course and goes into the second round with a one-stroke lead over E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., and Jimmy Hines of New York.

The 25-year-old amateur, who formerly lived in Racine, Wis., but calls Chicago his home now, played almost flawless golf. Only four birdies marked his card, but he went over par only once.

Three shots back of Wehrle were Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, and Al Krueger of Beloit, Wis., while down in the 74's was a young squad of champions and ex-champions. Listed there were National open king Byron Nelson; National amateur champion Marvin (Bud) Ward; defending champion Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, and Ralph Guldahl, former open title holder.

Clear skies prevailed all day but the fairways were still heavy, particularly for the early starters in the field of 141, from Thursday's rain.

Eleven players were listed in the 71's, nine in the 72's, eleven in the 73's and the 74's were bulging with 21, with Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., and John Montague, Beverly Hills, Calif., the last to make this non-select group. It became apparent that it would be a tight fight to get in the list of 90 who will continue in the tournament after Saturday's 18 holes.

Heading the also-rans in the amateur ranks were Ellsworth Vines, the tennis champion, who came in with a 71, and Bruce McCormick of Los Angeles, former National public links champion.

Included in the 71's, too, were numerous dangerous contenders, among them Clayton Heafner of North Carolina, Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y.

Others in the 71 bracket were Chuck Kocsis, Detroit; Bill Williamson, Los Angeles; Ted Longworth, Portland, Ore.; Ben Coltrin, San Francisco, and Stanley Horne, Montreal.

Jimmy Hines won the tournament over this course in 1936 and Ghezzi preceded him by one year as the titleholder.

Leaders in the scoring:

*Wilford Wehrle, Chicago, 34-33—67.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 34-34—68
Jimmy Hines, New York, 33-35—68
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, 34-36—70.
Al Krueger, Beloit, Wis., 37-33—70.
Clayton Heafner, Charlotte, N. C., 35-36—71.
*Ellsworth Vines, San Gabriel, Calif., 36-35—71.
Chuck Kocsis, Detroit, 36-35—71.
Bill Williamson, Los Angeles, 37-34—71.
Ted Longworth, Portland, Ore., 35-36—71.
Ben Coltrin, San Francisco, 34-37—71.
*Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles, 37-34—71.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 37-34—71.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 36-35—71.
Stanley Horne, Montreal, Can., 34-37—71.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 38-33—71.
Mary Fry, Oakland, 38-34—72.
George Von Elm, Los Angeles, 38-34—72.
John Perelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif., 36-36—72.
Lawson Little, Brettonwoods, N. H., 38-34—72.
*Leonard Egbert, Los Angeles, 38-34—72.
Harry Bassler, Long Beach, Calif., 37-35—72.
*John Dawson, Hollywood, 35-37—72
Mortie Dutra, Detroit, 35-37—72.
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee on Delaware, 36-36—72.

*Amateur.

Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Edwin N. Atherton, former FBI agent, has been named high commissioner of the Pacific Coast Conference in a move by the 10-college organization to enforce its future athletic policies . . . Armed with full authority to "police" the big far western unit in the maintenance of rigid obedience of the rules, Atherton has been appointed for a three-year period as the climax of his two-year survey of its athletic conduct.

Two pitchers obtained by the Pittsburgh Baseball Club in December trades with the Boston Bees became full-fledged Pirates today when President Bill Benswanger received the signed contracts of Danny MacFayden and John Lanning for the coming season . . . MacFayden is wintering in Somerville, Mass., and Lanning in Ashville, N. C.

Don Faurot, head football coach at University of Missouri, who led the 1939 team to a Six Six Conference championship and an Orange Bowl game, has been reappointed by the Board of Curators at an increase in salary . . . "I'll probably accept their offer," Faurot said at his home in Columbia.

Gerry Nugent, president of the National League Phillies, predicts the Reds won't repeat their title and tabbed the St. Louis Cards as the likely N. L. winner in 1940 . . . Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Arlington, Mass., maintained his lead in the Philippine open golf tournament today . . . He came in one under par with a 71 in the second round . . . It gave him a 140 for the first 36 holes . . . Yesterday he paced the field with a 69 . . . The final 36 holes will be played tomorrow.

The rival Green Bay Packers and the National League All-Stars rested today on the eve of their second annual post-season professional grid clash at Gilmore Stadium, Los Angeles, tomorrow . . . The stadium seats more than 18,000.

Pacific Coast Conference Now Facing Housecleaning

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Shelled full of holes by a bombardment of fact-finding cannon and its athletic administration standard admittedly not flying as high as desired, the Pacific Coast Conference was in the process of being rebuilt and strengthened today.

Those in control, faculty representatives of the big far western circuit that embraces 10 universities and colleges, opened secret sessions long enough to issue a summarized account of the two-year survey conducted by a former government agent, Edwin N. Atherton, at a cost of $40,000.

The revelations were fragmentary but the findings of rules dodging, athletic scholarship violations and tramplings of ethics were plain.

The statement admitted "certain practices and abuses common to intercollegiate athletics in most parts of the country exist in the Pacific Coast Conference, most notably in the case of football."

As a result the conference finds itself confronted by such problems:

"Abuses in the recruiting of athletes, particularly, 'high pressure' methods employed in competition for prospective athletes.

"Provision of trips and/or entertainment for prospective athletes by alumni and other off-campus groups.

"Financial inducements to attend an institution in the form of jobs provided before enrollment, payment of transportation to the campus for men coming from a distance, sponsorship, jobs arranged for relatives, and promises of employment or other favors after graduation.

"The problem presented by the practice of 'prepping' athletes, by which is meant the support of an athletic prospect in a private or other preparatory school while he is engaged in making up entrance requirements in order to be admitted to a conference institution.

"The problem presented by organizations of alumni and others which raise funds to aid in the recruiting of athletic material and in furthering the athletic welfare of the institution.

"Use of campus athletic funds and complimentary tickets to subsidize such organizations in carrying on their work.

"Scholarships granted for purely athletic reasons and paid for either out of athletic receipts or from funds raised by alumni or public subscription.

"Lax or inadequate supervision of work on campus jobs and payment for services not actually rendered.

"Fraternity aid to athletes in the form of reduced rates for room and board as well as granting liberal credit arrangements and other favors.

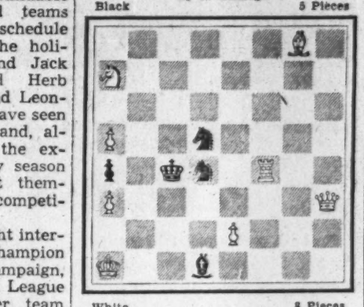
"The general practice of the sale by athletes of complimentary tickets to games and the general student practice of re-selling tickets purchased under their student options."

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 6, 1940
Problem No. 2207
By F. Gamage

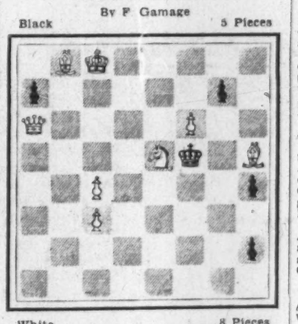
Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(From Second Prize Set, Norwich Mercury International Theme Tourney, 1907.)

Problem No. 2208
By F. Gamage

Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Special Prize, Lasker's Chess Magazine, 1906.)

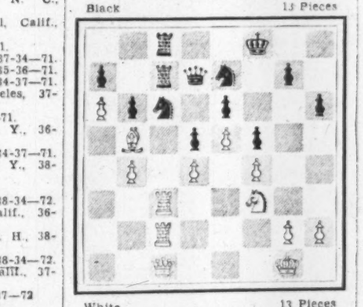
Solutions to Problems

No. 2205.	Kt-Kt7		
No. 2206.	1. Q-K3		
	2. P-B4ch	PxQ or R-K7	
	1. ———	Kt-Q3	
	2. QxKPch		
	1. ———	KtxQ or Kt-B7	
	2. Kt-B6ch		
	1. ———	Kt-B3	
	2. KtxKtch		
	1. ———	K-Q3	
	2. Kt-Kt5ch		
	1. ———	P-K5	
	2. QxKPch		
	1 ———	threatens	
	2 Q-K4ch		

End-Game No. 492. White wins: 1 Kt-Q7 and if QxKt: 2 QxKtPch, K-B2; 3 Q-B6ch, K-Kt; 4 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 5 QxRPch K-K; 6 Q-Kt6ch, K-K2; 7 QR-Q Q-B3; 8 Q-Kt5ch, K-B2; 9 Q-B6ch etc Black has no adequate defense.

End-Game No. 493

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win
(Alekhine-Nimzowitsch, San Remo 1930)

1939 in Retrospect

1939 was marked by no tournament with the brilliance of the A. V. R. O. triumph for Paul Keres, which distinguished 1938. But there were several tournaments in which two or three of our big names clashed in a comparatively weak field.

The Hastings Premier Tournament, as usual, marked the first important tournament. Here the young Hungarian, L. Szago, barely twenty-one, succeeded in outpointing Dr Euwe. His score was 7½-1½, and next were Enuwe, 6½-2½, and Pirc and Landau, 6-3.

The Moscow-Leningrad tournament had a strong Russian field and was distinguished for Flohr's great victory and Keres' mediocre score. The leading scores were Flohr 12; Reshevsky, 10½; Lilienthal, Lowenfisch, Makagonov and Ragosin, 10. Keres, obviously out of form, was only able to score eight.

Flohr achieved another great triumph by winning the Kemeri-Riga tournament. The leading scores were Flohr, 12-3; Stahlberg and Szabo, 11-4; Mikenas, 10½-4½.

The Margate (England) Easter tournament provided Keres with an important victory, since he finished ahead of Capablanca and Flohr. The leading scores: Keres, 7½-1½; Capablanca and Flohr, 6½-2½; Sir George Thomas, 5-4.

The German expert, E. Eliskases, formerly of Austria, won two local tournaments, one at Bad Harzburg, and the German championship.

G. Stahlberg, long a dangerous contestant in international play, won the Swedish championship.

M. Botwinnik won the Russian championship at Leningrad a point ahead of Kotoff.

Bournemouth (England) provided a minor tournament rendered important through the participation of Dr. Euwe, who won, and S. Flohr and E. Klein, who shared second and third.

The International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires was the great event of the year, but domestic difficulties which made it necessary to postpone it, with a result that a number of teams could not play, and the war, which clouded the close, were unfortunate handicaps. The German team, headed by Eliskases, barely outscored Poland. The leading scores were Germany, 36; Poland, 35½, Estonia, 33½; Sweden, 33. Capablanca played for Cuba, and Dr. Alekhine for France.

It is said that these two giants will meet this spring in their long deferred return match. If their being together in Buenos Aires has finally smoothed out the difficulties of negotiating this match, then the chess world should be doubly grateful to South American chess enthusiasts.

Following the Buenos Aires team tournament, there were three minor tournaments with one or two major contestants each. In Montevideo, Alekhine won 7-0, followed by H. Golombek, editor of the British Chess Magazine, with 3½-1½. In Buenos Aires, Keres won with 8½-1½, followed by Najdorf of Poland. In Rosario, V. Petrov, Latvia, won with 6½-½, followed by E. Eliskases, 5½-1½.

From the foregoing, it might be inferred that nothing of importance happened in the United States chess world. This is not the case. There were two tournaments: Ventnor City, N. J., won by M. Hanauer, 9-2; followed by P. Reinfeld, 8-3; and J. Levin and E. McCormick, each with 7½-3½, and the so-called player's tournament held in New York under the auspices of the American Chess Federation, which was won by R. Fine. Here, Fine won 10 games, drawing only with Reshevsky, whereas Reshevsky won nine, being held to a draw by Pinkus, who finished fourth, trailing Horowitz.

The women's championship of the American Chess Federation resulted in a triple tie: Miss May Karff, United States champion, Mrs. Mary Bain, and Dr. Weissenstein, each scoring 5½-1½.

The New York Metropolitan League team championship was a nip-and-tuck struggle between the Marshall Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club. By dint of a smashing victory, aided by wins by Fine, Reshevsky, and Marshall, the Marshall team defeated the Manhattan team 11-6, and once again won the championship.

Another important happening was the merging of the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation. The outgrowth is the United States of America Chess Federation headed by George Sturgis, of Boston, to which all American chess lovers are invited to belong.

This rather tame game from the Buenos Aires team tournament hinges on an attack against White's Q side, which was ably prosecuted. M. B. Aleman played for Cuba and L. Prins for Holland.

Grunfeld Defense

Aleman White	Prins Black	Aleman White	Prins Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-B3	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	20 R-KB2	KR-Q
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 QR-B	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	22 P-B4	Kt-R4
5 B-B4	Castles	23 B-Kt5	P-QR3
6 P-K3	P-B4	24 B-R4	P-QKt4
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	25 B-Q	P-Kt3
8 P-BP	Q-R4	26 RxR	RxR
9 Castles	PxP	27 Kt-R4	Kt-B5
10 Q-R4	QxBP	28 B-Kt3	KtxKtP
11 QxBP	QxQ	29 KtxKt	RxKt
12 BxQ	KKt-R4	30 R-B2	R-Kt8ch
13 QR-B	Kt-Kt3	31 R-B	R-Kt7
14 PxKt	B-Kt5	32 R-B2	R-Kt8ch
15 B-Q5	Kt-Kt5	33 R-B	P-R4
16 Kt-K5	BxKt	34 RxR	BxR
17 PxB	QR-Q	35 K-B2	P-R5
18 B-B4	R-Q7(a)	Resigns(b)	

(a) This gives Black an enduring advantage. White should not have allowed this.
(b) If 36 BxP, BxP; 37 B-Kt5, B-K3, and the P marches. If 36 B-B4, BxP; 37 BxB, P-Kt6, and both pawns march.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Kansas 46, Oklahoma 26.
Missouri 53, Colorado State Teachers (Greeley) 34.
Drake 47, St. Louis U. 29.
Washburn 47, Washington (St. Louis) 37.
University of California at Los Angeles 34, St. Mary's (Calif.) 33.
Colorado College 38, Colorado Mines 31.
Oregon State 48, Idaho 36.
Brigham Young 47, Montana State 33.
Denver 51, Colorado State 49.
Montana 38, Eastern Washington College 30.
Texas Tech 43, New Mexico 28.
Washington 39, Washington State 38 (overtime).
San Francisco State 54, Nevada 44.
South Dakota 34, North Dakota 30.
Louisiana State 50, Auburn 39.
Evansville 66, Centenary 45.
Temple 38, Georgetown 28.
Waynesburg (Pa.) 73, West Virginia Wesleyan 55.
Dickinson (Pa.) 42, Delaware 41.
St. Francis 38, William and Mary 32.
Morehead (Ky.) Teachers 48, Cedarville (Ohio) 43.
Mississippi State 45, Howard (Ala.) 36.
Wabash 39, Rose Poly 34.
Georgia 47, South Carolina 31.
Louisiana Tech 43, Louisiana College 24.
Chattanooga 44, Mercer 35.
Grove City (Pa.) 55, Earlham 54 (two overtime periods).
Blue Ridge (Md.) 35, Kutztown Teachers 30.
Eastern Kentucky Teachers 52, Louisville 27.
Newark 49, Upsala 24.
Rhode Island 59, Maryland 53.
Davis and Elkins 61, West Liberty (W. Va.) 38.
Glenville 64, Fairmont (W. Va.) 40.
Butler (Ind.) 46, Lasalle (Pa.) 37.
Villanova 49, Ohio 44.
St. Lawrence 55, Toronto 29.

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	12	3	7	31	69	34
Boston Bruins	13	6	3	29	64	47
Toronto	13	7	3	29	67	45
Chicago	9	11	1	19	41	67
Montreal	7	12	2	16	52	69
Americans	7	13	1	15	47	64
Detroit	6	13	3	15	37	60

Tonight—Canadiens at Toronto.
Tomorrow—Americans at Boston Bruins, Detroit at Rangers, Canadiens at Chicago.
Tuesday—Chicago at Canadiens, Detroit at Boston Bruins, Toronto at Americans.
Thursday—Boston Bruins at Toronto, Chicago at Rangers.
Friday—Americans at Detroit.
Saturday—Rangers at Toronto.
Sunday—Canadiens at Boston Bruins, Detroit at Americans, Rangers at Chicago.

Provincial Hockey League

At Boston: Boston Olympics 3, Lachine Rapides 2.
St. Hyacinthe 6, Shawinigan Falls 5.
Valleyfield 4, Verdun 3.

College Hockey

Queen's 9, Army 1.
Minnesota 8, Illinois 2.

Commerce and Finance

Parley on U. S.-Argentine Trade Accord Temporarily Abandoned

Business and Industry

Roads Differ On Passenger Rate Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP) — Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, urged reduced railroad passenger fares to "meet the challenge of bus competition," but spokesmen for other eastern railroads disagreed and urged retention of the present basic coach fare of 2½ cents a mile.

"I am convinced," Mr. Willard told the Interstate Commerce Commission, "that the railroads can meet this challenge successfully and at rates that will yield profits and at the same time leave to the buses a large and growing patronage from which they also can hope to realize substantial and compensatory earnings."

Would Retain Rates

Walter S. Franklin, Traffic Vice-President of the Pennsylvania, chief spokesman for other eastern railroads said that unless the 2½-cent rate was retained the sliding scale round trip fares, established in the East last summer, "will be jeopardized and the results of this radically advanced experiment in passenger rate-making largely nullified."

Mr. Willard said he felt quite confident that the Baltimore & Ohio "would earn more net money with a maximum coach fare of 2 cents a mile than it can or will earn with a maximum rate of 2½ cents a mile," adding:

"If I felt free to establish on the Baltimore & Ohio such rates as in my opinion would be productive of the greatest amount of net revenues, I would make the Pullman charge 2½ cents a mile for sleeping cars, with a 2¼ cents per mile in such cars for round trips. I would also make the 2½-cent rate in chair cars, including all features of that service. I would give further trial to the rate of 2 cents a mile for one way in coaches, with a round trip of 1½ cents per mile."

The present "first-class" rate is 3 cents a mile one-way, but the eastern carriers have established reductions for round trip tickets.

Sees Need for Trial

Mr. Franklin argued that the present basic coach rates should be given an "adequate trial over a period of time long enough to determine just how they will work out."

Frank J. Wall, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and J. W. Switzer, Traffic Manager of the New York Central, supported Mr. Franklin's viewpoint.

The ICC authorized a basic coach fare of 2.5 cents in the east for an 18-month period ending Jan. 24, 1940, but granted a two-month extension and ordered hearings. The eastern railroads, except for the Baltimore & Ohio, had asked for a nine-month extension.

Council Head

Eugene P. Thomas
President, National Foreign Trade Council, New York

Commodity Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Dec. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended Dec. 30, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, bringing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index ot 79.4 per cent of the 1926 average, or almost to the level of the 1939 high of late September. Sharp advances in prices of livestock and silk largely accounted for the advance.

The farm products and textile products groups advanced 1 per cent during the week and chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities averaged slightly above the Dec. 23 level. Foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials declined fractionally and metals and metal products remained unchanged.

Due to increased prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, copra, and raw silk, wholesale prices of raw materials rose nearly one-half per cent to the highest level reached since March, 1938.

Commodity groups	Dec. 30 1939	Dec. 23 1939	Dec. 31 1938	P.C.chgs from Dec.31 1938 to Dec.30 1939
All Commodities	79.4	79.3	76.9	+3.3
Farm products	68.5	67.8	68.3	+.3
Foods	71.9	72.1	72.8	-.8
Hides & leather prds	104.1	104.4	93.6	+11.2
Textile products	78.6	77.8	65.3	+20.4
Fuel & lgh matrls	73.4	73.5	73.7	-.4
Metals & metals prds	96.1	96.1	94.8	+1.4
Building materials	93.1	93.6	89.2	+4.4
Chemicals and drugs	78.1	78.0	76.3	+2.4
Housefurn'sh'g goods	90.1	90.0	87.6	+2.9
Miscellaneous	77.7	77.4	73.0	+6.4
Raw materials	73.6	73.3	71.0	+3.7
Semimanfctd artcls	83.5	82.1	75.0	+11.3
Finished products	82.0	82.2	80.4	+2.0
All commodities other than farm prds	81.8	81.8	78.9	+3.7
All commodities other than farms prds and foods	84.4	84.3	80.5	+4.8

Utility Registers Issue With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pennsylvania Water & Power Company of Baltimore filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $10,962,000 of refunding mortgage and collateral trust bonds, 3¼ per cent, series due 1970.

The company said that proceeds of the issue, together with other funds of the company, would be applied to the redemption on March 1, of $10,962,000 of first refunding mortgage gold bonds, series B, 4½ per cent, due on March 1, 1968.

White, Weld & Company of New York head the list of underwriters.

Chicago Reserve Bank Net Declines

CHICAGO (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reported for the year ended Dec. 30, 1939, net earnings of $982,917, which compared with $1,090,752 in 1938. Profit on sales of United States Government securities declined to $487,913 from $932,996 in the previous year. The bank paid $819,531 in dividends during 1939 and transferred $158,265 to surplus.

Total resources of the Chicago reserve bank were $2,904,321,710 on Dec. 30, 1939, as against $2,639,536,099 a year earlier and $2,186,767,507 two years ago.

League Publishes Data On Raw Materials Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published a new volume entitled "International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption, 1938," which is the fourth of its kind. It gives an account of the movement from one country to another of the commodities dealt with, the object being to show the sources from which countries do in reality obtain their raw materials and foodstuffs.

This volume contains provisional statistics for 1938 as well as revised and completed statistics for 1936 and 1937 relating to 38 commodities. Commodities included in the study are wheat, sugar, rubber, wood in various forms, hides, wool, cotton, silk, iron and steel, copper and motor spirit. The number of importing countries covered by the various tables is 125, as compared with 42 in the first volume. The statistics are thus practically world-wide, the 125 countries dealt with representing 98 per cent of the total world trade.

Latin America Seen Aided By Trade Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The United States should continue its present reciprocal trade treaty policy as the best means of increasing its trade with Latin America and of aiding these nations to free themselves from future European attempts at trade control, in the opinion of Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trades Council.

Speaking at the dinner of the Controllers Institute of America last night, Mr. Thomas warned that while Latin America offered an opening for American trade expansion, the United States should not expect a quick trade rise there, as it is not able to take all the raw materials which those nations must dispose of.

Aid to Sister Republics

"My own experience at the Lima Conference," Mr. Thomas said, "and in conversations with heads of Latin-American governments, as well as with American chambers in that region, have convinced me of the necessity for immediate plans for aiding our sister American republics in the liquidation of their compensation agreements with Germany and in placing them in a position to be less vulnerable to economic pressure by non-American governments. This is the first line of economic defense for ourselves, as well as for the other members of the Pan-American group of nations.

"Our immediate purpose in aiding the other Americas in this critical period, when they are virtually cut off from their European markets, is not to capture permanently the trade of any other country—an economically unsound ambition—but to rehabilitate their national economies in a form to free them from future pressure when European powers again seek a revival of their trade."

Mr. Thomas reminded his listeners that Pan-American conferences have gone on record in support of the United States' foreign trade policy as one of the most effective means of creating and maintaining sound business relations. He said that some time might be needed after the end of the present war to return to international conferences and to break down the rigid controls established over economic activities both before and during the conflict.

Post-War Problems

"At the close of the war we shall doubtless have a continuance in totalitarian countries of rigid governmental control of production and distribution, transportation and banking," he continued. "We shall also most likely witness a closer economic grouping of the British Empire countries, as a counterpoise to these international developments.

"We shall do well to study now what a changed economic map of the world, along the lines indicated, may mean for the future trade of the United States. It may prove to be a turning point in our trade relations with the outside world, which long has viewed with envy the advantages the American producer possesses in a vast domestic area of untrammelled freedom of trade."

Mr. Thomas urged the United States not to forget that self-interest makes it incumbent on the United States to participate in future plans of reconstruction that may aid the world in liquidating rapidly another post-war situation in which neutrals as well as belligerents will have to find their way back over a trackless waste to a well ordered world of peace-time exchange of goods and services.

First Nat'l Bank, Boston Shows Gain

The First National Bank of Boston, largest financial organization in New England, reported its indicated earnings during 1939 were $5,467,096, equal to $2.46 a share, compared with $5,317,343, or $2.39 a share in 1938.

The bank added that the entire improvement came during the second half of 1939. The figures included the Old Colony Trust Company, a subsidiary.

Canadian Royal Bank Sets Highs in Assets, Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Royal Bank of Canada established new records in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, according to the bank's annual report to shareholders. Resources increased $106,643,000 during the year to the all-time high of $1,014,708,000. Only once before, in 1929, have the bank's total assets exceeded a billion dollars.

Deposits, including those of governments, banks, and the public, increased by more than $107,000,000 to $911,519,210, the largest deposits in the history of the bank. Of this increase, $39,000,000 is accounted for by the larger balances due to the Dominion Government. Non-interest bearing deposits increased about $48,000,000.

Net profits after taxes and contingency reserves amounted to $3,724,842, compared with $3,696,233. Dividends paid during the year were $2,800,000, the same as in the preceding year.

Puerto Rico Buys More U. S. Lard

WASHINGTON — Puerto Rico purchased 50,400,000 pounds of pork and lard from continental United States during the first 11 months of the year just closed, a gain of 13 per cent over the same period of the preceding year, according to a statement by the Puerto Rican Trade Council.

U. S.-Argentine Trade Treaty Discussions Are Discontinued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Suspension of negotiations for a trade agreement with Argentina today eased the burden of Congressional leaders about to begin a struggle for extension of the Administration's reciprocal trade treaties program.

Some of the most active opposition to the proposed extension has come from Western cattle and agricultural interests, which feared that an Argentine treaty would lower the tariff bars against that nation's canned meats, wool, linseed and other highly competitive products.

Statements to Come

The State Department, in announcing last night that the discussions had been broken off, gave no explanation and said that the two governments would issue statements early next week. But it was reported reliably, both here and in Buenos Aires, that the discussions snagged on the question of treatment of these products. The United States wished to place quotas on them, and Argentina objected.

Ending of the talks was the second step the Administration has taken in the last few days tending to smooth the path for the trade pact bill when it comes up in Congress. The first was the announcement that no tariff reductions would be granted on copper in the current negotiations with Chile. Copper interests had been vigorously expressing their opposition to any reductions.

The fight for the pacts will probably open on Monday, when Representative Doughton (D-NC), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is scheduled to introduce a bill extending the trade agreements act for three years.

Public Hearing Soon

Mr. Doughton announced that his committee would begin public hearings next Thursday. Secretary Cordell Hull will be the first witness. Officials of the State and other departments will be heard next, and it is expected they will take about four days. Other interested parties will be heard after Jan 15, Mr. Doughton said.

The present authority of the President to negotiate the treaties expires June 12.

Negotiations with Argentina started on Aug. 23, when the State Department announced its intention to try to reach a trade agreement. Public hearings began on Oct. 16, and afterward an American delegation went to Buenos Aires.

By the middle of December the negotiations seemed to promise success, and officials of both governments had hopes that a treaty would bring Argentina and the United States into closer co-operation in Latin American affairs. The two governments had often been on opposite sides of questions concerning this hemisphere.

Uruguay Pact Endangered

The negotiations were pushed in the past few days, it was said authoritatively, in the hope that an agreement could be reached immediately, before the House hearings began. Officials said their experience had been that objections raised to the agreements were much more vociferous before an agreement was signed than afterward.

But officials determined, it was said, to break off the negotiations definitely if they could not be concluded immediately.

In Buenos Aires, also, the political situation clouded the issue. President Roberto M. Ortiz is facing a test of political strength in the Buenos Aires province elections within three months, and was reluctant to make too great concessions to the United States.

British influence, moreover, was regarded by analysts as a complicating factor, for Britain is one of Argentina's best customers for wheat and beef. Argentine officials recently have urged their nation to buy more from the European allies to keep pace with the growing allied purchases of Argentine products.

The fate of negotiations which the United States is carrying on with Uruguay, whose exports and imports are similar to Argentina's, now is doubtful, officials believe. Many think these discussions also will be halted.

Mexico to Put Own Valuation On Oil Lands

MEXICO CITY (AP)—With the expiration of a five-day period for foreign oil companies to appoint experts to aid in evaluing their expropriated properties, and no appointments made, official quarters said the Government would proceed independently to determine the amounts of indemnification.

The federal district's civil court set the 5-day period and declared the companies would be in "rebellion" against the government if they failed to comply.

A spokesman for the Government oil administration said an official denial would be issued of a published report that the administration's executive had appealed to workers to end a "state of anarchy" in the industry.

The Tampico newspaper El Mundo said a "disastrous situation of the industry" had been reviewed in a memorandum to union oil workers from Vicente Cortes Herrera, General Manager of Petroleos Mexicanos.

El Mundo said he cited "frequent acts of dishonesty," "lack of discipline" and the union practice of "constantly adding personnel" as reasons for not paying a labor court award of salary increases and benefits.

Failure of 17 American, British and Netherlands oil companies to pay the award was followed by expropriation of the industry in 1938.

Informed observers said analysis of President Lazaro Cardenas' New Year message showed the industry was operated in 1939 at a loss of 80,000,000 pesos ($13,600,000).

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mexico's Finance Minister, Eduardo Suarez, challenged United States oil companies to justify their "ridiculously high" evaluation of their properties expropriated March, 1938, by the Mexican Government.

Mr. Suarez said the Mexican Government would formally invite the companies to send their appraisers to the Mexican courts to participate in a "fair and scientific evaluation of the properties."

Mexican appraisers, Mr. Suarez said at an Embassy press conference, had estimated the properties to be worth "roughly $10,000,000 to $15,000,000."

He said these appraisals were made according to procedure established by the United States Supreme Court, and unheatedly characterized company claims that the properties were worth "hundreds of millions" as having been advanced for "propaganda purposes."

Allegheny Ludlum to Build Addition to N. Y. Foundry

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation announced construction of an addition to its Buffalo, N. Y., foundry will begin immediately.

The new buildings, to be erected on a 6½ acre plot recently acquired near the foundry, will house equipment to supplement an electric steel melting furnace that is producing stainless steel castings.

W. F. Detwiler, Chairman of the Board, said approximately 150 additional men will be employed as a result of the plant expansion. Cost of the addition was not disclosed.

Sears, Roebuck Christmas Sales Best in History

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck and Company reported sales for the 12th period of its fiscal year —Dec. 4 to Dec. 31, 1939—totaled $76,113,727.

The sales topped those of the corresponding period a year ago, which totaled $60,633,795 and were the highest Christmas sales in the company's history, by $15,479,932, or 25.5 per cent. They also were higher than the $62,505,149 sales in the Sept. 11 to Oct. 8 period last year, which were the largest for any four-week period in the company's history.

Sales for the 12 periods—Jan. 30 to Dec. 31—totaled $619,294,199, compared with $503,244,563 in the corresponding periods a year ago, an increase of $116,049,636, or 23.1 per cent.

Bank of America Sets New Records

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Bank of America, biggest bank of the West and fourth largest in the Nation, had bigger deposits, loans, resources and earnings than ever before at the end of 1939, President L. M. Giannini reported.

The progress report for the bank, which has 495 branches in California, included:

Deposits—up to $1,482,791,676 on Dec. 31, 1939 from $1,430,559,403 on the same date in 1938; resources—up to $1,628,596,278 from $1,558,692,172; loans—up to $711,054,697 from $671,074,345; securities owned—$604,268,671, up from $557,632,428; earnings (before reserves)—up to $28,330,000 from $25,622,000.

Also out of earnings came $9,600,000 dividends, the same as paid in the preceding year.

Capital remained at $50,000,000. Surplus rose $2,000,000 to $44,000,000; undivided profits to $22,845,842 from $22,058,600 and reserve for contingencies to $2,007,524 from $1,751,833.

Orders Yardley Concern To Change Representations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said it had ordered Yardley of London, Inc., to cease making "representations which had a tendency to mislead consumers into the mistaken belief" that all Yardley products were compounded in England and imported into the United States.

The commission said that in the case of certain of its products the company imported ingredients in bulk from the parent company, Yardley & Co., Ltd., of London, and then mixed them with domestic ingredients at a plant in Union City, N. J.

The company manufactures soap, perfumes and other cosmetics.

Copperweld Calls Notes

NEW YORK—Copperweld Steel Company has called for redemption on Jan. 15, 1940, all of its approximately $200,000 outstanding 4 per cent certificates of indebtedness which were not due until 1946 and 1947. Funds to pay off the certificates have been placed with the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., where the certificates may be surrendered at any time. Interest will be paid in full up to Jan. 15.

Operators May Seek Proration Of Hard Coal

NEW YORK (AP)—Anthracite operators, palming the first opportunity to make "folding money" in years, gathered here and discussed possible proration of hard coal mining with the view of averting over-production in the industry and accompanying cut-throat price-cutting.

Reports the operators had tentatively agreed on a new schedule of prices echoed in the trade, but were denied by those who said they were in position to know authoritatively.

Official comment was lacking, but from trade circles it was reported some producers had not as yet expressed willingness to go along with the proration plans many of the bigger operators favor.

It was learned that anthracite stocks, greatly reduced by increased industrial and home consumption, had been given a new sharp cut by the recent cold weather.

It was the combination of increased factory use of coal, plus lower temperatures that jockeyed hard coal into its present highly favorable statistical position, bringing profits for the producers within grasp.

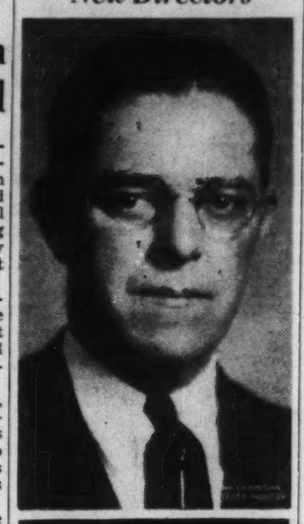
The current cold snap, it was indicated, reduced stocks of coal in cars on breaker sidings around 100,000 tons the past week, leaving coal loaded at only 230,000 tons, or one day's production by the nation's anthracite mines.

Moreover, despite heavier 1939 coal output, the coming of 1940 found supplies on the ground substantially under a year earlier.

Anthracite production in the past 12 months aggregated between 47,000,000 and 48,000,000 tons, or about 5,000,000 tons above last year. Yet despite the heavier production, industrial and private household users chipped stocks in storage on the ground to 925,000 tons at the turn of the year, or about 1,000,000 tons under stocks prevailing at the beginning of 1939.

Hard coal mine profits the past few years have been hard hit by competition of other fuels, recurring slackening periods in industrial activity, the sale of "bootleg" coal brought out of the ground by little groups of miners and marketed by truck, and overproduction and price-cutting within the industry's own ranks.

New Directors



Blackstone Studios; Conway Studios

Above: George A. Blackmore and, below, Arthur W. Page, elected directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Blackmore is President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. of Pittsburgh and of the Union Switch & Signal Co. of Swissvale, Pa. Mr. Page is a Vice-President and Director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of New York, and a Director of the Continental Oil Co.

Pardon, a Carload of Psilomelane? Oh, What You Mean Is Manganese Ore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Suppose someone telephoned you that he was in urgent need of a carload of psilomelane? Or galena? Or stibinite? Or cinnabar? Or scheelite?

He would be an ore buyer and he would really be in the market for manganese, lead, antimony, quicksilver, or tungsten. Almost any mining man would understand at once. He might reply that he did not have any scheelite on hand but could supply high-grade wolframite. Or if he was fresh out of psilomelane he might have plenty of pyrolusite all sacked and ready to ship.

But some of the newer demands of the ore buyers have even oldtimers stumped. Samarskite, for instance. And who ever heard of rutile? If a handbook on mineralogy is available, he may refer to it and find that samarskite is a source of thorium oxide, also that rutile is a titanium oxide. But why should anyone want thorium or titanium?

These are mysteries which could be explained only by technologists and chemists thoroughly familiar with recent processes and discoveries. They are constantly sending out calls for minerals of which the run-of-mine prospector never heard, and which few mineralogists have seen outside the laboratory. And new uses are constantly being found for minerals that were formerly in light or only occasional demand.

A Los Angeles concern is advertising for "Amblygonite, columbite-tantalite, beryl, asbestos, rutile, monzonite, zircon, sheet mica, andalusite, corundum, cyanite, chromite, samarskite, vanadinite, wulfenite, scheelite, hubnerite, wolframite and ferberite." It is doubtful if the buyers themselves have more than the vaguest idea of the purposes to which these substances are ultimately applied. Miners are even more in the dark; but they do know that natural science has given at least potential value to many deposits that they have been passing by as worthless. They know that their chances of tapping earth's hidden wealth no longer lie exclusively with gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc.

Psilomelane is a common manganese ore, and pyrolusite is another. Everybody knows that manganese is an indispensable alloy in certain fine steels, but not everyone knows that it is used also in storage batteries, paints, pottery, fertilizers, as well as in scores of chemical processes.

War has greatly stimulated the demand, and also the antimony market. For antimony is not merely an ingredient of bearings and type metal; munitions factories require great quantities of it. But no ore buyer thinks of bidding for antimony; he calls for stibinite, valentinite, or some of the other antimony ores.

S. F. Exchange Sales Low

SAN FRANCISCO—Total share volume on the San Francisco Stock Exchange in 1939 fell to the lowest point since 1934, the exchange announced. Shares traded aggregated 6,317,901, compared to 6,529,965 in 1938. The month of December, which was slightly more active than the preceding month, contributed 487,792 shares to this total.

Retail Sales 4 to 10 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Showing but little reaction from the holiday spurt, the past week's retail trade continued to run well ahead of the same period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported in its weekly survey.

Sales comparisons with a year ago recorded estimated gains of 4 to 10 per cent, compared with 2 to 6 per cent in the preceding week.

"All regions," said the review, "reported some year-to-year improvement, the most substantial being that for the South and the mildest that for the Pacific Coast. Although sentiment in agricultural districts was cheered by the improved moisture conditions, extreme cold and snow discouraged shopping trips in many sections and gains in volume were relatively insignificant except in neighborhood stores.

"Compared with the same period last year, percentage increases in trade for the various regions were estimated as follows: New England 2 to 5, East 4 to 9, Middle West 5 to 12, South 6 to 14, Southwest 4 to 8, Northwest 3 to 8, and Pacific Coast 1 to 4.

"Retail stores," the review said, "usually dependent on clearances and white goods promotions for the bulk of early-January volume, reported an exceptionally strong demand for heavy apparel and other winter necessities.

"Merchants who had launched January white sales reported initial results fairly satisfactory, although strong consumer interest in apparel was evidently tending to withdraw some volume from these departments.

"Despite the unseasonal weather in December and the slowness with which retail purchases of winter goods got under way, merchants were generally cheerful about inventory conditions.

"All regions reported some year-to-year improvement, the most substantial being that for the South and the mildest that for the Pacific coast."

Excess Reserves Rise $220,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The post-Christmas flow of shoppers' cash back into the banks helped boost the lendable excess reserves of the banks by $220,000,000 last week to a total of $5,270,000,000.

Other, although smaller, factors in the increase were treasury tax collections and gold purchases.

The Federal Reserve Board also said that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks sold $5,000,000 worth of their investments in Government bonds in the week ended January 3, reducing holdings of all types of Government securities to $2,484,000,000.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 10

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington St., Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Interest Begins Jan. 15
114 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wirkley Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

4%
ON YOUR SAVINGS
Maximum return with safety
Federally insured to $5000 on each Savings Account.
Savings received by Jan. 10 earn from January 1
Assets Over $4,600,000
POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 S. THOMAS STREET
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

YOUR 1940 INVESTMENT SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON
your decision to keep better posted on the basic factors that determine corporation earnings, dividends and security prices. Why not follow the example of many thousands who will save both time and money by relying on THE FINANCIAL WORLD as their source of vital data and advice? Stop guessing and acting on hunches in 1940!
NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED
It will pay you to read "The Investment Service Section" and "A Medium Price Stock Guide" in our January 10th issue. Some of the coming feature articles are also highly important to every investor. Don't miss the January 10th issue or the two following it. January 24th issue will be our large "Annual Review and Forecast Number." This will contain much indispensable information, including "A 10-Year Dividend Record" of every N. Y. S. E. stock that paid a dividend each year from 1930 to 1939 inclusive.
A GOOD START FOR 1940
Return "ad" and $1 for next 4 issues of FINANCIAL WORLD, "Will Business Upturn Last Through 1940?", "A Low-Priced Stock Guide" and latest stock ratings and data book with essential facts and figures on 1,600 listed securities. Or return "ad" and $5 for next 26 weekly issues, 6 monthly INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS and Advice Privilege.
The FINANCIAL WORLD
First Choice of Investors Since 1902
21-CM West Street New York, N. Y.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR MORE INCOME WITH INSURED PRINCIPAL?
Then mail your investment monies to us to start earning a liberal 4% income at once in keeping with our investors who have never lost a dollar of principal or interest in our Association. All accounts with us are federally insured to $5000.00
Insured Protection for your Savings
SANTA ANA BLDG. AND LOAN ASS'N
601 N. Main St., Santa Ana, Calif.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	760,090
1940 volume to date	3,215,040
1939 volume to date	4,223,760

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Except for scattered specialties, rallying efforts were unsuccessful in today's stock market.

Offerings were light throughout, however, and losses generally confined to minor fractions in the final hour of the brief session.

On the offside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Standard Oil of N. J., Loft and Santa Fe.

American - Hawaiian Steamship added another point to its advance of yesterday on reports the company had sold four ships to the British. Improved advices from the automobile industry were fairly cheerful and served to keep liquidation at a minimum.

U. S. Bonds Higher

U. S. Government issues stepped ahead in the bond market today in continuation of an upturn stimulated by President Roosevelt's budget message.

The Administration's economy proposals and move for a tax boost were interpreted in bond circles as indicating Government borrowings may diminish in the next fiscal year. Huge sums of idle funds also were rated an influence in the Federal list.

In contrast with mixed and narrow price changes for most corporate securities, the gains in the Treasury list ranged to 14-32nds at one time.

Scandinavian bonds again reflected uneasiness among holders over threats to the peace of the northern countries. Losses of fractions to 2 points appeared in Denmark 6s, Norway 4½s and 4s.

Up a shade were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Detroit Edison 4½s and Remington Rand 4¼s. Small losses were recorded for Goodrich 4¼s, International Paper 5s and New York Central 5s.

Major Engineering Awards Highest In Volume Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Major engineering construction awards totaled $3,002,856,000 in 1939, the highest volume since 1930, and 8 per cent above the 1938 volume, Engineering News-Record reports.

Private awards for the year, $890,707,000, were 11 per cent higher than a year ago, and with the exception of 1937 when they reached $1,115,866,000, were the highest since 1931.

Public awards totaled $1,112,-149,000, the highest year on record, and 6 per cent greater than in 1938. Of the public total, $1,758,-839,000 was state and municipal, the all-time high for this type of construction and 8 per cent above 1938, federal awards totaled $353,-310,000, a decrease of 4 per cent from last year.

Four classes of construction reported new highs in 1939. Streets and roads topped their record of last year by 1 per cent; public buildings eclipsed their high level of 1938 by 18 per cent; waterworks and sewerage also surpassed their previous highs of 1938 by 24 and 17 per cent, in that order. Bridge construction, the second highest volume ever reported, was 12 per cent above a year ago.

Industrial buildings, after a poor showing in the first half of the year, picked up in the latter half and topped last year by 86 per cent. Unclassified construction was the highest since 1930 and was 40 per cent above 1938. Only two classes of work were below last year. They were commercial building and large-scale housing, 29 per cent lower, and earthwork and drainage, 13 per cent lower.

The Southern states reported the highest volume ever recorded and gained 51 per cent over last year. Middle West and West of Mississippi both exceeded all yearly totals since 1929 and were 40 and 10 per cent higher, respectively, than a year ago. New England reported the largest volume since 1931 and was 18 per cent above 1938. Middle Atlantic and Far West were 7 and 24 per cent lower, in that order, than in 1938.

International Telephone Earnings Show Decline

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and subsidiaries reported today net income for the first nine months of 1939 totaling $3,970,585 after net loss of $122,-099 on foreign exchange, taxes, depreciation, charges of subsidiary companies, and interest on debenture bonds, etc., equal to 62 cents a capital share. (This excluded income or losses accruing from Spanish, German and Polish subsidiaries.)

This compared with net income of $6,155,819 or 96 cents a share for the first nine months of 1938, including $165,759 net income of German and Polish subsidiaries.

TWA Sets Traffic Record

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., reported a record traffic of 100,-158,119 revenue passenger miles in 1939, an increase of 38.5 per cent over the previous year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	70	70	70	
56½	31¾	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	5	56⅜	56	56½	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1	1	1	Jan 5
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	12½	11¾	11¾	Jan 4
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	13	13	13	— ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Jan 4
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	3	21	20¾	21	— ½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 4
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	177	177	177	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	4	14	13⅞	14	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 5
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56½	56½	56½	Jan 5
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	Jan 5
47	16¾	Am Airlines	7	44⅜	43¾	44	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	8	11	11	11	
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 3
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44½	44½	44½	Jan 5
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	114½	114¼	114¼	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	50¾	50	50	Jan 5
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	Jan 5
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	135	135	135	+ ½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 4
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8	8	8	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 5
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Jan 4
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	15	24⅛	23	24⅛	+1⅜
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	28	27¼	28	+1½
9¾	3	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ½
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	47	33½	32¼	32¾	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6⅛	6	6	Jan 4
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	Jan 2
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	4	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	25	25	25	+ ¾
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	6	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	60	59¼	59¼	Jan 5
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
5½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (¾g)	5	24¼	24⅜	24¼	+ ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 4
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	5⅛	4⅞	5	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	16	62¾	60¼	62½	+1⅜
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	9	53	51¼	53	+2
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	17½	17	17	Jan 5
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 5
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	4	51¼	50¾	51½	+ ⅜
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	145⅛	144½	144½	Jan 5
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69⅛	69	69	Jan 5
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	11	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	8	13	12⅞	13	
18¼	9	Am Stove (¾g)	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	20½	20	20	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ⅞
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	4	172⅜	172	172⅜	— ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 5
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	88⅛	88	88	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	149	148	148	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 5
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	9	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
96	68	Am W W pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jan 4
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	9	9	9	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	47	46	47	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	Jan 2
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	27	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	38½	38½	38½	Jan 4
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jan 5
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31¾	31¾	Jan 2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 3
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	50	50	Jan 5
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	8	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 4
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	81	80	81	Jan 5
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	38	38	38	Jan 5
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	9	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 5
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	—1½
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	—1¾
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec20
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	48⅞	49	Jan 5
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	8	7¾	7¾	Jan 4
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 5
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	Jan 2
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jan 5
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	19	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jan 2
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Jan 4
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	10	80½	79⅞	80½	+ ½
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	— ½
7⅜	3⅝	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	33	33	33	— ¾
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	4	24	23	23	Jan 5
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	22½	22	22	Jan 5
22	16⅛	Borden C (1.40g)	20	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	14	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2¼	2¼	— ½
34¾	19½	Eower R B (¾e)	1	35	35	35	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 5
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	2	11½	11½	11½	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
41	31	Priggs&Stra (3)	1	38	38	38	Dec30
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅞
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	29	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	14¾	14	14¾	+1
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	4	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+2
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	99	15½	14½	15½	+1
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	53	51	53	+2½
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	10	51½	49⅞	51½	+1⅜
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	11	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅜
41	31½	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	8	24	23½	24	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ½
34⅛	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	7	31	30	30	—1½
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10⅜	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	
1	1	Bush Terminal	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 5
6¼	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
6⅛	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	Jan 5
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	5	7⅛	7	7	Jan 5
17⅜	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
41½	29½	Canad Pacific	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
42	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	40	40	40	— ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 5
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	3	27	26	27	Jan 5
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	73½	72	72	—1¾
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	56	55½	55½	— ½
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (½g)	9	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
30½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 5
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 5
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14¾	3½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 5
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	40½	39⅞	40½	
13	5⅝	Cert-teed Prod	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 4
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
21½	8⅝	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	9	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	+1⅜
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 5
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 4
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	¼	⅜	Jan 5
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 5
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jan 4
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 3
1⅜	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 2
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
13⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	17	88⅝	88	88⅜	+ ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 5
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec28
34½	15	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 5
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	38⅜	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅝
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	37½	37½	37½	— ½
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	6	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	123	123	123	
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62½	62½	Jan 4
18	11½	Colgate-P (1⅛a)	6	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
107	101⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jan 2
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33	33	33	Jan 5
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 4
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	9	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	Jan 5
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	6	24⅞	24¼	24¼	Jan 5
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	28	7⅛	7	7	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	89⅞	88½	89½	Jan 5
15⅜	6¼	Colum Pic vtc	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jan 5
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	1	20	20	20	Jan 5
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	93	93	93	Jan 5
57	38¾	Com'l Credit (4)	7	47¾	47¾	47¾	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	+1
60	42	Com'l Inv Tr (4)	7	53½	53⅜	53½	+ ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	9	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	71½	71	71½	+ ⅞
32½	25⅝	Com Ed (1.80)	59	32	31⅞	32	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 5
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	8	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	28¾	28¾	28¾	
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 5
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	14	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	38	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	108½	108¼	108½	Jan 5
2½	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 5
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	9	9	9	Jan 5
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 4
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 5
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 4
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 5
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(¾g)	16	16⅞	16½	16½	Jan 5
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	2	93	92¾	92¾	Dec29
51¾	32½	Cont Can (2g)	4	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
116	108	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	3	7¼	6¾	6¾	Jan 5
40⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
32⅜	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	65	64⅝	64⅞	— ¼
77	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Jan 4
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	18	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co (.60g)	3	23½	23	23½	
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	J

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Turkey Seeks To Expand Its Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA—After sliding with the avalanche of the crisis, this country's commerce and economies are finding their feet again through steady endeavors to attain the equilibrium that was theirs in normal times.

The lifting of the ban on certain exports, imposed by the exigencies of September's dislocation, has been the first sign of abating storm, and most perishable goods are now as unhampered as before the war, save for the condition that they must be paid for in free foreign exchange.

Sees U. S.-Turco Trade Rise

The long-term emergency system of clearing is being examined here anew as an opportune rise in world prices fills up the gap between Turkish home prices and those quoted abroad for the same merchandise. The possibility is seen here of gradually reducing the rate of the compensation premium until such time as Turkey's foreign trade is again based on free foreign exchange.

Interest focusses on the plan of the new Minister of Commerce, Bey Nazmi Topdjoglu, to reserve the counter-value of compensation on Turkey's export goods in order to revalue home production, thus augmenting exportation as well as production.

Expansion of Turkey's American trade is immediately envisaged. Tobacco sales for a total of $9,000,000 are imminent, and this transaction, added to sales of other goods, is expected to open the way for Turkey to pay for American products imported during the past 12 months, in addition to yielding a substantial surplus of foreign exchange.

Bey Nouman Menemendjioglu's mission to London and Paris may untie several knotty problems irritating Anglo-French-Turkish trade, but the Anglo-French intention to step into Germany's shoes—which were size 60 per cent so far as Turkey's foreign trade was concerned—will need strenuous implementation.

Customs Difficulties

At the outbreak of war the Turkish customs were packed with German goods, but when the consignees, urged by the lure of profit of getting the goods at the old prices, hastened to take possession, the Turkish authorities closed down on their request, arguing that the Turco-German agreement had not been renewed.

Induced by the widespread need of certain classes of goods, however, the Government granted authorization for goods arrived after a given date, and as huge quantities of them poured out of this temporary commercial quarantine within a matter of hours, Turkey's debit in the Turco-German clearing rose perpendicularly from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 Turkish liras. ($3,850,000 to $5,770,000.)

At that figure, the German Government instructed their banks to stop release of the shipping documents to the consignees. The Turkish Government is confidently expected to back the claims of the consignees who are protesting their definite right to the goods.

Ankara is also investigating the case of the German steamship Delos, which, charged with cargo for Istanbul at the beginning of hostilities, fled to Bourgas (Bulgaria) from whence Turkish merchants are still endeavoring to retrieve their goods.

Four Major Obstacles

These incidents, coupled with Turkey's insistence on dollars or sterling payment for its exports are responsible for the unsatisfactory ploddings of the negotiations for a new Turco-German commercial agreement.

To fill the deficiency, Turkey turns toward England and France, and to a lesser extent to Rumania with which country a new trade treaty has recently been framed.

Four major factors, however, threaten to wedge a permanent dislocation between hopes and success in any arrangement between the democracies and this country. Firstly, the relatively low consumption capacity and lack of the Anglo-French market's appetite for Turkish staples; secondly, the hazardous question of transportation affecting belligerent merchant vessels; thirdly, the retardation of business consequent on wartime mail delays and the expense of telegraphing in "longhand" in place of codes; and fourthly, a license procedure governing the importation of British goods into Turkey.

American Lard Exports Highest in Five Years

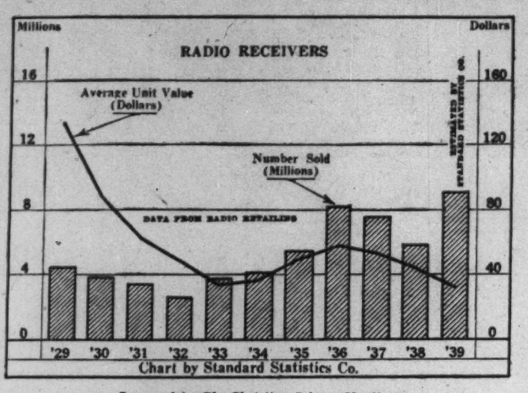
WASHINGTON (AP)—America's lard exports, now the highest in five years, were said by Commerce Department experts to be coming back rapidly from the virtual knock-out blows of drought.

The lard export business attained 434,000,000 pounds in 1934, and then, because of the drought, officials said, plummeted to 97,000,000 pounds in 1935. Since then, the shortening has staged a gradual comeback, reaching 204,603,000 pounds in 1938, and 258,327,000 pounds in the first 11 months of 1939.

The United Kingdom, which bought 144,000,000 pounds of the January-November shipments this year, is still the chief market for American lard, although it has been cut since the middle of the year.

Cuba is still the second best purchaser, although for the one month of November Belgium outranked it with a 4,000,000-pound order.

Sales of Radio Receivers At New Peak; Dollar Value Off



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The number of radio receivers sold this year reached a new high record, but dollar sales were under those of several earlier years because of the down trend in average selling prices.

Adams Express Co. Keeps in Step With the Times, Takes On 'War Babies'

NEW YORK (AP)—Adams Express Company, 85-year-old firm which went out of the railway express business in the World War, has kept step with the times and taken on a line of "war babies."

Its 1939 report showed it had expanded holdings in stock of aircraft, oil, sugar, chemical, and mining companies.

Adams Express, organized in 1854 and identified with much of the conquest of the West, after the Civil War, was converted into an investment company after the United States took over control of the railroads in 1918.

The company's investment managers, cut holdings of Bethlehem Steel, rated by analysts the No. 1 "war baby" of the 1939 market, to 1,100 shares from 4,000.

But, on the other hand, holdings of International Nickel of Canada, increased by 13,300 shares to 24,300 and 4,100 shares, were added to its block of Bendix Aviation, making a total of 10,100.

Sizable blocks also were added of Pure Oil Company, United States Steel, American Radiator, Allis Chalmers, General Electric, Lockheed Aircraft, American Hawaiian Steamship, American Ship Building, du Pont, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical and of several sugar producers.

An outstanding change was a decrease of 12,100 shares of General Motors, leaving only 700.

Cash on hand at the end of the year amounted to $4,072,442, compared with $2,687,930 at the close of 1938, Net assets applicable to the common stock, the report said, were equivalent to $12.64 a share against $15.42 at the finish of 1938.

Livestock Price Trend Irregular During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Practically all representative weights of finished steers sold dependably this week, with yearlings and lightweights drawing most competition. But choice medium weight and heavy bullocks also held to steady levels.

Meanwhile shortfeds of all weights, including numerous loads of medium to good grades, closed weak to 25c lower. Light hogs closed 10-15c lower last week. Steer top stood at $11.60, hogs closed at $5.85 down after having sold up to $6 at midweek. Lambs topped at $9.60 early and closed mostly at $9 down, a few around $9.10.

While light steers and yearlings remained in the spotlight this week, medium weights and heavies grading strictly good and choice, especially the latter, also had reliable action at steady prices. But the undertone on others was weak and some sales were fully 25c lower than last week's close.

Post-holiday hog receipts were larger than a week ago and prices fluctuated mildly, but closed with minor price changes. Good and choice lights lost 10-15c while medium weight butchers were little changed and heavies developed a trace of strength.

Fat lambs and yearlings closed 25-35c lower with spots off more on heavies and some lacking finish. Week's top of $9.60 was paid Tuesday and most late sales were down from $9.10. Bulk good and choice lambs for the week $8.75-$9.40, yearlings $7.25-$8.00, top $8.25. Ewes closed steady, top westerns $4.75, natives largely $4-$4.50. Fall shorn lambs brought $8 and some clippers turned at $8.15-$8.90.

Retail Sales Rise In New York Area

NEW YORK (AP)—Department store sales in the second Federal Reserve area, which includes New York State and parts of northern New Jersey and Connecticut, ran 5½ per cent above a year ago in the three weeks ended December 23, the heavy Christmas shopping season, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

"The daily rate of sales for this portion of December showed about the usual seasonal advance from November, which was a relatively good month for retail trade," the bank said.

Total department store sales for the full year 1939, based on final figures for 11 months and an estimate for the full month of December, were 2½ per cent larger in dollar volume than in 1938, compared with a decrease of about 7 per cent between 1937 and 1938, the bank added.

Massachusetts Firm To Do Business in West

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—The insurance firm of Roosevelt and Sargent, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation, qualified to do business in California.

James Roosevelt, son of the President, is a member of the company. It will be located in Los Angeles.

Mr. Roosevelt recently was one of a group of directors who filed articles of incorporation for a $1,000,000 motion picture company.

Syrup Quota Filled in 2 Days

WASHINGTON (AP)—The quota on foreign molasses and sugar syrups admitted into the United States at reduced tariff rates was filled this year in two days. The quota, fixed in the British trade agreements, grants tariff concessions on 1,500,000 gallons a year. This amount was cleared through customs at the close of business Jan. 2.

BPA Is Planning To Buy a Private Transmission Line

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Department officials said that the Bonneville Power Administration contemplated the purchase of a private transmission line between Raymond, Wash., and Aberdeen, Wash.

The purchase, they said, would be made from the Williba Electric Company to avoid the necessity of building duplicate lines in this section of the Washington-Oregon area to be served by the government's huge power development on the Columbia River.

They said negotiations also were underway by public power interests in Pacific County, Washington, to obtain either an RFC loan or private financing in the New York money market for the purchase of power transmission lines owned by the West Coast Electric Company.

The county group, officials said, asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a $155,000 loan but meantime negotiated for private financing in New York.

They said they understood the RFC engineers had approved the application but added that the RFC board was holding up final action pending outcome of the New York deal.

Should the loan be made by RFC, officials said, it would mark the first time that government funds have been used for the public purchase of existing private power facilities on the West Coast.

Price Increase For Anthracite Coal Announced

SCRANTON, Pa. (AP)—A new scale of anthracite prices—boosting large sizes 50 cents a ton and small sizes 25 cents a ton—became effective Jan. 4, it was learned.

Trade circles said the current cold snap was largely responsible for reducing stocks of coal in cars on breaker sidings around 100,000 tons.

The new prices showing increases are:

Egg, stove and nut, $6.25 per ton, 50 cents increase; pea coal $4.75, buckwheat, $3.50 and rice, $2.75, all representing a 25-cent increase.

The quoted prices are for shipment, f.o.b. from the mines to the eastern consuming area. Shipments to tidewater for trans-shipment will bear the following f.o.b. mines quotations in the new circular: Egg, stove and nut, $5.75; pea, $4.25; buckwheat, $3.25 and rice, $2.25. The egg, stove and nut tidewater quotations represent an increase of 75 cents per ton with the other quotations approximately 50 cents higher than the former circular prices.

Sharp Rise in Sale Of New Securities During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The sale of new securities picked up sharply during the week ended Jan. 4 as corporations and municipalities called upon the capital markets for the largest amount of funds since the week ended August 10.

New issues totaled $95,901,471 compared with $21,055,749 the previous week and $6,426,500 a year ago, Poor's Publishing Company reported. About 96 per cent of the funds, however, were obtained for the purpose of paying off existing debts, only 4 per cent representing new money.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$6,862,000	$6,426,500
Public utility	18,594,000	....
Railroad	67,600,000	....
Industrial	....	....
Stock	2,845,471	....
Total	95,901,471	6,426,500

Meat Consumption Heaviest Since 1934

CHICAGO (AP)—Per capita meat consumption in the United States in 1939 was the largest since 1934, the Institute of American Meat Packers reported.

Average consumption per person of meat and lard was estimated at 145 pounds, an increase of seven pounds compared with the previous year.

Larger supplies of pork were responsible for the gain in consumption.

George A. Schmidt, of New York, chairman of the institute, said prices of practically all kinds of meat are lower than a year ago.

U. S. Gold Imports Drop to $48,178,791 In Last Week of '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports slumped to $48,178,791 in the last week of 1939, from $193,666,769 in the preceding week.

The drop was caused by Canada cutting its shipments.

Principal shippers last week were Hungary, $3,048,185; the Netherlands, $7,016,605; Sweden, $4,564,853; Switzerland, $1,698,947; England, $2,659,773; Mexico, $3,588,721; India, $3,400,867; Hong Kong, $2,070,366; Japan, $14,230,416; and South Africa, $3,558,629.

Apparently, some of the imported gold was not sold to the United States Treasury, but was deposited under earmark in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, where the total of all earmarked deposits by foreign governments and central banks increased 17,905,858 to a total of about $1,138,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Di-Noc Mfg pf	$4.50	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Hutch In Corp pf	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Mich P S 7% pf	$1.75	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
N Am Inv Corp pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 3
Extra				
Bayad Nat Bk NY	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
First Nat Bank (Malden, Mass)	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Gibraltar F&M Ins	20c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Peoples Nat Bk (Charlottesville, Va.)	50c	..	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Tob'n Gld Mi, Ltd	2c	..	Feb. 22	Jan. 4
Final				
Barclays BkLtdA	10%	..	.....	.....
Do C&C	14%	..	.....	.....
Midland Bk Ltd	8%	..	.....	.....
Tobacco Securities Tr (Ord)	11%	..	.....	.....
Do (Def)	4.5714%	..	.....	.....
Reduced				
New Rochelle Trust Co. (N Y)	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Increased				
Lincoln N Bk & Tr (Syracuse)	50c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Initial				
MelvilleShoe (new)	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan.1 9
Do pf (new)	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Irregular				
1st Nat Bk Oil City	$5	..	Jan. 3	Jan. 2
Gibraltar F&M Ins	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lago Pet Corp	$6	..	Jan. 19	Jan. 9
Lehigh P Cem	37½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
San Carlos Mill	20c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Regular				
Atl CityEl Co pf	$1.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Bayside N Bk NY	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Collins Co	$2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Cons Chem Indus, Inc cum part pfCIA	37½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Depos Ins Shares	7½c	..	Feb. 1	.....
Do Ser B	5½c	..	Feb. 1	.....
Dominguez Oil Fields Co	25c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
Do	25c	..	Feb. 29	Jan. 3
Eureka P Line	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Eastern Theatre Ltd 7% pf	$3.50	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
Farmers Dep Nat Bk (Pittsbg Pa)	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Jan. 4
Do	$1.50	..	July 1	Jan. 4
Filenes Sons (Wm)	25c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 16
Do pf	$1.10¾	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 22
1st All Ca Tr Shrs	11½c	..	Jan. 15	.....
1st Nat Bk Wstfd	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
1st Nat Bk Medford, Mass.	$2.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Gen Shoe Corp	30c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 18
Gen R No IronOProp	75c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Ironite Ironer Co	5c	..	Feb. 1	Nov. 20
Do 8%	20c	..	Feb. 1	Nov. 20
Jantzen Ktg Mpf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Lehighlf cum pf	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Marquette Cem Mfg pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Mnroe Ln Soc pf	34¾c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Neisner Bros pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Packer Corp	25c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Penn Gas Co	40c	..	Jan. 13	Jan. 3
Potomac Edison Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Do 6%	$1.50	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Reliable Fire Ins	90c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Safe Dep N Bk New Bedford	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
S Frnc Bk (Cal)	$2.70	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Sharp & Doh pf 87½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	
South Side Bk & Tr Co (Scranton, Pa)	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Spiegel Inc	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Sun Ray Drug pf 37½c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15	
Terminal Nat Bank of Chicago	50c	..	.....	.....
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd	2c	..	Feb. 22	Jan. 4
Transamerica Corp	25c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Tr Endow Shrs A 9 1-5c	..	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Trustee S Oilshares A 17 7-10c	..	..	Jan. 15	.....
Unit Shirt Dist Inc	25c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Util Stk&Bd Corp	40c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20

Insurance Firm Shows Gains

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A gain of $13,543,111 in insurance in force, to a total of $440,570,713 as of December 31, 1939, is shown in the fifty-fifth annual report of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. This compares with a gain of $8,490,777 reported at the end of 1938. Admitted assets increased to $75,205,180, compared with $70,141,613 as of the end of the preceding year. Contingency reserves and surplus were $5,457,918 as of December 31, 1939, compared with $5,365,319 the preceding year-end.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
200 2½s '45	108.30	108.30	108.30
300 3½s '49-46	111.16	111.16	111.16
500 2¾s [51-48	108.20	108.17	108.17
600 2s '50-48	103.10	103.15	103.15
300 2½s '52-50	105.29	105.29	105.29
200 2¾s '54-51	107.30	107.30	107.30
100 3s '55-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
3300 3¼s '53-51	103.18	103.15	103.15
300 2½s '60-55	108.10	108.9	108.9
100 2¾s '63-58	106.26	106.26	106.26
100 2¾s '65-60	106.25	106.26	106.25
Federal Farm Mortgage			
200 3s '49-44	108.13	108.13	108.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Am & For P5s 2030	64	64	64
2 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s'49	104½	104½	104½
14 Am T&T 5½s'43	108 27-32	108 27-32	108 27-32
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
1 Am T F&r cv '50	105	105	105
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	109	109	109
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	106¾	106¾
12 Arm Del 4s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 AT&SF 4s '95	107	106¾	106¾
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 s t	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s'44	95	95	95
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	76⅜	76¾	76¾
1 B&O 5s '96F	28	28	28
5 B&O 5s '96 F ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	116	116	116
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108½	108¼	108½
1 Bethl Stl 3¾s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	106⅜	107¼
21 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅜	100½	100⅜
34 Bost&Me 5s '67	44⅞	44½	44⅝
10 Bost & Me 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	9½	9½	9½
1 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	85½	85½	85½
10 Bkly QnC&SIst5s '41	46	46	46
3 Bkly UnEl 1st5s '50	90½	90	90
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	88¼	88¼	88¼
20 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¾	95½	95¾
1 Buf R&P 3½s'57ct	39¼	39	39
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 Can Nat2Ry 5s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Can Nat6s '69 Oct	106	106	106
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102	102	102
10 Can Nor 6½s '46	113	112*	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	80	80	80
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	70½	70½	70½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	61	61	61
3 Can New Eng 4s 61	47	47	47
1 Can Pac 5s '60	52	52	52
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73	73	73
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	59½	59½	59½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	78⅝	78¾	78¼
3 Champion P&F4¾s50	105	105¼	105
4 ChampP&F(38)4¾s50	99½	99½	99½
11 C&O rfg 3½s96E	99½	99½	99½
1 C&O rfg 3⅜s '63F	105½	105½	105½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	14	14
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88	87⅞	88
16 CB&Q 4½s '77	82¼	82	82
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
10 CB&Q 4s III '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	18¼	18½	18¼
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23¼	23¼	23¼
33 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6⅞	6¾	6¾
5 CMSP & P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
1 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	15¼	14¼	15¼
1 Chi & N W 4s '87	14	14	14
1 Chi & NW 5s '37	13	13	13
1 C R I & P 4s '88	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
26 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104½	104⅝
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
44 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	127⅜	127⅛	127⅛
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
1 Contin'talOil 2¾s '48	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¾	29½	29¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	61¾	61⅜	61¾
23 Del P&L 4½s '71	109	108⅝	108¾
1 Del P & L 4½s J '69	106	106	106
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	110	110	110
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
17 Erie rfg 5s '67	17	16½	16½
2 Erie rfg 5s' 75	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	55	55	55
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	53	53	53

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close	151.16	32.23	26.16
Net change	—.38	+.03	+.09
Previous close	151.54	32.20	26.07
1939 high	155.93	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68¾	68¾	68¾
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	105¾	105½	105½
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99¾	99½	99¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83¼	83⅛	83¼
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91⅛	91	91
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73⅜	73¾	73¾
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	61½	61½	61½
8 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	49	49	49
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32 ct	30½	30½	30½
4 Interb R Tr rfg8s'66ct	75½	75½	75½
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	73½	73½	73½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71	71	71
2 Int Paper 6s55	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Int Paper 5s47	103¼	103	103¼
3 Int T&T 4½s52	43	43	43
26 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅛	46	46
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95	94¾	95
3 KCPt&cMem 4s'36	31	31	31
1 K C South 5s 50	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Kansas City Pr 4½s'57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Kresge Found 2½s47	105½	105½	105½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	46	46	46
2 Lautaro Not inc 7s	39	38¾	38¾
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	50	50	50
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	126¾	126¾	126¾
1 Lo Cruzneau (1)	103	103	103
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	28
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	79	79	79
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	40½	40½	40½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	79½	79½	79½
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	30	30	30
1 M-K-T 4½s aj 5s '67	7¾	7½	7¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	14	14
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14	14	14
49 Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28½	28½
8 Monongah Ry 4s '60	105½	105½	105½
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	43½	43½	43½
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	38	38
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	45	45	45
1 Mount StTer 3¼s '68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Nassau El 4s '51	46	46	46
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
39 New Eng T&T5s'52	128½	128½	128½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	105½	105½	105½
7 N Ori Term 4s '53	68	68	68
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	61	61
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	54¼	54⅜
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78	78	78
7 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	65¾	65¾	65¾
5 NY Comm RR 4½s'53	105½	105½	105½
6 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18½	18¼	18¼
4 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18¾	18½	18½
1 NY O&W gen 4s'55	3	3	3
5 NY Steam 3½s'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5½	5½	5½
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Norf & W 4s'96	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Nor Am Co 4s'59	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57¼	57	57¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	49½	49½
9 Nor Pac 4s'97	67¾	67½	67¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41⅞	41¼	41¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	37	37	37
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	107 1-32	107 1-32	107 1-32
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76½	76½	76½
10 Pac G&El 3½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112	112	112
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
13 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98	98	98
9 Peni P&yr 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	101¾	101¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	97¾	98
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	68	68	68
14 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	8	7¾	7¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	43½	45½	45½
15 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	81⅝	81¼	81¼
10 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	61½	61	61½
10 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18½	18½	18½
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	233	233	233
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103

Britain Drops War Pilot In Sudden Cabinet Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

of cases attribute the former War Minister's removal to a victory of the so-called reactionary Army chiefs—"brasshats" as they are popularly known.

Mr. Hore-Belisha by his personality, methods, and sweeping Army reforms made many critics. The fact that he was one of the so-called "Simonite liberals" weighed against him with influential conservatives.

But for a large section of the British people he was representative of that push and energy essential to win the war. He stands out as a man who democratized their Army, made promotion from the ranks a practical fact, and whose services to the Army in general leads The Times, of London, to write this morning, "The Minister chiefly affected by the changes, Mr. Hore-Belisha, has rendered services to the Army which, like Lord Haldane's, will only perhaps be appreciated fully in retrospect; though even now it should be placed on record that he has had nine months only in which to produce an army of a size considered necessary in these days and that, thanks, largely to him, it is in a fair way to come into existence."

Full Debate Demanded

Thus the statement in the letter written to Mr. Hore-Belisha by the Prime Minister is certainly accurate, but perhaps not complete, when it says:

"There is not now and never has been any difference between us on policy and in particular on the necessity for prosecuting the war with the utmost determination to a successful issue."

Various newspapers are demanding a full-dress debate in the House of Commons on the Cabinet change. The press, of all shades of opinion, is asking whether the new occupant of the War post possesses the experience essential for such a task.

"This coming and going," writes the Daily Express, "will puzzle citizens greatly. . . . The question must be asked at once: Is he being replaced by a man of greater energy, greater ability, greater drive?"

Why Was He "Sacked?"

The Daily Herald summarizes the situation thus: "Mr. Hore-Belisha's removal from the War Office will create a national sensation that wouldn't matter if the man chosen to replace him were likely to bring greater energy, vision, and statesmanship to one of the most vital posts in the War Cabinet. But the record of Oliver Stanley gives the public no such assurance. As for Mr. Hore-Belisha the public will want to know why he has been sacked in this way."

The press today also emphasizes that the reconstruction is not to be thought complete with yesterday's appointments. In fact The Times editorial today says: "Today's changes call for neither censure nor any sense of finality," since "it would be absurd to regard them as the end of the reconstruction," and asks whether the character and numerical strength of the War Cabinet does not need consideration, and whether "the men who have been in exacting offices for over eight years," that is the men in the present Cabinet, would not benefit themselves and the country by a change even if but a short one.

Press Head Stays

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—As new Ministers took over the portfolios of War and Information in the British Cabinet today, it was understood the change would not affect the Press and Censorship Bureau, directed by Sir Walter Monckton. Sir John Reith is expected to handle the job of organizing and directing propaganda.

British Volunteers

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The British Government disclosed yesterday that volunteers for military service have passed the 100,000 mark.

These volunteers are in addition to approximately 750,000 conscripts called up since the National Service Act became effective in June and to 2,000,000 expected to be conscripted during 1940.

There now are more than 1,000,000 men under arms.

Peace Hopes End?

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Authorized German sources said that yesterday's changes in the British Cabinet indicated that if any hopes for an early peace existed, even the faintest, these have been blasted.

They said that the shakeup was to be regarded as evidence of a sharpening of the European conflict.

Australian Shifts

MELBOURNE, Jan 6 (AP)—The Australian War Cabinet accepted yesterday the resignation of Air Vice Marshal S. J. Goble as Acting Chief of Staff of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Burnett, Royal Air Force Inspector-General, was named successor to Marshal Goble, who asked for an overseas post.

Private Fliers Wing to Miami For Twelfth Year of Frolic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 6—Winging their way from all parts of the country, more privately owned airplanes than ever before assembled gathered here for the twelfth annual All-American Air Maneuvers. More than 1,200 aircraft of all types have converged on the Municipal Airport and the adjoining, but as yet uncompleted, Master Airport.

Entrants in the Bernarr Macfadden "On-to-Miami" race from the seven starting points for the long distance race—New York, Rochester, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Dallas and Houston—to claim the $8,250 added purse and the trophy offered the pilot who makes the fastest miles-per-hour time from his starting point. The Macfadden race represents the interest its sponsor has in private aviation and his determination to encourage the growth of civil aviation because of its industrial importance to the Nation and its military importance as a well of reserve power in the event of a national emergency.

To Stimulate Winter Flying

Officials of the City of Miami and members of the Greater Miami Airport Association, sponsoring bodies of the annual Miami All-American Air Maneuvers, have worked to make this annual event the Nation's greatest yearly gathering of the flying fraternity. The air maneuvers are dedicated to the general promotion of civil aviation and are designed as a means of keeping alive private flying during the winter months when normal flying in some parts of the United States is affected by weather conditions. United States Army fliers who trained in Miami during the World War originated the slogan, "Every day is a flying day in Miami" which adequately expresses climatic conditions prevailing in this region.

This year 14 major racing events are scheduled for the three days of maneuvers. They include pylon events for the Glenn H. Curtis, Col. E. H. R. Green and Firestone Trophies and the Freddy Lund Aerobatic Trophy in which competition is limited to men. Last year was inaugurated the K. K. Culver Trophy Race for women fliers and this year is expected to be one of the keenly competitive events in the show. Also for women is the Alcazar Trophy Race.

Frolics in the Air

Providing additional thrills for spectators, the Nation's most outstanding stunt pilots are present to display their new aerobatic acts. Signed for appearance are Jesse Bristow, Bob St. Jock and Buddy Batzell, stars of the Cleveland air races. In addition to being known as the outstanding stunt pilot, Mr. Batzell has fallen more than 1,900 miles in parachutes over a 12-year period.

Additional international color will be given the air show this year with the advent of the first annual Miami-Nassau air cruise which when flown Jan. 8, will mark the first international mass flight of privately owned seaplanes in aviation history. Pilots in the Nassau event also will dedicate the British possession's new airport which is scheduled for completion this month.

High international interest also centers in the Fourth Annual Miami-Havana air cruise of 100 planes and pilots which will make the trip by invitation of the Cuban Government. The cruise will leave Miami Jan. 9 and return Jan. 14 after participating in a 3-day Cuban air show.

$5,000,000 Montreal Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Plans are now in preparation for a $5,000,000 low-cost housing project for Montreal.

Approval of the Quebec Government, the National Housing Act Administration of Ottawa—and of whatever form of municipal housing authority may be set up in Montreal—is required for the plan. It calls for the construction of 1,600 dwellings, which will rent for between $18 and $25 a month to working families, according to George S. Mooney, Co-director of the Montreal Economic and Industrial Bureau.

The houses would be of four, five and six room size, constructed in large estate development schemes to provide plenty of park and playground space for children. City of Montreal would borrow the money from the Federal Government at low interest rates under the National Housing Act.

The plans are being worked out from the best and most successful estate development schemes in England and the United States. The houses would be built in sections where there is the greatest need for housing, and would be built in large numbers at a time to take advantage of economies in construction available in this fashion. The cost for each unit would be approximately $3,000.

The municipal housing authority to be established would be removed from politics with an independent commission of members among the disinterested citizens of Montreal. The low-cost housing project is offered as the solution of the slum clearance problem of Montreal, in that it will start a reserve of housing. It is felt that the slum clearance question cannot be tackled seriously until it has built up a sufficient reserve of housing for the slum dwellers to use when their old homes are torn down. The plan now under consideration is not intended to find new homes for slum dwellers, but is intended for a type of workman who is regularly employed and needs a cheap dwelling.

Taft Tells President How to Balance Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

to whose pet projects shall be reduced.

2. The President should appoint a small committee of men with practical experience in business and in government to plan the Government's housekeeping in detail for several years to come in the light of what the people are willing to pay their housekeeper. This committee should plan for extended departmental reorganization, recommend elimination of bureaus, and reduce the number of Federal employees which has grown from 563,000 in 1933 to 932,000 today, the additional pay roll totaling $1,200,000,000.

Change in Methods

3. The Federal Government should change its method of handling relief, housing, agriculture and Government loans. Here Senator Taft proposes sweeping decentralization in administration but the retention by the Federal Government of the responsibility to pay two thirds and sometimes more of the cost of relief.

"The way to have money in relief," Senator Taft declared, "is not to throw men off WPA back to states and localities which have no money to increase their own over-burdened relief rolls. Relief can only be handled effectively, without gaps between Federal and state relief, if direct relief and work relief are administered by a single local agency, handling both employables and so-called unemployables, with Federal assistance equal to about two thirds of the entire cost."

4. The Federal Government should end all grants to localities for local public works, reduce the public works programs for projects which are federal in character, and decrease subsidies, whether to agriculture or housing or industry substantially below the 1940 figure.

5. Congress should play no favorites by excepting any department from critical analysis and this goes for the War and Navy Departments.

"We are spending $1,775,000,000 a year on the Army and Navy," says the Senator, observing that the President has now proposed 25 per cent increases in both Departments.

Adequate Defense

"But we were told in 1938 and 1939 that the increased Army and Navy then provided were adequate for defense and I see nothing which has changed the situation since then . . . we are in favor of adequate defense, but we would like to be certain what we are defending. Do we wish a Navy large enough to defend all of South America?"

These complete the Senator's essential proposals and when he comes to the actual figure at which he believes the Federal Government can actually balance outgo with income, Senator Taft is not himself talking in small figures. He concludes frankly that the budget cannot for some time be brought below $7,000,000,000 without abandoning reasonable allowance for relief, old-age pensions, housing and soil conservation, none of which he would abandon.

Now a $7,000,000,000 budget is approximately twice the cost of the Federal Government under President Hoover and in looking over the Treasury's figures for the past seven years—as Senator Taft has no doubt done—there is discoverable no year in which the revenues came within companionable distance of that $7,000,000,000. In 1933, they were as low as $3,116,000,000, in 1939, they had reached $5,668,000,000 and for the current fiscal year they are estimated at $5,704,000,000.

But still Senator Taft does not back away from his determination to achieve a balanced budget and since necessary expenditure still tops probable revenue he reaches calmly for another political hot potato. It's spelled taxes.

More Taxes

"If the present tax system does not raise seven billion dollars," he unblushingly told the Chicago Bar Association—and it hasn't shown any tendency to do so—then he's unequivocally for more taxes, and he means taxes, the kind that citizens pay with dollars earned from working.

"As long as we do not admit the necessity of raising the cash which we pay out," Senator Taft declared, "the whole Nation believes it can get something for nothing. While the belief exists, expenses are bound to increase because most of the projects proposed are nice things if you can afford them. The policy of borrowing is an immoral policy, because the longer it goes on, like a habit-forming drug, the more impossible it is to return to self-reliance and self-respect."

Quotes President

Senator Taft quoted with approval President Roosevelt's message to Congress of Jan. 3, 1938: "In my judgment the expenditures of the national Government cannot be cut much lower than $7,000,000,000 a year without destroying essential functions or letting people starve. That sum can be raised, and will be cheerfully provided by the American people if we can increase the Nation's income to a point well beyond the present level."

"The budget can be balanced," the Ohioan then affirmed to his Chicago and radio audiences, and continued, "The authority for my whole position that it must be balanced, and the figure at which it can be balanced, is—no, was—Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Because the relationship of relief to economy is the most controversial phase of any budget-balancing program, Senator Taft's remarks in this field deserve to be read in full. His address included these references:

"I am going to discuss relief, not because any greater proportion to savings can be made, or should be made, there than anywhere else, but because it is a large item and supposed to be a "hot potato." When economy is suggested, we are still met by the question intended to be so devastating—whether we would economize at the cost of starving the unemployed. The answer is 'No.' But the name of relief has been misused to justify expenditures for bureaucratic activity.

"WPA today is a Federal work program, with little relation to relief needs of the different counties or to the amount advanced by localities. Some years ago the President announced that the Federal Government would care for the employables, but would not assist the states in taking care of unemployables. No such distinction is reasonable. The Federal Government has never taken care even of those it admits to be employable because the expense of a Federal work program is too great even for a spendthrift administration.

"Let no one say that a sound fiscal policy is too hardboiled toward the more unfortunate among our people. It is the poor who will be cared for by a solvent government. It is the poor who will suffer most when the government goes into bankruptcy. Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on rocks of loose fiscal policy. We must avoid this danger."

Harvest of Sugar Cane Employing 4,500 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Harvest of Florida sugar cane in the Clewiston area is on now for a six-month period, offering employment to about 4,500 men. This army should continue until May 1, said Jay W. Moran, Vice-President and General Manager of the United States Sugar Corporation, which began grinding operations Oct. 24.

"If the harvest of the entire sugar cane crop in the Everglades can be carried through to completion without hindrance or restriction from Federal regulations it will mean continuous employment for these men for more than six months," Mr. Moran explained, saying that the sugar workers receive higher cash wages than those paid to workers in any other agricultural enterprise anywhere in the world.

"The problem which has recently confronted the American housewife in the form of exorbitant prices for sugar could be easily settled if Federal legislation would revise its regulations limiting continental producers to supplying only 30 per cent of the national sugar needs," Mr. Moran added.

Aluminum Company Planning $3,000,000 Vancouver Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Business interests of the Pacific Northwest are deeply interested not alone in the fact that the Aluminum Company of America is planning to erect a $3,000,000 plant at Vancouver, Wash., using cheap Bonneville power, but more particularly in the fact that the company has taken an option on a site that will permit the use of the Columbia River as a water route, and has taken another option on a site contiguous to the Northern Pacific railroad. Either one or the other of these sites will be selected.

This is seen to be significant by large business interests because it shows a tendency not to enter the Portland field, 10 miles to the south of Vancouver, where property is high, and where the only shipments by water would have to be made by way of the Willamette River.

Further Housing Visualized in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A city-wide map showing sections suitable for clearance of sub-standard dwellings and the construction of new low-priced houses had the stamp of approval of the City Planning Commission, which estimated that these areas would re-house 1,200,000 of the city's 1,800,000 slum dwellers.

Total cost of the program would be about $1,600,000,000 and could be accomplished for $65,000,000 a year over a 25-year period, the Commission said Jan. 6 in a report accompanying the map. In general, the Commission urged the erection of six-story apartments, with 30 per cent land coverage and three-story apartments with the same coverage.

Erection of new projects must take into consideration the fact that present residents of sub-standard areas must be able to afford the new structures which will replace them, the Commission added.

In view of the criteria set up, the Commission held outlying areas should be barred as sites for future housing developments and urged the replacement of obsolescent areas with modern housing for low income groups, adding, however, that no relaxation of the zoning ordinances, sanitary requirements and other regulations should be countenanced.

Aid for Finland Without War Is Dilemma

(Continued from Page 1)

peat at Scandinavia's expense last November's ruse by trying to goad the British into taking the step against Soviet neutrality.

Any Scandinavian denial of transit facilities to Allied war material in deference to Berlin is unthinkable. Otherwise the Scandinavians would invite embarrassing talks. The Allies would say, "here you have been saying that we ought to patch up our quarrel in view of this common danger of Soviet aggression." The most vocal protestants would be the Finns. They would say, "We are fighting your war as much as ours and you know it. If you won't make common cause with us at least you can allow the help of others to come to us."

No reaction can be reported in official Sweden to this German pressure except of blank denials that there has been any pressure.

Swedes in Quandary

The highly disturbed Swedes as a matter of fact have stopped reacting. Extraordinary things are happening which are simply not recognized either officially or editorially. In the Baltic they are a reminder of the piracy that occurred in the Mediterranean between Britain and Italy during the intervention cum nonintervention in Spain.

Before the Soviets invaded Finland the Swedes lived uncomfortably between the British hammer and the German anvil. Now there is the sickle to cope with. And neutral life has become so ticklish indeed that the Swedes are slapping on a rigorous censorship. Soon the censorship will extend to the telephone and mails if Parliament next week passes a new government bill to that end.

And this is the country whose press law used to be held up as a model for all libertarian states.

Virginians Plan Produce Marts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Produce representatives here formulated a committee to prepare a legislative bill authorizing wholesale produce markets in the larger cities of the State.

Edward L. Frost, representing wholesale fruit and vegetable interests, was elected Chairman, and W. L. Kirby, wholesale poultry and egg representative, was chosen Secretary.

Although the proposed legislation would effect the State at large, the plan looks specifically at the formation of a Richmond wholesale produce market to centralize produce operations in this area.

Committee members pointed out that such a central wholesale market distributing to various retail markets throughout the city would make for greater efficiency and more economic handling.

General Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN HOLLYWOOD

This charming furnished home in Los Feliz District, near Christian Science church.

Antique and Early American. Six rooms, three baths. For further particulars write Mrs. Ella H. Klumb, 1851½ Canyon Drive, Hollywood, Calif., or phone HEmpstead 4837. If no answer call OLympia 9234.

Palm Harbor, Florida—For sale, grove and farm, 12 acres, 6 in grove, orange, and and grapefruit, in good bearing condition. Excellent fruit. House and garage. Address owner, 84 Park Avenue, Hyannis, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

Profitable work for Monitor Readers. Opportunity to sell our distinctive new line of real rosebud and lavendar sachets. All territories available except Metropolitan New York Detailed information on request. Write Box P-1, Suite 1550, 5000 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE: Exceptional opportunity for both men and women to introduce RICHARDS TOPICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA to homes and schools on a commission basis. Reviewed in the Monitor December 16th, 1939. J. A. RICHARDS, INC., 6 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80. Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage. tourists welcome. Tel. 3-1518.

ROOMS TO LET

CORAL GABLES (Miami), Fla.—Delightful corner room, adjoining bath; private home; breakfast if desired. OWNER, 1209 LaMancha Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept 823-B, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

APARTMENT-HOUSE MANAGER—Refined woman, trained, competent to fill good position; no ties; can go anywhere. MISS S. JEAN BARTON, 1708 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Apartment house and home; ideally located ½ block from Christian Science church; $5,000 cash, balance like rent. P. O. Box 843

Local Classified
United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

GUARANTEED USED CARS

'37 Buick D.L. 4-door, heater.....$545
'37 Dodge D.L. 4-door.....$435
'38 Ford Tudor, trunk.....$395

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR 7-8195

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — PEDIGREED — PEASTER & GARRETT STOCK—Paper broken; ideal pet for apartment. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., 137 Beaconsfield Road, Suite 3—Sublet, 5 rooms, 2 baths, completely equipped, piano, etc.; $125.00 mo. Tel. Lon. 3496.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Three rooms, cheerful; elevator apt.; excellent location; $60 monthly; references exch'd. Tel. Hanover 2-8100, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Desirable Apartments
ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
191 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

7 rooms and bath. Suitable for guest house. Hardwood floors throughout. Steam heat. 5 rooms with running water. Rent includes refrigeration and electricity for lighting.

Other Apartments
From 1 to 5 rooms.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24a Clearway Street, Boston
Kenmore 0482

The Linda Vista
939 So. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

A strictly Class-A furnished Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hour switchboard. Steam heat. Garage.

MRS. IDA G. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

HOME in private family in exchange for some assistance in household duties. Box P-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED
RULING MACHINE OPERATOR WANTED
Man who knows Hikok Pen Machine and has had some experience in other bindery work desired. Plant located in city 25 miles north of Boston. Please give full particulars in your letter. Write Box M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

COMPANION WANTED in quiet country home near Boston; driver's license desirable. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN for general housework; 6 rm. apt.; help with cooking; 2 adults, 1 child; private rm., bath; references; pay $10.00. Call Beacon 2920 (Boston).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PEACEFUL ACRES—Country home for rest and study, loving care if desired; permanent, transient. MRS. LOUISE RING, Enfield, N. H.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training, ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

HOUSES TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS. 43 Pratt St.—Half of duplex house; 9 rooms; renovated; oil heat; 2 baths; piazza; fenced-in yard; near depot, cars, busses; $60. MRS. KING, KEN. 0108 or COM. 4700.

VERY comfortable early house; old Marblehead; has everything; 6 rooms; immediate possession; $50. Miss Eaton, 5 Tucker St., Marblehead, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office for rent part time; centrally located. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKELAND, FLA. — Attractive guest house, modern, new home and furnishings; Christian Scientists preferred. 701 Park Hill Avenue. Phone 26-824.

SARASOTA, FLA "CLEARVIEW"
Newly built guest house designed and equipped for comfort; peaceful, quiet atmosphere, overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay; near recreational center, Little Theatre; catering especially to Monitor readers. M. B. JUDKINS, 740 Broadway (U. S. 41).

SARASOTA, FLA. HOLLAND GUEST HOUSE, distinctly modern, heat, private baths; faces bay; 100% hotel rating MR. AND MRS. CHAS. LICHTE 414 Broadway (U. S. 41)

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
553 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5532

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Large, sunny room, street floor, water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent, transients. Com. 0323.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Nice rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Warm, quiet, well-furnished rooms; near Christian Science church. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, Jamaica Plain, 362 So. Huntington Ave.—Quiet room, excellent location, on carline; teacher or business woman preferred; $5.00.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Clean, attractive, sunny, quiet rooms; private, semi-private baths; refined home; garage. Com. 9043.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Rooms newly renovated elevator; also rooms with private bath and kitchen if desired. Tel. COM. 7573.

BOSTON—Large front room, quiet; elevator service. THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Miss Lucas. Phone COM. 9516.

MIAMI, FLA.—Exceptional rooms in spacious home with tropical gardens; moderately priced; early reservations advisable. Tropical Villa, 3012 S. W. 8th Street.

MIAMI, FLA.—Large southeast upstairs room; twin beds; private home; excellent neighborhood; garage available. 1024 S. W. 19th Ave.

N. Y. C.—Large single, adjoining bath (private cooking cabinet), $5.50; double, $7.00; sunshine; quiet apt.; convenient transportation. AC. 2-8182.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 225 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Cheerful, harmonious; private bath; private family; reasonable. TR. 2-4442.

N. Y. C., 868 West End Ave. (11C)—Large, bright studio; quiet, convenient to church and transportation. AC. 2-3633.

WINCHESTER, MASS., 72 Bacon St.—Exclusive West Side section, 4 min. walk Wedgemere Station; 1 or 2 connecting rooms. WIN. 0379.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cook, general worker, experienced, respectable, colored; charge of business people's home; go anywhere; best refs. GRAVES, 494 Hancock St. GLenmore 5-0468.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable, educated, middle-aged lady desires work as companion, nursing or housekeeper in small motherless home in New York City. Tel. SHore Road 8-0504.

EXPERIENCED concert and radio vocalist desires position as voice teacher with school or college in or near New York City. Box X-2, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NEAT COLORED GIRL
Two mornings and one afternoon; good worker. Phone AUd. 3-2827 (New York City).

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST — Experienced, rapid, conscientious, desires position; nominal salary; references. Tel. St. 7-7549, N. Y. C.

TYPIST offers services, reasonable rates; careful, conscientious; English or German material handled. Call MRS. APPEN, Aspinwall 9535, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG woman, well educated, with executive experience, seeks employment in any capacity; willing to leave N. Y. C. Write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes work; typist, pianist, writing ability; knows Spanish, French, literature. Eliot 1516, Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DO YOU YEARN to write articles? See advertisement for THE WRITER'S COUNCIL on Education Page of this issue.

HAVE you Speech or Voice Problems; need coaching in Bible Reading, Public Speaking, Dramatics? SYDONIA COLE, B.A., M.A. 240 W. 98th St., N. Y. C. ACademy 4-0132.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

ALABAMA

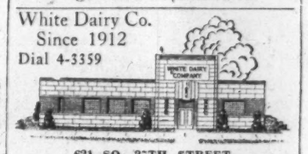
BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

COMMERCIAL and PORTRAIT
PHOTOGRAPHY
JIMMY WILSON STUDIOS
PHONE 4-2258

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires
685-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit Sears New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

More Than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Call C-97
COAL
Fast Delivery
ATLANTIC ICE & COAL CO.

FLORIDA

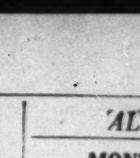
BRADENTON

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.
Kyanize Paints and Varnishes
12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
Milady's every need

CORAL GABLES



BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

SMART SISTERS COFFEE SHOP
In Fernwood Hotel, Main St. on Peninsula
The best in sea foods, meats and home-made pastries. Really hot home-made soup. All food well cooked and served well in friendly atmosphere at reasonable prices.

TONY'S QUALITY GROCERIES
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Phone 507 We Deliver
JONES SAUSAGE
WESTERN MEATS

ARTHUR H. SCHMITT
Jeweler
Successor to Rowe's
613 Ocean Boulevard (Seabreeze)
Opposite Clarendon Hotel
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Kokanour
Reg. REAL ESTATE Broker
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
323 S. ANDREWS AVENUE

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Quality

Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.

Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate—Mortgage Loans
Rentals—Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1769

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LAKELAND

In Lakeland for
FURNITURE
see
KIRK McKAY

ARMSTRONGS GRILL
Breakfast, Luncheon Dinner
205 S. Kentucky Ave.

RACYS, INC.
Ladies' and Children's Apparel
Piece Goods
Kickernick and Barbizon Underwear

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

W. M. Martin Electric Co.
Contractor-Dealer
Frigidaires—Ranges—Water Heaters—Wiring and Repairs
3462 Main Highway Coconut Grove
Phone 4-3925

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
15 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

We Specialize in
$1.00 and $1.95
Attractive Bags
You will be surprised at these amazing values.
YARNS
also carried. Instructions FREE with purchase.
Sally's Knitting Shop
209 HALCYON ARCADE
Just West of DuPont Bldg.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

LITTLE RIVER HARDWARE CO.
Everything in
HARDWARE, PAINTS FURNITURE
7811 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 7-1414

BAUER'S
WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. 1ST STREET

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair
Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

Gowns
"That Are Different"
ROSE FRANZI'S
206 S. E. 1st Ave.

CUMMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS
MODERATELY PRICED.
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

For electrical wiring, service and repairs, also General Electric ranges, refrigerators and all household appliances—see
NATE BAUER
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743
Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER OF SHOPPING DISTRICT

Gulf Products GULF Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7701 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296
Nice Clean Rest Rooms

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Phone 2-5996 Est. 1897

Rapillard Beauty Salon
A Complete Beauty Service
Marinello System
ZOTOS—FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
Phone 3-2487 815 S. W. 17th Ave.

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

KLINE'S
Food Center
3322 N. W. SECOND AVE.
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963
12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5268
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Gasoline and Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

MIKE DALLETT GARAGE
AUTHORIZED
PACKARD SERVICE
STANDARD GAS
Complete Service for your car
340-23RD ST. MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
PHONE 5-6721

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Phone 5-2701
JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY PERFUMES
Distributors for
DUNHILL — SCHIAPARELLI — CHANEL

Flamingo Tower Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
Branch Offices
29 E. Central Ave.
46 E. Church St.
1122 E. Colonial Dr.
308 E. Park Ave., Winter Park

SOUTHLAND FASHIONS
Advance Styles in New-Season Resort Wear
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats — Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE ST.
Phone 7080 — Delivery Service

Res. Phone 7059 Bus. Phone 3563
Norman Nagel
Life Assurance—Tax Analysis Annuities
507 Florida Bank Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

AMERICAN
Laundries—Dry Cleaners
Phone 6112
Main Office, 21 N. Paramount St.
Branch Office, 18 E Church St.

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

Emerick's Cafeteria
All-Ways "Reliable"
A new, modern cafeteria just opened, featuring Home Cooking
216-218 N. ORANGE AVE.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

PALM BEACH

OLA McDONALD
Shop of Original Models
102 N. County Road
Sportswear and Hats, Evening Gowns and Wraps, Coats and Dresses, Costume Jewelry and Novelties

SARASOTA

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
for Men
338 Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

The ERMATINGER Shoppe
Importers of Panamas *Accessories* *Fine Feathers Hosiery*
Agents for
KNOX—WEYMAN—GAGE—STETSON HATS
34 Third Street North

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

KANISS JEWELRY CO.
Greatest Values in Diamonds
Diamond Brokers Jewelers
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products.
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

BELL Super Soft BREAD
LOOK FOR THE *Silver Seal*
426 Preston Avenue South

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg, Florida 346 Central Avenue

Oranges Grapefruit Tangerines
Pecans Jellies Cocoanuts
Half bushel, 30 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.75
Peck basket, 17 lbs., Oranges and Grapefruit $1.25
FERN GRILL FRUIT PACKING CO.
135 SECOND ST. NORTH
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan, Proprietors
Established 22 Years

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6996

INSURANCE
J. H. BENES
Associated with
Taggart Insurance Co.
A. G. McEACHERN, Owner
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
A complete beauty service
104 4TH ST. NORTH
MRS. LORA L. HAMILTON, Owner and Mgr.

TAMPA

EAT POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE 1-1254 93 8TH AVE.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
809-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4491

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Philco Radios
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

Scientific Shoe Rebuilding
Custom Shoes Sandals
VENOE *and* SON
322 FIRST STREET TEL. 4932
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
116 CLEMATIS ST., Opposite City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

Mather Company
Complete Furnishings
for the Home
505 GRAND AVENUE, NW

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINGO'S CAFE
"Where Friends Meet"
973 Peachtree St. 625 Lee St., S. W.
Tenth St. West End

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
REmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Groves Printing Co.
Commercial Printers and Manufacturers of Rubber Stamps, Corporate Seal Presses and Brass Stencils. Gummed Labels, Stickers—Die Cutting
Office Supplies
25 N. LEXINGTON AVE. TEL. 468

CHARLOTTE

CALL
JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL *and* FUEL OIL
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153
Reasonable Price
Exquisite, Appropriate
—FLOWERS—
LOUIS G. RATCLIFFE Inc.
Dial 7189 431 South Tryon St.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
ANDREWS MUSIC COMPANY
231 NORTH TRYON STREET

European Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. Vetterli, Oberaach, Thurgau.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Ladies' Hairdresser
LEONA
Ane Katrinesvej 2. Godthaab 2166
H. Hassi Hansen

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 61-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE

BRANDSTOF
BESTELLEN? — FUEL
BREURE OPBELLEN!! 33.38.10
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr. 71 73 75a
Tel 554936 Circ 22678

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3, den HAAG
Telefoonnummers: 33 07 28—33 93 58
PRINTERS

NORWAY

OSLO

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 89
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergasvägen 10
In Malmö
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg
Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

At the same time as Molyneux, Balanciaga and Schiaparelli
CLARK'S
are also showing the world's most famous materials—
CLARK'S
First Class Ladies' Tailor
original models and copies at reasonable prices.
Hamngatan 28, 3:rd fl. Teleph. 105866

Formans
Stureplan Stockholm
High Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate.
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work

Thérèse Öbergs
DAMFRISERING
HAIRDRESSER
Tel. 11 69 01 Klarabergsgatan 60:1

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
SIBYLLEGATAN 31. TEL. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
for Teachers
Greiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.443

RENAUD A. G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

Maleratelier—J. Bertschin
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel
Tel. 49.283 (PAINTER)

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 a 6 p. m. Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Specialty for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
8 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Miss Bigler teaches
ENGLISH
Tel. 3.52.52 Hallwylstrasse 34

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Restful sleep in the centre of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1.30 upwards
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Gebrüder Schnitter
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

RYFFLIHOF
NEUENGASSE 30. 1ST FLOOR
The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus
Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.-

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21 (Bakery)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29. Tel. 2.94.99

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BIEL

K. Tschäppät S.A.
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

HOLZ KOHLEN HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions.

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

Boulangerie-Patisserie
FREDERIC PETRONIO
Rue Vallin 4
Demandez Nos Specialities de Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MÆDER-VINES
2, Place du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5 39.53 Fermé le dimanche

MÜHLSTEIN
RUE DE LA CONFEDERATION
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made
Hosiery—Shirts

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie—Literie—Trousseaux
Eugene Gottschalk
Fusterie 7 (Linen)

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

Maison BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18
Entresol—Lift

CONSERVES FRUITS LEGUMES
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily
HENRI MÉGROZ
6 GROTTE TEL. 2.59.49
Home Delivery—Service à domicile

SWITZERLAND

MÜRREN

FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Sporthouse

Specialist for Skisport-Outfits. Maker of the very famous handmade SKI BOOTS for good ski-ing
Kandahar

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich

Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyl"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon. Kt. Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

WINTERTHUR

FRITZ HENERASKY
Koks—Kohlen
Brennholz
Wildbachstrasse 12—Tel. 2.67.37
COAL

ZURICH

Sämtliche MALERARBEITEN
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 12

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann—Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
(Household Goods)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Since 1914
Rathaus-Drogerie
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it please!
Dr. H. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Tel. 2.20.87

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
Direct importers of THE BETTER KIND of Women's Wear and authorized selling Agents—retail—for several British Fashion Houses.
We Specialize in Travel Wear
MIDDLEMOSTS, First Floor
76, St. George's Street
CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products
Kellogg's Products.

DURBAN

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto:—
"Only the Best for Baby"
Complete Layettes
Orders Taken for Any HANDMADE GARMENTS
Maids and Boys Catered For.
Principals:—Miss Ivy Young
Miss Doreen Scott
21, CHESTER HOUSE (next to Ansteys)
West St. Phone 26066

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
from HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
553 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

You Can
BUY or SELL
FURNITURE *of every description*
at
BROWN'S SALE ROOM (PTY.) LTD.
AUCTIONEERS, SWORN APPRAISERS and ESTATE AGENTS
243 Pine St. (Opp. Market) Phone 24410

COMBER & RUSSELL
LIMITED
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports' Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for Flowers and Floral Work. Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 WEST STREET

ARLINES
for
HOME MADE CAKES, PIES and PASTRIES
SANDWICHES for all occasions.
LUNCH PACKETS delivered to your office
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8, Mercury Lane Phone 21951

LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

John Orr & Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Cafe Fifth Floor
Four High Speed Lifts
South Africa's Most Up to Date Department Store
Entirely rebuilt 1939
Air conditioned throughout

Cleghorns
Eloff and Kerk Streets
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES

Mobilgas
GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

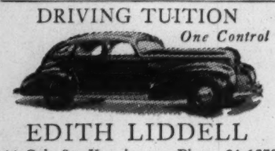
Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

REGAL CYCLE CO.
Tvl., Pty. Ltd.
Regal, Raleigh, B.S.A. Cycles
Meccano Toys, Roller Skates, Trikes, Prams, Electrical Goods. Motor and Cycle Accessories.
106 Market Street (opp. old G. P. O.)
JOHANNESBURG

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

DRIVING TUITION
One Control



EDITH LIDDELL
14 Cole St., Kensington, Phone 24-1279

"STONEACRE"
Mrs. CLARENCE has room in her large private house for few paying guests. Lovely garden and view.
'HONE 25-2249
55 Nottingham Rd. Kensington, Johannesburg.

V. M. F. DAIRIES (PTY.) LTD.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St., and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded Six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High-Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Bldgs. Phone
115 Fox Street 33-7855

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodeling Co.
8 Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.

London and Paris Fashions
Heath's Buildings, opp. Barclay's Bank, Von Brandis St., Johannesburg
PHONE 22-6451
Ladies' Dress and Hat Shop
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
ALL SIZES STOCKED

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road
Phone Day Service 4189
Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL
for Ladies and Gentlemen

IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Mkts.
192 Commercial Rd. Phone 2439
2 North St. Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
DURBAN
399 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
3 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church Street, MARITZBURG
Phone 2722

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

BÜREN WATCHES
Let us recommend a "BÜREN"
—an excellent watch at a moderate price
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 CHURCH ST. PHONE 3363

PRETORIA

VICTOR JOUBERT
436 Church Street
Specialists in Motor Repairs of Every Description
Efficient Service Available at All Times. Including Sundays
Stockists of Tyres, Tubes and All Motor Spares Reasonable Prices.

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application.

SPRINGS

Mayfair Residential Hotel
Telephone 56-3434
Nos. 1, 2 and 4, FIFTH AVENUE
GEDULD TOWNSHIP SPRINGS
7 minutes from Christian Science Church. Close to Railway Station and centre of Town.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

W. J. Spooner & Co.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523 and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY PTY. LTD.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 artin Place BW 6268

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone P 1502

PHILLIPS' SHOE STORE
585 GEORGE STREET
Opposite Anthony Horderns'

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N.S.W.
68 N. S. H. RD. VAUCLUSE FU. 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET. SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel B2269

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

MATHERS'
The Fashion Centre for
FOOTWEAR
BRISBANE, IPSWICH, TOOWOOMBA
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA

G. J. GRICE LTD.
90-92 Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia
Pianos, Radio, Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators and Icicle Kerosene operated Refrigerators. Phonographs, Records, Rolls, Sheet Music Boosey-Hawkes Bank Instruments.

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowong—Phone Toowong 90
262 Waterworks Road, ASHGROVE
Phone F. 9922
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.) AUSTRALIA
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Valley (Crease's Corner).
PHONE B 2808

JANE DRUMMOND CORSET SALON
Wallace Bishop Arcade
Albert Street, Brisbane, Australia
All types of CORSETS *supplied*

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
Albert Square, Brisbane, Australia

E. W. ROSE & CO.
Art Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
Phone B. 8674
After Hours, Toowong 380 or M. 6818
Address—Wickham St., Valley, Brisbane. (Head Office). (next to Matrons Millinery Salon)
Also 250, George St., Brisbane, Australia

A friendly WELCOME awaits you at THE MARIE THERESE TEA LOUNGE
where you may have Delectable SALAD LUNCHEONS and DAINTY MORNING and AFTERNOON TEAS in restful surroundings
Miss Wharington, Hostess
Reservations, Phone B. 6588
A. M. P. Bldg., 4th Floor, Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

Diamond Rings
LADIES & MENS WATCHES
JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS OF QUEENSLAND
E. HANSON
Established over 25 years

PLUMBER
General Contractor
Sewerage connections a specialty
F. C. WHITE
123 Butterfield St., HERTSON
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA Phone B. 5806

G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Eagle Lane
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
Phone B. 5457 Brisbane, Australia

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

OVERELLS' PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

G. SWIFT
Painter and Decorator
Harding Street, Auchenflower, Brisbane, Australia
Phone Toowong 1307

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

Matrons Millinery Salon
for Exclusive and Moderate Priced Millinery
—OUR SPECIALITIES—
Renovations and Large Head Fittings
Address—208 Wickham Street
Valley (next to Rose, Florist)
Phone B. 6516 Brisbane, Australia

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Australia Phones B1831 (5 lines)

PRYCE AND READ
Specializing in Individual Styles
New stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, ETC., always arriving
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
BRISBANE, Australia

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. CARLSSON
F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100

H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
Catalog Post Free
Nurseries, Hampton St., Brighton

AUSTRAL OFFICES SUPPLIED TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
386 Flinders Lane

THE GIFT SALON
—MISS KATIE PAGE—
Koala Bears — Coat of Arms
China Crystal Pottery Wood
Ask for Catalogue
THE VICTORIA PALACE
LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELB.

GROCERS
Imported Savories, Rindless Bacon
J. TOLLNER & SON
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Windsor 2345
Will Deliver to All Local Districts
Telephone LA 3314 After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY

THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

MABELCLAY PTY. LTD.
"CLAYMADE"
LINEN. FROCKS
Camberwell, Moonee Ponds Albury and
294 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Telephone F-6781
Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking—Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY
132 ELIZABETH STREET

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 27 years
SYD. FL5171 — MELB. F9084

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

TAYLOR & SON
Printers and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone MU 4358

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
DIAMOND RINGS
JEWELLERY REMODELLED
ELECTROPLATE CRYSTAL, Etc.
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street
Phone F 5371 or L 2933

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL ST. KILDA GLENFERRIE
MALVERN WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO 10 BRANCHES IN GEELONG

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
105 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Tel. W. 2700
441 Burke Road Camberwell

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
(LATE BRIDGE & SON)
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR
33 GLENHUNTLY RD.
TELEPHONE L5383

Melbourne—Healesville

Phone: H'ville 200 Cars from City to Door
"Ambleside"
HEALESVILLE
Situated amidst Peaceful and Scenic Surroundings. Overlooking the Mountains
Garage, Radio, Electric Light, Tennis Court
Hot Water Service Sewerage
Tariff, apply Mr. W. W. Kemp

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
159 Chapel Street, Prahran
258 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
and Hampton Street, Hampton
Heidelberg Road, Ivanhoe

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

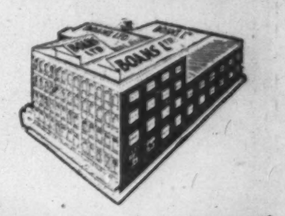
PERTH

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 2252

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH (Continued)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
Built to last
M1421 (3 LINES)
HEARN BROS. & STEAD
ALBANY ROAD, VICTORIA PARK

BRITISH Marco REFRIGERATION ALSO GODESIA
HOT WATER SYSTEMS
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
B1567 929 HAY ST., PERTH

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation
Motor Car
Perth Representative,
W. M. Manners & Co., Ltd.
Inspector, H. Minchin
Local Manager, I. H. DOBSON
Office 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

WATCHES—JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS

Repair Service
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B. 1605

GEORGE NELSON
667 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

W. M. Manners & Co.
LIMITED
Properties Managed, Real Estate Mortgages Negotiated
All classes of Insurances arranged
E. S. & A. BANK CHAMBERS
101 ST. GEORGE'S TER., PERTH, W. A.

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

STUDIO OF ART IN ICING
123a CASHEL STREET
Day and Evening Classes, also Individual Instruction in
• CAKE DECORATING • SAVOURY MAKING, and • ORIGINAL CAKE FILLING
by ETHNE TOSSWILL
(All the well-known Josephine recipes)

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene, Supaperm, the Natural Wave. Setting and Marcelling
166 Gloucester St., Phone 40.999

The Herbert Shoe Co. Ltd.
Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including
LOTUS AND DELTA
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the children: Klittie and Joiped Shoes
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

ETHNES CAKE SHOP
HEREFORD COURT
Main Shop and Factory:
123A Cashel Street (Opp. Ballantyne's)
Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties
Decorated Cakes Sent Throughout New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE 33-478

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-563

WELLINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Not to be Outdone

Sergeant: "'Shun! Quick march! Take Smith's name for talking in the ranks."

"But he wasn't talking," protested a corporal who was standing near by.

"Wasn't he?" roared the sergeant. "Then put him in the guardhouse for deceiving me."—London Daily Herald.

Following Suit

Guest: "May I have a morsel more of chicken with which to finish my delicious salad?"

Small Boy: "May I have a bit more of everything with which to finish my delicious salt?"

A Good Buy

Customer: "And are you quite certain that this is genuine antique?"

New Assistant: "Quite certain, madam. And, more than that, it's quite the latest thing in antiques."—Grit.

Wisdom

"Uncle Joe," said Albert Edward Wiggam, the author, meeting an elderly Negro who was always cheerful in spite of having had more than his share of troubles, "how have you managed to remain so cheerful and calm?"

"Well, I'll tell yo'," replied Uncle Joe. "I'se learned to co-operate wid de inevitable."—Forbes Magazine.

Must Only Drop Leaflets

A colonel of the old school was addressing two guilty-looking privates, whose clothes were torn and ragged.

"Look here you fellows," he exclaimed, "I'll have you know that I simply won't tolerate fighting in my regiment!"—Tit-Bits.

Stickler for Truth

Kind Lady (to red-cheeked little boy): "Well, my little man, you've got roses in your cheek, haven't you?"

Little Man: "No, ma'am, that's a wad of gum."

Little Chauncey

"I find I am without funds—would you care to take it out in cute 'Kiddy Sayings'?"

Daily Anecdote

Too Dear a Price

Queen Caroline, widow of George II of England, showed a great deal of interest in improving the parks of London. She did much to improve Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, retaining the latter as a private garden for Kensington Palace.

The idea came to her that she might take St. James's Park from the public and make it a private garden for the adjoining St. James's Palace, and she consulted Sir Robert Walpole as to the cost of such an improvement.

In reply to her enquiry as to how much it would cost, Sir Robert pondered a moment and replied significantly, "Only about three crowns, Your Majesty."

The Queen took the hint, and St. James's Park remained a public park.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The City of Salem

Melchizedek, who is referred to in two different Old Testament passages, is described in Genesis 14:18 as being "king of Salem."

Now the Jewish historian Josephus makes mention of "a ruler of the Canaanites" who "is in our tongue called the righteous king" ("De bello Judaico"; Book VI, chap. 103), and who is generally considered to be none other than Melchizedek, since by its derivation that word means "king of *zedek*" (i. e., of "righteousness"). Moreover Josephus goes on to point out that the said "righteous king" built a city and "called the city Jerusalem which was formerly called Salem" (ibid.). From this it would appear that "Salem" is simply another name for "Jerusalem," an assumption which is borne out by the words of Psalm 76:2, which clearly suggest that Zion and Salem were alternative names for the same place.

Party Fun

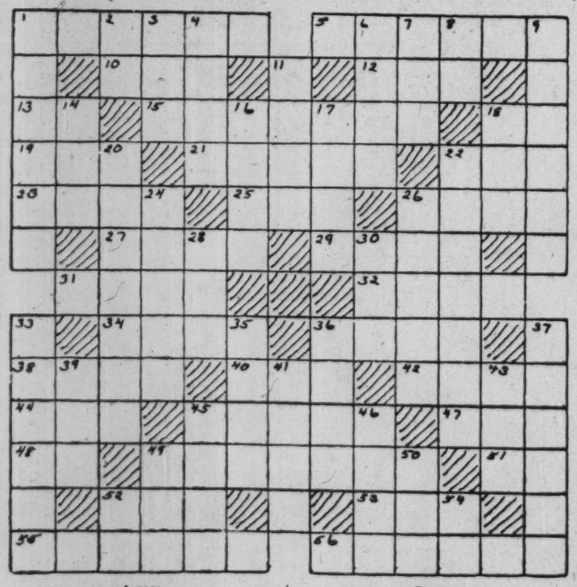
Stray Syllables

Guests are asked to write on their papers five words, each consisting of three or more syllables. A space of about half an inch is left betwen syllables; and when all have contributed their words, the papers are cut up into single syllables, shuffled well, and put into a container.

The container is then passed to each guest, who draws out three pieces of paper, and with the syllables thus drawn makes a new word. He can work on his word until the container comes round to him again, when he must draw three more pieces and start a new word. The player making the most words in the allotted time is the winner.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

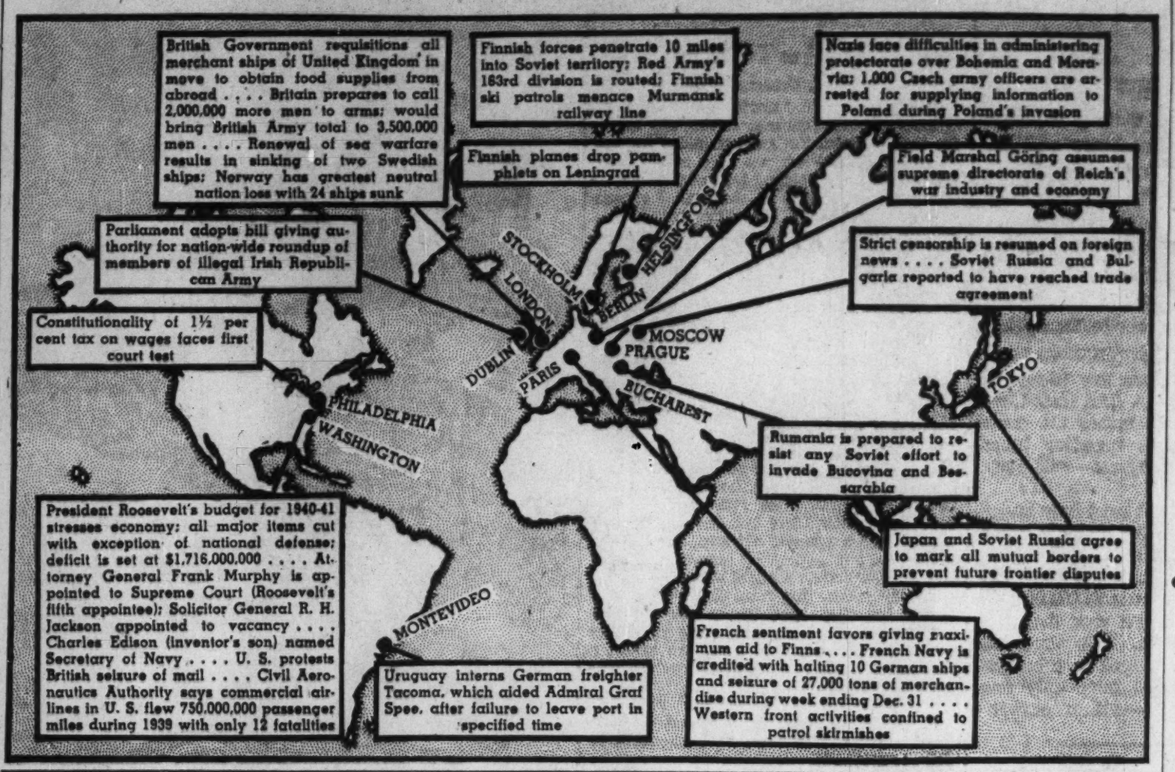
1—Where is Sundsvall?
5—What is name of a city of Michigan?
10—What is a negative vote?
12—What is kekuna?
13—Symbol for masurium is what?
15—What place was scene of conflict between Sisera and Barak?
18—Exist.
19—Palti was chosen to act as what?
21—Gulf of ——— is an inlet of Aegean Sea.
22—A kokoon is a bat, owl, or gnu—which?
23—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
25—European gull is what?
26—Would a mangabeira be a monk, hood, or vine?
27—Manila hemp is used in making what?
29—What is one sixteenth of a yard?
31—What is gumbo?
32—What is a membranous flap on sides of toes of certain birds?
34—What river of Asia is formed by union of the Argun and the Shilka?
36—What is cole or colewort?
38—What is middle name of Charles Gibson, American artist and illustrator?
40—Who was a high priest of Israel?
42—In what ship did the Argonauts sail?
44—Who was son of Bela (Num. 26:40)?
45—Charity is greater than hope or what?
47—What is mined in the Malay States?
48—What is sixth tone of diatonic scale?
49—What cetacean is abundant in the Mediterranean?
51—What State is east of Montana (abbr.)?
52—What is a noun suffix denoting "one who deals in"?
53—What do you call either side of a triangle as distinguished from the base?
55—Who was father of Abdon, one of judges of Israel (Judges 12:13)?
56—What is an ancient name of England?

Down

1—Who is the Hercules of the Hebrews?
2—Half an em is what?
3—What is a millpond?
4—Argus had many what?
6—Who is an innkeeper in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well"?
7—Capital of Brazil is what?
8—What is symbol for illinium?
9—Who was eldest son of Simeon (I Chron. 4:24)?
11—Gomorrah was destroyed by what?
14—Henry Clay was born in what month (abbr.)?
16—Quince is a food, game, or tree—which?
17—What is the pappus of a composite flower, as the thistle?
18—What was middle name of Mary Evans, better known as George Eliot?
20—What is a commercial city of China?
22—Who wrote the words for "Pirates of Penzance"?
24—Who is heroine of a Bellini opera?
26—Tenor violin is what?
28—What French city is a famous winter resort?
30—Where is Lanett (abbr.)?
33—What was one of cities of tribe of Zebulun (Josh. 19:15)?
35—What was former silver coin unit of Spanish monetary system?
36—What is often coupled with "kin"?
37—Where is St. James's Palace?
39—What is a southern constellation south of the tail of the Scorpion?
41—What are the two fleshy folds which surround orifice of the mouth?
43—What do you call the female kangaroo?
45—What is opposed to "aft"?
46—Mars ——— is a town of Maine.
48—What State is next to smallest in size (abbr.)?
50—A snout is what?
52—What is Spanish for "the"?
54—Gill (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


British Government requisitions all merchant ships of United Kingdom in move to obtain food supplies from abroad . . . . Britain prepares to call 2,000,000 more men to arms; would bring British Army total to 3,500,000 men . . . . Renewal of sea warfare results in sinking of two Swedish ships; Norway has greatest neutral nation loss with 24 ships sunk
Finnish forces penetrate 10 miles into Soviet territory; Red Army's 163rd division is routed; Finnish ski patrols menace Murmansk railway line
Nazis face difficulties in administering protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia; 1,000 Czech army officers are arrested for supplying information to Poland during Poland's invasion
Finnish planes drop pamphlets on Leningrad
Field Marshal Göring assumes supreme directorate of Reich's war industry and economy
Parliament adopts bill giving authority for nation-wide roundup of members of illegal Irish Republican Army
Strict censorship is resumed on foreign news . . . . Soviet Russia and Bulgaria reported to have reached trade agreement
Constitutionality of 1½ per cent tax on wages faces first court test
STOCKHOLM
HELSINGFORS
LONDON
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PRAGUE
DUBLIN
PARIS
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
MONTEVIDEO
Rumania is prepared to resist any Soviet effort to invade Bucovina and Bessarabia
Japan and Soviet Russia agree to mark all mutual borders to prevent future frontier disputes
President Roosevelt's budget for 1940-41 stresses economy; all major items cut with exception of national defense; deficit is set at $1,716,000,000 . . . . Attorney General Frank Murphy is appointed to Supreme Court (Roosevelt's fifth appointee); Solicitor General R. H. Jackson appointed to vacancy . . . . Charles Edison (inventor's son) named Secretary of Navy . . . . U. S. protests British seizure of mail . . . . Civil Aeronautics Authority says commercial airlines in U. S. flew 750,000,000 passenger miles during 1939 with only 12 fatalities
French sentiment favors giving maximum aid to Finns . . . . French Navy is credited with halting 10 German ships and seizure of 27,000 tons of merchandise during week ending Dec. 31 . . . . Western front activities confined to patrol skirmishes
Uruguay interns German freighter Tacoma, which aided Admiral Graf Spee, after failure to leave port in specified time

Sunbonnet Sue

We Rise

We rise by things that are under our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

J. G. Holland.

Guardians

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Leigh Guyer, Altadena, Calif.

Silence

To repeat an ill report is to pour oil upon a fire. Charles H. Spurgeon once gave this excellent advice: "When you hear an ill report about anybody, half it and quarter it—and then say nothing about the rest."

Manly Manners

What We See, That We Be

We have only to remember that our luck, in the main, is what we make it. Our world is no worse than the form and substance of common desire. We will it, and there it is. We are like that. It can dissolve into a fairer prospect when a better opinion is influential enough.—H. M. Tomlinson.

Monitor Movie Guide

Betrayal of Catherine II (World)—French film with English subtitles, handsomely photographed but never completely convincing as it tells of an effort to supplant Catherine the Great on the Russian throne, and the romance between the pretender and a courtier sent to bring her into the hands of the queen. Annie Vernay, Pierre-Richard Willm, Suzy Prim.—Adults and young people.

The City (Civic Films-World)—Brief documentary, drawing a contrast between crowded urban areas and a quiet New England village of a generation or so ago, on the one hand, and, on the other, with the model communities which are the goal of the city planners. Skilfully arranged and photographed by Pare Lorenz, Ralph Steiner, and Willard Van Dyke, provided with music by Aaron Copland, and with commentary by Lewis Mumford.—Adults and young people.

Goose Step (Producers)—Anti-Nazi film made in Hollywood, formerly called "Beasts of Berlin," based on a novel, "Goose Step," by Shepard Traube, teling about the leader of a group opposed to the Nazi régime, the activities in which he and his fellows are engaged, his arrest, the brutalities to which he is subjected during questioning and in a concentration camp, and his final escape to Switzerland. Roland Drew, Steffi Duna, Greta Grandstedt, Allan Ladd.—Adults.

Henry Goes Arizona (MGM)—Farce and melodrama, awkwardly mixed, with Frank Morgan inheriting a ranch and routing the gang who had killed the former owner. Virginia Weidler, Guy Kibbee, Slim Summerville. — Adults and young people.

Invisible Stripes (Warner)—Story of an ex-convict, determined to go straight, who finds it difficult to hold a job because of his record. More melodramatic than ethically convincing as he joins a gang of robbers to get the money to set a younger brother up in business and keep him from crime. George Raft, Humphrey Bogart, Jane Bryan, William Holden, Flora Robson.—Adults.

Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President (MGM)—Somewhat absurd but engaging story about a pair from Brooklyn who go to Washington to seek clemency for their friend, Jim, the postman. Ann Sothern, Lewis Stone, Walter Brennan, William Gargan, Marsha Hunt.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Gone With the Wind," "The Great Victor Herbert," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Devotion of a Horse

Florence, Italy

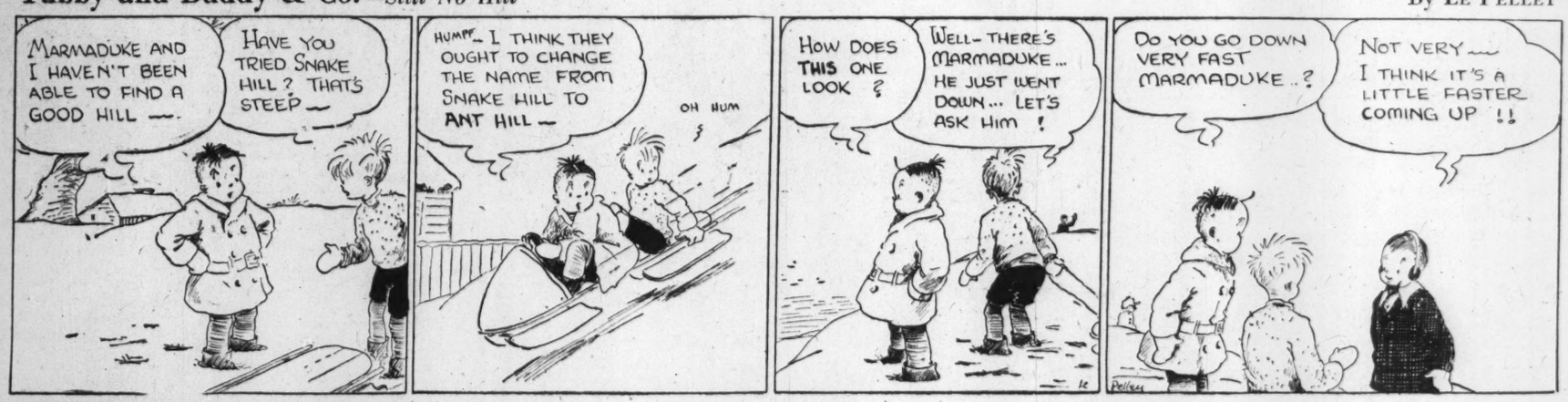
The Florentine daily paper, "La Nazione," reports a touching example of the devotion and intelligence manifested by a horse in the neighbourhood of Vignaretto (Asti).

Francesco Marandini, an oxherd, while out riding, fell from his horse, striking his head. No one was at hand to carry the news to his home, and no one would have been aware of what had happened had not the horse, returning alone to his stable, manifested such evident distress by his restlessness, his manner of moving his head, and by other signs of disturbance and disquiet, as to attract the attention of the members of the family and induce them to obey the horse's evident intentions and follow him.

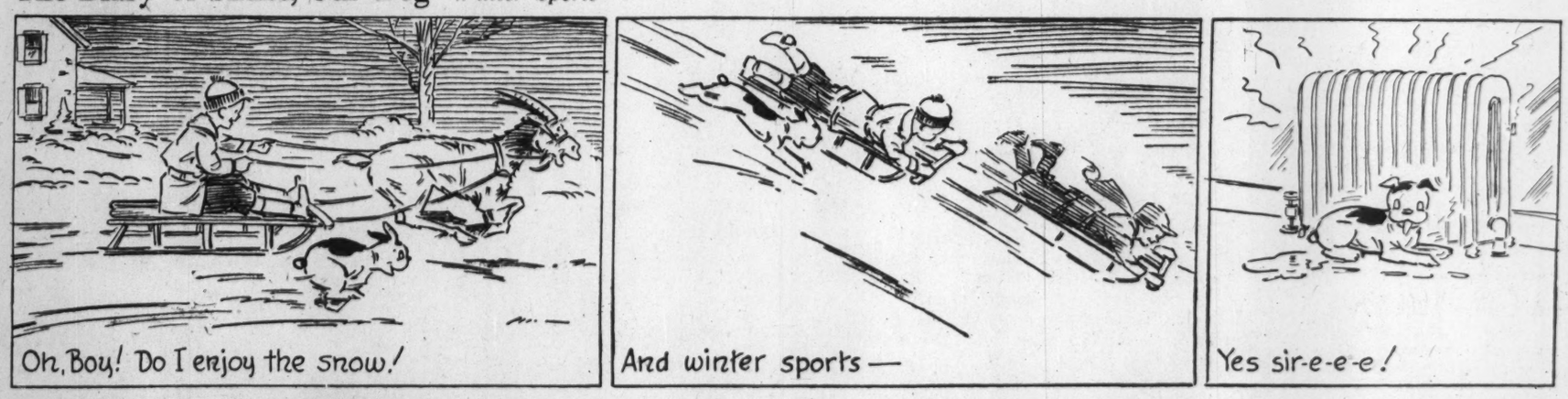
Having succeeded in making himself understood to this extent, the horse led them to the place where his master was lying, thus ensuring that, thanks to his faithful and intelligent four-footed friend, the man should receive all needful care.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still No Hill*

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE AND I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO FIND A GOOD HILL —.
HAVE YOU TRIED SNAKE HILL? THAT'S STEEP —
HUMPF— I THINK THEY OUGHT TO CHANGE THE NAME FROM SNAKE HILL TO ANT HILL —
OH HUM
HOW DOES THIS ONE LOOK?
WELL— THERE'S MARMADUKE... HE JUST WENT DOWN... LET'S ASK HIM!
DO YOU GO DOWN VERY FAST MARMADUKE..?
NOT VERY— I THINK IT'S A LITTLE FASTER COMING UP!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Winter Sports—*



The Adventures of Waddles—*"I'll Be Back in a Flash"*

By THE HAGERS

"IT'S VERY STRANGE YOU'VE NEVER HEARD OF ME—THE ONLY FLASHLIGHT BIRD.
AS MY CARD SAYS, AT TRIFLING COST I HUNT FOR THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN LOST."
"WELL, COULD YOU FIND A FLOCK OF DUCKS?" KOALA ASKED. HE ANSWERED, "SHUCKS!
THAT'S EASY, BEAR. AND I'LL BE BACK BEFORE YOUR FEATHERED FRIEND CAN QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Allied Aid to Finland

John Bull is not beating his breast and shouting challenges at Joseph Stalin, but in giving vital aid to the Finns he is risking real trouble with the Soviet. So too are the French and the Swedes, but in both Moscow and Berlin it is Britain which is especially singled out for threats. This aid is going to Finland as part of the League of Nations movement to help her resist aggression, but Russia knows the arms and planes come from London and Paris, not Geneva.

Reports the last few days have shown a considerable amount of help going to Finland from Britain and France. Right at the start Britain sent between twenty and thirty fighting planes. France has shipped thirty of her newest planes and in addition, anti-tank guns and ammunition. Britain is sending a second and much larger shipment of planes and dipping into much-needed stores of anti-aircraft equipment and gasoline to help the Finns. Sweden is sending volunteers and arms and affording transit for the Allied supplies.

Those who have convinced themselves that nations are wholly selfish in anything they do may try to say that helping the Finns is only self-protection. Undoubtedly for all the nations which cherish freedom and order interests as well as ideals are involved in Finland's gallant stand. That is true even for America. But let us acknowledge that much of the effort in every country to help the Finns springs from unselfish admiration for courage and decency.

Surely in the generosity which is providing aid there should be room for the appreciation of good motives. Certainly Americans can see that they risk little compared with the Allies. Britain and France might easily say, "Sorry; but one war at a time is enough." Not only are they facing the possibility of drawing Russia's attack; they can ill afford to give up any war supplies. They are straining to get planes for their own defense. They do not know what they may need should Germany open up full force in the Spring. Every bit of assistance they give the Finns is a real sacrifice. Let us pay tribute to it as to the widow's mite—though it is no mite in Finnish eyes, or Russian.

Marvels and Men

The incandescent lamp is older than many of the man-made marvels of yesterday which have become the commonplaces of today. Yet it is only sixty years old.

The last day of 1939 was the anniversary of the first exhibition of the new light. Thomas A. Edison had been quietly working on his lamp in his tiny laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J. On December 21, 1879, the old New York Herald scooped the world with a full-page story on the discovery. The article so stirred the imagination of readers that Edison "in self protection" decided to give a public demonstration. On New Year's Eve special trains carried 3,000 people to Menlo Park to see "the show." They saw a single lamp burn only a few minutes, but it signalized a revolution in illumination. Two years later the first building was lighted by electricity, at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York.

During the next few decades other revolutions as significant were to come—the motorcar, the airship, the telephone, the radio, the motion picture, the X-ray, and television. In the beginning the revolutionary effects of these inventions on human living could scarcely be dreamed of. What will the genii of the laboratories in their ceaseless quest for the secrets of natural science bring forth to serve mankind in the future? Hints may be gleaned from the 43,030 inventions patented in the United States during 1939, bringing the total granted since 1836 up to 2,185,169.

Yet men themselves are greater marvels than any of the mechanical ones they discover. Their future is linked even more vitally with spirituality than with the physical aspects of life. As Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, has presently observed, it is the awareness of spiritual forces and the search for truth that help to differentiate human nature from other manifestations of nature. "Only a few physicists, chemists, and technologists are required for the mastery of our physical environment," he reminds, "but for victory in the struggle with ourselves, every man must be his own sociologist."

A Budget

We have all been calling the outline of national expenditure and income laid before Congress by President Roosevelt "the budget." It is only "a budget." It gives only a faint notion of what the United States will spend and take in during the fiscal year of 1941. Already Congress is moving toward a joint committee to fix up another budget. The appropriations committees in each House are likely to have something to say. And then Congress as a whole—or rather the combinations of pressure spending blocs represented in Congress—will say something more.

There are usually at least four budgets, and never does the original come through in recognizable form. Congress and President shift back and forth the blame for spending from $1,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 more a year than the Government takes in. It is time the American people brought in a budget of their own. It need have only one item: "Expenditures—within our income."

Drive on IRA

With legislative approval of special emergency powers, Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, is now in position to combat the outlawed Irish Republican Army. This Army was apparently preparing another Easter rebellion. It had hoped to take advantage of Britain's situation in Europe by exerting force to bring about unity in Ireland. Mr. de Valera does not rule out force. He believes this is not the right time to use it, and that it would not succeed in present circumstances.

The loyalty of the North to the cause of England has not been lost upon him. The stern resolution and calm confidence recently expressed by Lord Craigavon at Belfast no doubt made a deep impression even though Ulster at the moment is engaged in playing a vital part against the forces of aggression on the Continent. It has been evident to Mr. de Valera too that there is the closest contact between Stormont and Westminster. But it has not been so clear to the rank and file of the IRA.

The facts disclosed indicate this, for investigation showed that the IRA had acquired large sums of money and accumulated stocks of ammunition with the purpose of enforcing an end to partition at an early date. The vigorous efforts of the Dublin government to check the impending attack are commendable, although it must not be forgotten that the ultimate goal of the IRA and Mr. de Valera is identical.

The campaign of the IRA was not unexpected. It has been brewing for a long time. But still more important, it had its origin in an idea from which Mr. de Valera can hardly separate himself, the idea of force. It is hardly likely that the severe measures now adopted will in themselves put an end to the folly of the IRA, for the IRA is not solely to blame for the disturbing conditions. The IRA actions are but a symptom of an underlying cause, and that cause is the approval of force in the settlement of differences. Until that is eliminated, both the external and internal situations will continue to be a problem for Eire.

An Extraordinary Request

The United States Navy Department has asked Congress to enact legislation to enable the President to commandeer ships, factories, and war materials—"in a national emergency." The bill would empower him, subject only to available appropriations, to place compulsory orders for ships or supplies, taking priority over any other orders, to modify or cancel any existing contracts, and to fix prices at which the munitions should be delivered.

Federal statutes already provide that these powers shall come into effect upon a declaration of war by the United States. Apparently then the object of evoking them in a "national emergency" is to apply the powers in time of peace. There is no standard definition of a national emergency. It may be any situation which the armed services or other advisers persuade the Chief Executive to describe in those terms. The United States already is in a state of "limited national emergency" by presidential proclamation.

The prospect of loss of industrial freedoms under military necessity should stand as one of the warnings against war. Its effect ought not to be lost by their prior sacrifice under the vague peace-time phrase of "a national emergency." This extraordinary request should be rejected.

Our Readers Say—

"Why I Am Thankful"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One wonders if Americans conceive of citizens of other countries having any cause for thankfulness. Yet I am thankful for the gorgeous weather we, up here in old Saskatchewan, have enjoyed for many weeks.

For my wild home in the bush I cannot express my thanks. For the present immunity from bomb, shrapnel or machine gun, of my family I am less able to express my thanks. I am thankful for my freedom.

Here I breathe the open air. Here I can create from the raw. Here I have all I want to eat. I can bathe in music when my wife sits down for a quiet hour with her piano.

In summer I can lie and watch the dignified flight of the pelicans. Sometimes I have entertained, on this uncharted lake in front of my shack, a hantle of those very trumpeter swans spoken of in the Monitor Magazine section. Four stately adults and two youngsters gossiped here last fall.

And did you ever see the flight of a big, red hawk questing for rations above six-foot-high reeds? Have you ever exchanged insults with a splendid old loon, his feathers a speckled battle-gray, his armament a beak like an Elizabethan straight sword?

In my cellar, dug from the virgin wild, under the very spot where the Ojibway women sliced me my first piece of moose meat when I came in here, are potatoes flawless in shape and texture, succulent carrots, deep-red beets.

My apple trees will bear next year. For the spruce the lumbermen spared we give thanks. For our lake we have no words to tell our gratitude.

We sleep unafraid, with unbarred door ready for the benighted or stormbound traveler or neighbor.

Even in war Canadians can be thankful. In spite of its horror—and who can hate its beastliness more than those who must wage it—war knits men together in such a way that lasting peace would result if they could continue such co-operation when the guns cease their bellowing. H. B.

High Tor, Saskatchewan, Can.

"Marbles in Football Time"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The above-titled editorial attracted my attention recently. While a wave of nostalgia struggled for recognition, bringing back memories of a Philadelphia boyhood, including not to be forgotten sessions as the local marble "champ," I became conscious of a definite disagreement with a statement in your very first paragraph. You say: "For countless generations, marbles, like the circus, have belonged to spring." This was not so, my friends, up old northwest Philadelphia way.

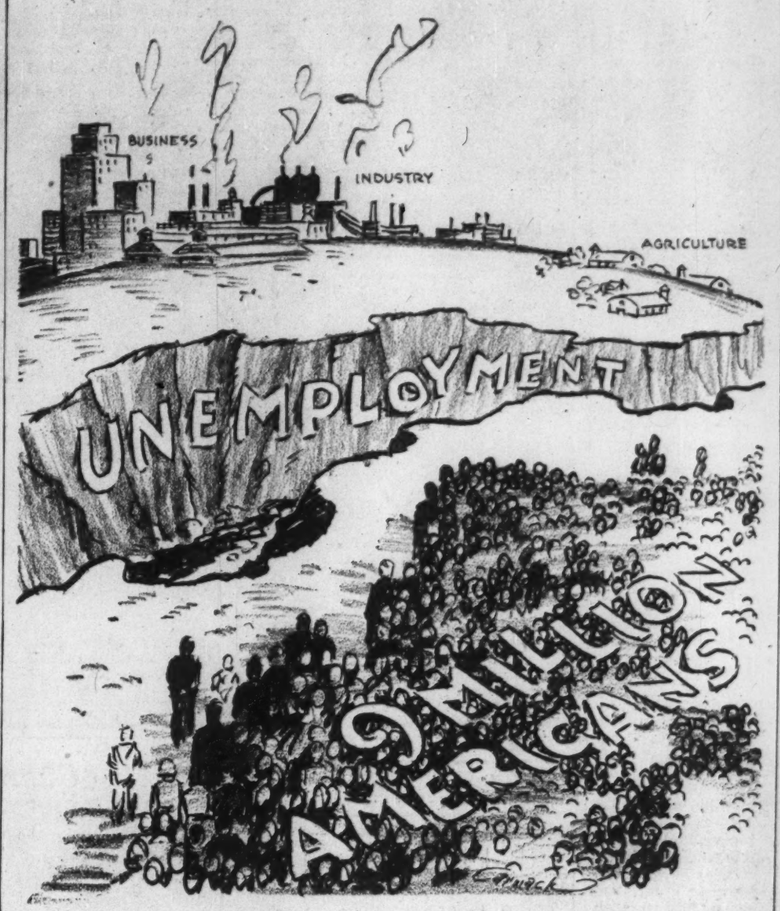
Baseball and track activities claimed our time in the spring. Sweet memories of the old Quakers (now the Phils), and of the red and blue of old Penn. We had such models as Ed Delahanty, Monte Cross, Nap Lajoie, Al Kraenzlein and Ted Meredith. Our gaze was on the form and exploits of these heroes, and we had little time for any effort to copy them.

Then in the fall, following the return to school, came the marble season. There was no frost as yet. The ground was not moist as it was likely to be in the spring, but smooth, springy and just hard enough. Those September and October days, when school was out, were ideal for marbles. Finally there came another set of heroes—those of the gridiron, and the marble season was officially closed.

Your names for the marbles are right to a T, but there is one you have not mentioned of great meaning—"Commons"—probably the same as "Dobbies." These were hostages, put in the ring to be shot out by the more ornamental "Glassies" and "Aggies." What a game! HOWARD K. HEATH

Edgewater, N. J.

Speaking of Needed National Unity



"Salaam Aleikum"

You can still hear throughout the Near East and Arabistan that most cordial of ancient greetings, *Salaam Aleikum*—peace be with you. Moslem, Christian, and Jew use it a dozen times a day in welcoming stranger or kin, infidel or fellow-religionist. A hearty *Salaam* will greet you on the doorsteps of Sheikh Mohammed's mud hut in far-away Akaba, on the threshold of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, or in the Hurvah Synagogue in old Jerusalem.

If you should by chance pass a camel caravan en route to Petra, Biblical city of rose-red stone in the Trans-Jordan desert, you will hear a loud and lusty *Salaam Aleikum* echo across the sand dunes. And, in accordance with custom, you will cry back, just as lustily, *"Aleikum es-Salaam"*—with you may there be peace.

The pacifying expression of hospitality doubtless had its origin in the desert, where a stranger registered his intentions by this declaration of peace or by opening hostilities forthwith. It was more than a greeting, for it laid down a line of conduct for host and guest. As a farewell, it was the equivalent of a prayer for the traveller's peaceful arrival at his destination.

* * *

When an Arab utters this magic formula of friendship, he usually means what he says. Failure to greet you with Salaam Aleikum might mean anything. It might mean that you ought to keep your eyes wide open. When you hear it from the chieftain of a desert tribe, you can be almost certain that he will give you a sampling of the hospitality for which his race is famous. And once you are his guest, no harm can come to you even at the cost of his own life. Most Bedouins will suffer almost any injury to themselves or their families rather than allow their guests to be ill-treated while under their roofs. The Sunni Arabs always scrupulously obey the law that a traveler may claim entertainment for three full days of any who can afford it.

Not all city Arabs are the same cordial, generous folk as their brethren of the wide open spaces, but even from them we Occidentals have much to learn. It is an insult to be in the house of an Eastern family without joining in their repast. Once a blunder in this respect almost cost us a good story.

My assignment had been to get an interview with a gentleman whose forebears had for generations been in Egypt's official family. Over the telephone I received a cordial invitation to lunch.

Evidently our visit was to be the occasion for a great feast. The Pasha greeted us in person and ceremoniously presented each of his nine sons. We seated ourselves about a great circular table and servants brought in a sheep slaughtered the same morning.

My wife was the only woman present. She was the object of much scrutiny by the others but she bravely gave no hint of her discomfiture. However, it proved a little too much for her when our table-mates began to tear pieces of meat from the roast before us with their fingers.

I observed that the genial Pasha, sensitive to the slightest whim of his guests, was watching my wife closely. It became evident that he was deeply grieved and embarrassed at her abstention. At first he couldn't understand what was wrong. He sniffed the meat, found that it was good. He threw a searching glance around the room and found nothing amiss. Then it dawned on him. He summoned his tall Berber servant and whispered something into the latter's ear. The servant disappeared and quickly returned with knife, fork, and spoon. These he placed, with much ado, by the side of my wife's plate. I noted that the Pasha was waiting in suspense to see what his female guest was going to do. She fell to, and the Pasha's flowing black mustache spread in a self-satisfied smile. He had learned about American women, and we had received a lesson in Moslem hospitality.

* * *

Nowhere in the Occident have I received a welcome as cordial as that invariably given me everywhere in the Near and Middle East. A simple peasant farmer somewhere along the Nile Valley made me feel more at home and therefore more comfortable than the first-class hotel in which I stayed when I was in Paris. One of the wealthy Coptic cotton farmers of Asyut treated me as though I were his long lost son during my two weeks' stay there as his personal guest. The Jewish farmers in a Palestine collective insisted on my remaining with them for five weeks when I had only planned on two; they were indignant when I suggested my making payment, refusing to accept even a barrel of flour which I felt I owed them at the termination of my visit. The flour was turned over to a charitable organization in Jerusalem.

One Aref Effendi Nassar, proprietor of Camp Nassar in Petra, Trans-Jordan, invited me to be his guest in an unforgettable journey through the desert to the ruins. In an American-made automobile equipped with short-wave radio we traversed old trade routes that were used in the time of Abraham. The radio brought us a symphony from Europe. But the music of the desert was better, and we switched off the dial, driving ahead in the hush of the oncoming twilight. There came a sound of camels moving in file somewhere ahead of us. Our driver slowed down and then we saw the caravan moving slowly eastward in the same general direction we were following. Aref leaned out and waved his handkerchief.

"Salaam u-Aleikum!" Aref shouted.

And the answer echoed through the desert: "Aleikum es-Salaam!"

And we knew that no harm would come to us. ARTHUR SETTEL

North . . South . . East . . West

Construing the Law

By Frank L. Perrin

Whatever disappointment may be felt because of the failure or refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to interpret or construe the provisions of the Wagner Act so that they would accord with present-day public sentiment should be dismissed. It is not the Court, but the law itself, which is responsible. And just here it should be remembered that it is not the province of the courts or their judges to determine what the law should be. They can, in obedience to the letter of their authority, only point out what the law is. Whenever it is shown or otherwise made to appear that the will of a sovereign people, expressed in statutory enactment, is not in violation of constitutional restrictions or reservations, the law enacted deliberately by a legislature or Congress, even over the veto of Governor or President, is quite properly assumed to express the will of the people.

The temptation too often is to forget that the judicial power of the Supreme Court itself, as well as that of all inferior courts, is clearly defined in a brief section of the Constitution. Beyond these prescribed limits such power and authority cannot properly be extended. There, as elsewhere, in that historic document, the lines separating the three branches of democratic government are clearly observed. The judicial power is distinct and separate from the others, the legislative and executive. The legislative power is defined but not so clearly limited as that of the judiciary, and the same is true, no doubt, of executive authority. It is important to remember, when we are inclined to disagree with the decisions of the courts, that the courts have far less frequently overstepped or exceeded the limits of their prescribed powers than either the legislative or executive branches.

* * *

It has been generally agreed, almost from the day the Wagner Labor Act was written into the Federal statutes, that it was unwisely conceived and that its administration and enforcement would bring disaster to productive industry and discord to the ranks of labor, organized and unorganized. It was experimental and without a proved basis. Yet it expressed, however superficially, the will of a majority of the people. Their Representatives and Senators held, in the name of the people, the letter of authority empowering them to act in their behalf.

Now the expression of deliberate delegation of power to Congress by the people has, as it should be, been upheld and ratified by the Court. Why? Because it has been construed, by right, as a deliberate expression of the will, if not the wisdom, of a sovereign people. No other result could be justified or condoned. We should realize that in matters such as this we are dealing with fundamentals, with the basic things upon which democracy rests and upon which it is established.

* * *

In quite recent years we have frequently deplored the tendency of one branch of government to overstep its prescribed limits of constitutional authority in a desire to direct the course of co-ordinate branches. The President has been criticized because it was alleged that he prescribed "must" legislation, and because of his efforts to enlarge the membership of the Supreme Court. We have felt justified, likewise, in criticizing Congress because of its once willing subservience in enacting so-called New Deal legislation. Let us now be wise enough, and considerate enough, to refrain from condemning the Court for refusing to overstep the prescribed limits of its authority.

It has been decided that the Wagner Act does not violate the Constitution. It may violate reason and encourage strife among those it professes to protect and benefit. But it cannot be condemned for its unwisdom or because of its utter failure to accomplish what was sought. It must be repealed or amended by the same process which actuated it and endowed it with power and authority.

No other course is available or logical. We cherish democratic ideals and at least pretend to defend democratic processes. Let us then be consistent, meanwhile employing the processes which have never utterly or finally failed. The ballot box is the key, the solution, to the problems, great and small, with which the people of a democracy must deal.

The Wide Horizon

Education and Democracy

By Robert M. Hutchins

President of the University of Chicago

Reprinted by permission from Forum and Century for January

If we search for the reasons for higher education, we run at once into the urgent political issues that now agitate the world. Democracy can survive economic collapse, external pressure, and the pretty pictures painted by the dictators only if the citizens understand the nature and purpose of the State.

Suppose someone were to say that liberty is a positive attribute necessary to permit men to do something, namely, to live in such a way as to attain their own ends and the ends of the State. How many of our fellow citizens would know whether he was right? The answer is almost none, and the reason is that we are as vague about the ends of mankind and of the State as we are about liberty.

Let us look at the State first. Is its aim the glorification and enrichment of the ruler, as Machiavelli seemed to think? Is it self-preservation, as Hobbes and Spinoza thought? Is it the protection of property, as Locke thought? Or is the State an end in itself, as the fascists say? We can see that all kinds of horrors can be committed in the name of Machiavelli, Hobbes, Spinoza, and the fascists and the grossest injustice perpetrated in the name of Locke. But is our attitude anything more than a habitual, emotional response? Do we know why these things are horrible or unjust? Can we offer any rational defense of our own aims? Do we know what our own aims are? Suppose someone were to give what I think is the right answer. Suppose he were to say that the aim of the State is the common good, which is peace, order, unity, and justice, and that the common good is a means to the happiness of the people. Our fellow-citizens do not know enough to know whether this is the right answer. One reason why they do not is that they have little notion what is meant by the happiness of the people.

* * *

If we are still not content, we may say in desperation that happiness is the possession of all good things. But, if we do, do we know what we mean? All the things we want seem to us good. Otherwise we would not want them. But we know we can have too much of a good thing—too much to drink, too much to eat, too many houses, too much furniture, and even, perhaps, too much money. We cannot mean that we can be happy only if we have everything. We must have in mind an order and a proportion of goods. To direct our lives we must know what is good and we must seek the goods in their order.

Suppose we say, then, that there is an order and proportion of goods. First, we want our private, individual good—our economic well-being. We want food, clothing, shelter, and a chance for our children. Second, we want that common good—that peace, unity and justice to which I have already referred. But most of all we want what may be called our human good. We want, that is, to achieve the limit of our specifically human powers. Our specifically human powers are moral, intellectual, and spiritual. Our highest good, to which all others are only means, is the maximum development of these powers.

If we take this view of the goods and their order, we may find that all the problems we have been discussing fall into place. We should welcome the new leisure because it gives us a chance to order our lives in accordance with the order of goods. Though our incomes may be restricted, we have time to devote to the common good and to our own moral, intellectual, and spiritual growth.

We want liberty to seek the goods in their order. Above all, we want liberty to seek the highest good.

* * *

The State exists to help us attain the goods in their order. The State may require us to subordinate our private interests to the interest of the community. It cannot require us to sacrifice our human good to the interest of the State. On the contrary, the supreme function of the State is to promote in every possible way the moral, intellectual, and spiritual development of the people, for it is in this that their highest good consists.

If we take this view of the goods and their order, we may discover, too, the reasons for education. Education exists not merely that the rising generation may face, discuss, and, if possible, decide these questions basic to political society and human life. It exists also to provide the highest goods themselves. It exists to foster moral, intellectual, and spiritual growth. Its results should be a sound character, a disciplined mind, and an elevated spirit.

It is in these terms that higher education must be judged. Our people may properly complain at the triviality, futility, and confusion of most programs now masquerading as higher education. The colleges and universities must confess that their offerings are such as to drive their students to seek mental stimulation in gladiatorial contests, "college life," and the consumption of live fish. But, unfortunately, public complaints on these scores are neither loud nor numerous. We hear instead that the universities are not up-to-date, that they are not practical enough, and that they must have too many students because their graduates can no longer be sure of good jobs. But the test of true education is not whether the graduates are millionaires or ditchdiggers. Even if they were all ditchdiggers, they would still be the educated citizens that democracy demands if they had sound character, disciplined minds, and elevated spirits. These things true education can give. On these things democracy depends.

Mirror of World Opinion

Memory of Sedalia

Al Smith still remembers Sedalia. According to the Sedalia Capital, the former candidate for President recently told the Rev. Daniel A. Lord of St. Louis: "If you ever happen to stop in a town called Sedalia, give it my regards. That's the place where I gave a speech lasting two and a half hours and got seventeen votes." All of which should be a lesson to candidates in the future as to the length of their speeches.—Gordon Hudelson in the *Kansas City Times*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1940 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JANUARY 6, 1940

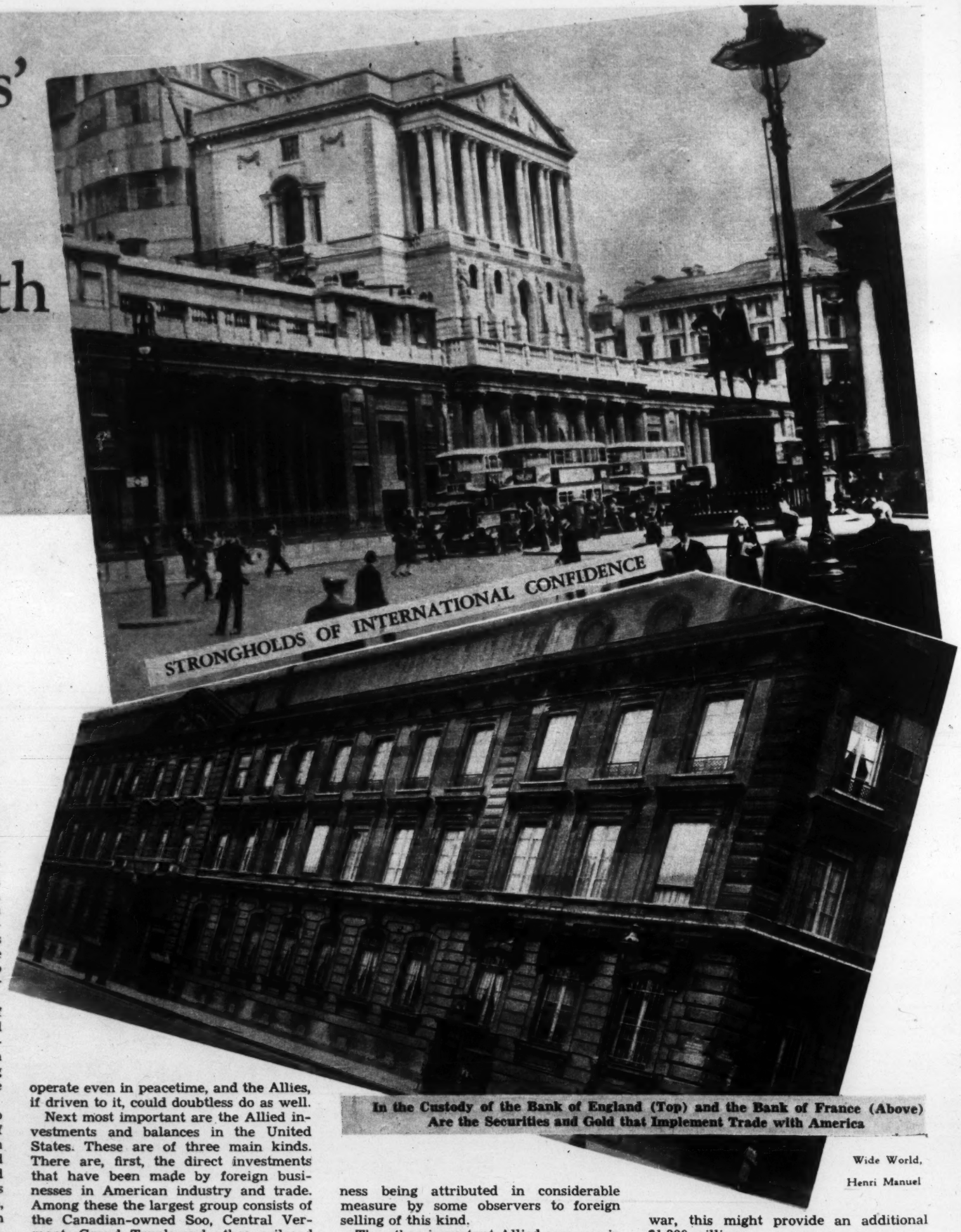
"Flowers," Painting by Lucile Blanch. Collection of Whitney Museum of American Art

WHAT DO THE ALLIES SEEK OF AMERICA? . . . . *By Winthrop W. Case* . . Page Two

THE COMMUNISTS TAKE TO THE LIFE BOATS . . . . *By John Herling* . . . Page Six

The Allies' Unseen Links With America

By Winthrop W. Case



In the Custody of the Bank of England (Top) and the Bank of France (Above) Are the Securities and Gold that Implement Trade with America

Wide World, Henri Manuel

ARE THE ALLIES about to turn to the United States on a huge scale for their war needs? The flood of war trade that was looked for when hostilities broke out, and in anticipation of which the stock market shot upward, has so far not been forthcoming. Now, however, the orders from the Allies for American aircraft lately featured in the press, the prospect of further purchases, and the interest currently reported as being shown by England and France in a wide variety of other American products, indicate that the period of Allied organization and delay may be passing and that the resources of the United States from now on will be more actively solicited.

To what extent are these actually likely to be sought? Much depends, of course, on the sort of war that finally materializes. Present indications are that, regardless of whether it develops into another great contest of armies in the field, with all the vast wastage that marked 1914-18, in the air at least and on the sea and in the economic realm it will prove a full-fledged struggle. Under such conditions the purchases of the Allies from the United States are less likely in the end to be limited by their needs than by their ability to find means of payment.

Possible financial resources consist of Allied exports to the United States and similar trade items, gold supplies, investments and funds here, assets available in other countries, and, finally, loans. Among these, only gold and investments are likely to prove important.

Allied exports are more likely to dwindle than to expand. In no year of the World War did France succeed in even matching her average sales to the United States of 1910-13, nor, except in 1916, did England's exports to the United States materially surpass her prewar average, notwithstanding the wartime rise in prices. United States' purchases of foodstuffs and raw materials from Canada and the other Dominions, it is true, rose sharply, but, taking the Allies' trade as a whole, the gain in their total sales to the United States little more than offset the higher price level.

As for the so-called "invisible" items in their foreign trade, any gain in their shipping services to United States exporters is problematical, while American travel abroad—in peacetime another important source of income—is certain to suffer severely. Nations that are devoting all their efforts to the prosecution of war clearly cannot hope at the same time to increase their commodity and service exports to other nations.

Allied assets in other countries will probably prove of little help in America. Even where they can be successfully mobilized, they are likely to be needed for war purchases outside the United States. For practical purposes they may be ignored.

Gold is the Allies' most important resource. On Aug. 31, the Bank of France held $2,714 million of the metal, the Bank of England $1,162 million and the Bank of Canada $218 million. A further amount, estimated at around $2,100 million, was held by the British and French exchange stabilization funds. Altogether, close to $6,200 million were available to the Allies in gold reserves at the outbreak of the war. In theory, of course, some of this gold would have to be retained as backing for the currency, but Germany has shown on how small a gold reserve a nation can operate even in peacetime, and the Allies, if driven to it, could doubtless do as well.

Next most important are the Allied investments and balances in the United States. These are of three main kinds. There are, first, the direct investments that have been made by foreign businesses in American industry and trade. Among these the largest group consists of the Canadian-owned Soo, Central Vermont, Grand Trunk and other railroad lines in the United States, which are virtually branches of the Canadian systems. These investments are relatively fixed and permanent, to be disposed of only in the event of severe necessity. Since in many cases they are essential units of foreign enterprises (notably the Canadian-owned railroads), their liquidation would be a relatively slow affair, and heavy losses would too often be entailed. Their book value on May 31 is estimated to have been close to $1,100 million, and probably has changed little since then.

Allied "portfolio" investments in American stocks and bonds were estimated as worth roughly between $2,000 and $2,100 million on May 31 (together with minor miscellaneous investments). Unlike the direct investments, they were not originally made with any intention of exercising control over the American businesses, but solely as investments. Into them have gone a large part of the refugee capital that, alarmed by Europe's rising war menace, has been pouring into the United States in recent years. They can be liquidated with little difficulty in case of need. The owners would presumably receive British or French or Canadian government bonds in exchange, while the governments themselves would retain the proceeds in the United States for use in paying for war purchases here. There are some indications indeed that this liquidation has already commenced, the current lack of stamina of the stock market in the face of the steady improvement in business being attributed in considerable measure by some observers to foreign selling of this kind.

The other important Allied resource in the United States consists of bank deposits, brokers' balances, short-term loans and investments, and other liquid funds. They are virtually the equivalent of cash. They may prove of especial value to the Allies for meeting immediate war needs, since under the present United States neutrality laws all war purchases must be actually paid for in full before the goods can leave America. Allied holdings in the United States of these short-term assets and balances on May 31 were around $1,150 million.

During the three months between May 31, when these estimates of Allied investments and balances were made, and the outbreak of war, capital continued to flow to the United States. Precisely how much cannot be determined. We know, however, that during this period America received $570 million in gold from the British Empire and France, and that of this around $150 million may be deducted as representing the amount by which their exports to America failed to pay for their purchases in the United States. Of the remainder—some $421 million—most presumably represented the continued movement of Allied capital to the United States, implying a comparable American increase in Allied investments and balances.

The Allies, in addition, are important producers of gold, notably in Canada, South Africa, and Australia. The Allied gold output in 1938 was valued at about $800 million. It will doubtless be materially increased. If one assume a two-year war, this might provide an additional $1,900 million.

Let us sum up these figures. Allied gold reserves totaled close to $6,200 million at the outbreak of war. Allied investments and balances in the United States on that date were probably in the neighborhood of $4,600 million. Allied gold production in the two years assumed as a basis might reach $1,900 million. Altogether, the Allies might have as much as $12,700 million theoretically available for use in the United States. This is a maximum, of course, not all of which could by any means be utilized. Allowing for direct investments that would be too costly to liquidate, etc., and assuming no serious evasion or loopholes, the Allies would probably be able to mobilize here up to $11,000 million of this amount at the most.

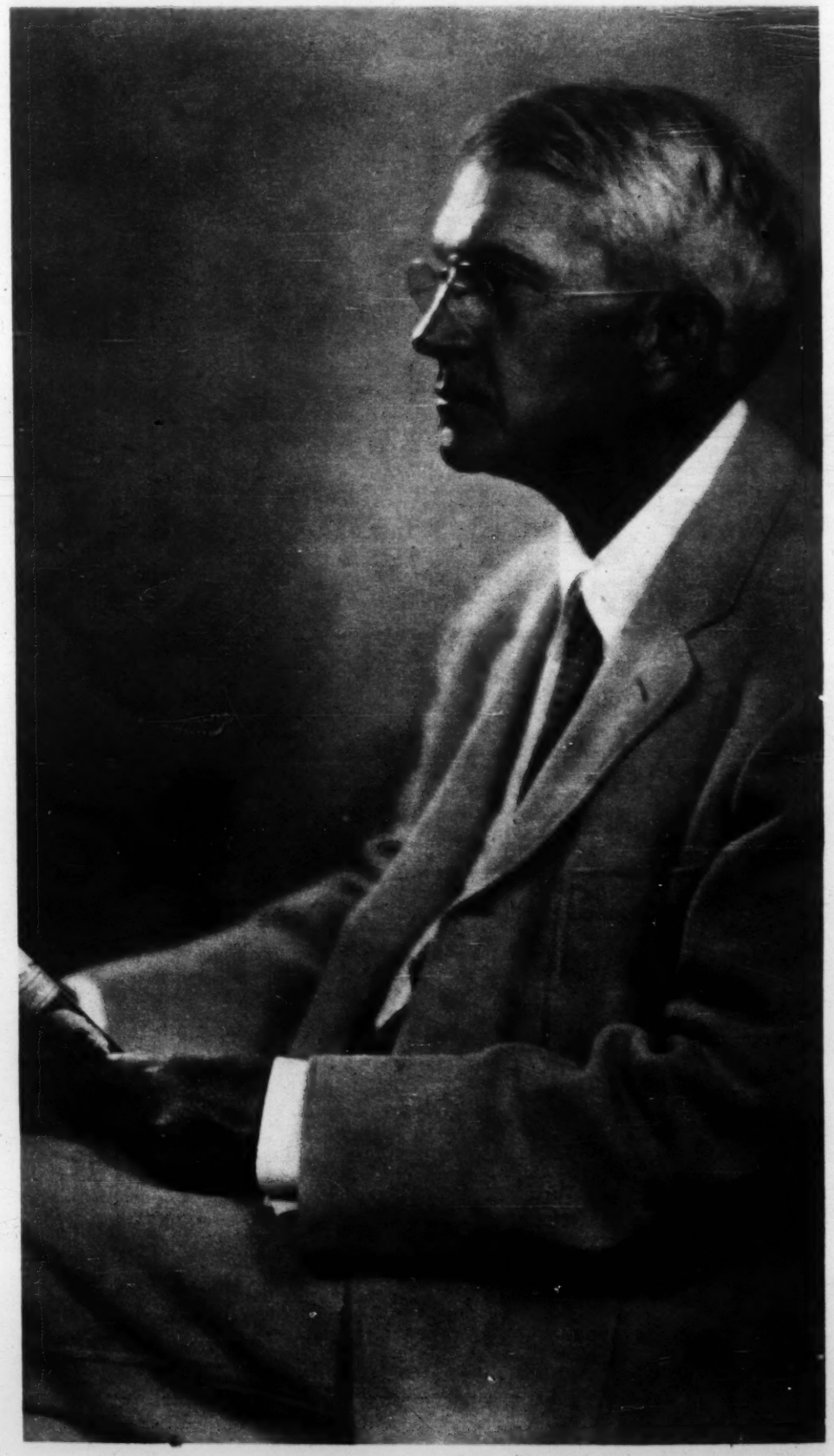
New loans were mentioned as theoretically an Allied resource. Not only, however, are they barred both by the present amended Neutrality Act and by the Johnson Act against war-debt defaulters, but even were they permitted, it is doubtful to what extent they could be floated in the United States. The prospects for repayment by war-impoverished nations would be uncertain and the danger of ultimate repudiation great. Limited sums at high interest rates could doubtless be procured if American laws were modified, but scarcely any such amount as the $2,600 million which the United States loaned to the belligerents up to America's entry into the World War.

How far will the Allies' resources

(Continued on page 12)

"Billy" Phelps of Yale

By Pearl Strachan



© Underwood & Underwood

DR. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

"SOMEBODY HAS TO KEEP UP the permanent things in civilization—religion, poetry, novels, the theater, drama, and all the fine arts. Those are the things that permanently belong to civilization, and I am going to go right on to talk about them and nothing else."

The friend of Barrie said that to me. He is also William Lyon Phelps, Public Orator of Yale University, former Lampson Professor of Literature; for many years the host to the intellectual great who have visited the University from all parts of the world, and "Billy" Phelps to his colleagues and to thousands of others whose hearts he has captured in his 50 years of teaching and lecturing.

That morning he seemed to me, most of all, to be the friend of Barrie. Between us, on his desk, at his home in New Haven, stood a little photograph of a man in a chair, writing. It was inscribed to "Mrs. Lyon Phelps from her friend J. M. Barrie." There had been three of them, and now there was one; and it seemed to me, as I sat in that library in Whitney Avenue a week or two ago, that two great men who had understood each other, and a woman who doubtless understood them both, were all urging upon me the importance of the "things that permanently belong to civilization."

We talked of many authors. Professor Phelps loves to talk—about the achievements of others. He is the only writer I have ever met who has gone on talking for hours about books and writing, and never once mentioned any book by himself. If I had not read his recently published autobiography, or his volumes of essays, or known that he had produced between 30 and 40 books, I should have been left in the dark concerning his own literary output. We talked of many, but for a long time we kept coming back to Barrie, and if anyone should consider that I am estimating my subject's connection with the Scottish dramatist out of proportion to his intimate friendships with many other famous writers, of whom he saw more and with whom he had more voluminous correspondence, let us consider that two persons who read life the same way may know each other better, meeting for 10 minutes once a year, than some in constant communication and conversation who do not read life the same way. I think there was that between J. M. Barrie and "Billy" Phelps.

* * *

I recalled how I had sauntered, at snail pace, up and down Adelphi Terrace, whenever I had been in London, craning my neck to catch a glimpse of the solitary writer as he took his daily airing on the balcony of his flat, and each time looking in vain. So I was entranced by the description of tea at Barrie's flat, when he and his two guests from New Haven would walk out onto the balcony overlooking the Embankment, and pick out three of the historic bridges across the Thames and a host of literary landmarks such as the near-by Golden Cross Hotel, from which Dickens launched that renowned group of Pickwickians upon their journey to Rochester.

Contrary to the scornful imputations of the "intelligentsia," Barrie was not "sentimental," said Professor Phelps. In fact, he prided himself on being a realist, which seems to me perfectly plain. Neither is Professor Phelps, contrary to the scornful imputations, etc., . . . a sentimentalist. If he were, he would be caught in the general war discussion instead of determinedly refusing to mention it in his lectures. If he were, he would not have said to me, as he did, "If a bomb should fall on the lecture hall I shall go right on talking until I am wiped out, because instead of being the 'frills' of life these things (the permanent things in civilization) are more important than anything else." If he were, he would not dislike the "tough guys," as he calls them, who are writing some of today's best sellers; he would blindly accept all their unskilled work along with their immature ideas and their disproportionate presentation of conditions they have found.

He is too well balanced to be a mere "sentimentalist." He is one of the most clear-sighted individuals alive, as he shows in his statement, "I believe that the average man or woman today needs one thing more than he needs anything else—spiritual healing," in his "Essays on Things," and in his remark to me that it is a great mistake to fancy that one sees more of real life in the slums than in society.

He agreed that Barrie's "The Boy David" is a great play, and that the critics who underwrote its failure on the London stage were inadequate to it. He had talked at length about the play with both the author and Elisabeth Bergner, for whom the play was written. The manner in which it was received, he felt, broke Barrie's heart. Why, he asked, did it not reach the public? Professor Phelps thought the repeated postponement might have thinned enthusiasm. There was the handicap, too, which any writer would have had to face in any transcription from the King James Version of the Bible, which, he is convinced, is the most beautiful translation in any language, and even more beautiful than the original manuscripts. Perhaps, he thought, the modern audience, unaccustomed to exercising its imagination in such things, could not accept even as great an artist as Bergner in a boy's role. Of one thing he appeared more sure than anything else, that the spiritual content of the play had been lost on the critics as a group.

One bond between the two of them has been their admiration of Dickens. "One of the most remarkable things in literature," he said, "is the rise in fame of Dickens during the last 25 years. When I was in college those who admired him were thought lowbrow. Now he has so far surpassed Thackeray in critical fame that there is danger of Thackeray's being very much under-estimated. Galsworthy told me he thought Dickens the greatest of the English novelists. Barrie said he is next to Shakespeare in creative power. I think so myself."

Any writer, said Professor Phelps, who could "add one immortal character to the immortal population of the world" would become immortal. Santayana, of the patrician pen, had astonished him by concurring in his opinion of Dickens and by telling him that while he was in London during the World War, Dickens was the only author he found himself able to read.

How the names of Mr. Phelps' familiar world color the fabric of his conversation! It would be impossible for him to answer questions into his friendships, since he first entered Yale, in 1883, without the mention of those who have contributed a large proportion of the "permanent things" to the present century. They are a thrilling procession: Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, J. M. Barrie, George Santayana, Henry James, Maurice Maeterlinck, Sarah Bernhardt, Joseph Conrad, James Whitcomb Riley, William Howard Taft, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Edith Wharton, Edna Ferber . . . and so on.

* * *

Almost deprived of his teaching job at Yale University at one time because of his popularity with the students who took his English courses, and despite the fact that the ruling powers (the voting Faculty), in the last decade of the nineteenth century, felt that extreme popularity meant that "the candidate must have stooped to conquer," "Billy" Phelps just kept on and on, in his chosen and beloved profession, till his position was secure. And eventually he saw his idea of including contemporary fiction in courses on literature, a revolutionary thing in the eyes of most of his colleagues, adopted in many other universities.

When, after having taught nearly 17,000 Yale students, he withdrew in 1933 in obedience to the rule of retirement at sixty-eight, he became Public Orator and private scholar and just started out again, as enthusiastically as he had begun on his first teaching job at the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. In his autobiography, which appeared in 1939, he declared, "I had rather earn my living by teaching than in any other way. In my mind, teaching is not merely a life-work, a profession, an occupation, a struggle: it is a passion. I love to teach. I love to teach as a painter loves to paint, as a musician loves to play, as a singer loves to sing, as a strong man rejoices to run a race. . . ."

Once or twice our conversation was interrupted by telephone calls from persons arranging his present lecture itinerary. A reservation was needed for some point in North Carolina, then for a destination in eastern Canada. New York, and, I believe, Texas, had to be thought of next. Professor Phelps vigorously disagrees with the belief that youth is the happiest time of life, dismissing it as a fallacy based on the false assumption that "men and women are merely animals." The differences are greater than the resemblances, he avers; and, "We have something they have not . . . the power of development." Until he was seventy he was a considerable athlete, enthusiastically following such sports as tennis, baseball and golf. He has the alert, economical movements of one whose body is so well-trained that it will never get in his way.

He does not, as some persons have derisively charged, like everything. He has a strong aversion to pageants, paint on young faces, simplified spelling, the spelling "Vergil," the word "gotten," and the substitution of hand-me-down for thinking. such as "complexes," "defense-mechanism" and "escapist."

* * *

The American theater, he said, had made the most marked advance of any of the arts in the United States, beginning essentially, as it did, after the end of the World War. In this century, he declared, American women had distinguished themselves as novelists. The leaders he designated as Willa Cather, Pearl Buck, Ellen Glasgow, Edna Ferber, Dorothy Canfield, Edith Wharton, Zona Gale and Anne Sedgwick (who was born in America). Three contemporary poets of the United States he put at the head of his list—Robert Frost, Stephen Vincent Benét and Edna St. Vincent Millay. He admires greatly the work of Vachel Lindsay and of Edwin Arlington Robinson, and considers the latter's "Tristram" the best poetic version written of that story, even including the versions of Tennyson, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold and the rest.

The things that are permanent, he said, can never be defeated, "Italy, for example, is great not because every youth is under arms, but because she produced Dante; Germany is great because of Goethe and Beethoven; England has given us the best poetry in the world. These nations, if rendered helpless, could never be defeated. No sooner was Greece utterly conquered by Rome than she began the conquest of her conqueror. Greek gods and Greek literature took possession."

Russia Looks at Bessarabia

By R. H. Markham

EVERY NORMAL BEAR uses both its front paws, whether it moves or climbs or eats or fights. And the right one knoweth what the left one doeth. They work in unison, creating a very powerful squeeze. The Russian bear does the same. Its right paw is in the Baltic; its left paw is in the Balkans. It almost always uses them together. And has been doing so for more than three centuries.

Stockholm seems a long way from Istanbul. And a solemn, well-shaved Swedish Lutheran seems very different from a solemn, bewhiskered Turkish Moslem. But they have one thing in common: each is as a jar of honey near one of the itching paws of a very large bear. So, strange as it may seem, the Sea of Bothnia has often signaled to the Sea of Bosporus; the black-hatted Protestant pastor and the white-turbaned Mohammedan hodja have frequently joined hands. The grand and glamorous Swedish hero, King Charles XII, was almost as much at home at the Golden Horn as in his own sparkling capital.

For Russia, the lands of Finland and Bessarabia have an almost identical interest. They are just panels in two doors opening out of the same room. They are as a pair of gloves, or shall we say a pair of oars for a boat. They are two rails for the Russian locomotive.

Among other things Bessarabia is an object of prestige. It's a sort of high water gauge. When Russia is weak it loses Bessarabia; when strong, it retakes it. When Easter comes and a Russian has nothing new, he feels humiliated. He's left out, he doesn't belong, doesn't count. When he looks at the map and Bessarabia isn't there, he feels the same way. Such a map is like an auto with the figure gone from the radiator cap. If two spark plugs didn't work, some Russians wouldn't mind it so much, but they want the figure on the radiator, Bessarabia.

But of course desire for this area is far more than a matter of prestige. Bessarabia is a great trail, a trail of ages, peoples, empires. It's "Eurasia's" Santa Fé trail. It's the way you go from Asia into Danubia and the Balkans. Peoples and armies have constantly wandered over it. Russia has repeatedly done it, too. And wants to do it again. History shows it is just as natural for northern peoples to want to push south into Spain, Italy and the Balkans as for hungry people to want to eat ripe fruit.

Bessarabia is a long, flat, narrow country, strongly reminding one of Nebraska. It is about the size of Pennsylvania. It is almost exclusively an agricultural land, producing cereals and excellent fruit. Its inhabitants might prosper, but most are wretchedly poor. It contains more than three million people, mostly living in primitive villages, squalid towns or small neglected cities. It was always treated as an unessential gadget by the Russians, as a mine to be exploited by the Rumanians. It has no roads, meager railroads, few modern improvements. It is a classical example of poor administrative and political corruption. One can hardly say whether the Russians or Rumanians have treated it worse. No land has ever made me sadder than Bessarabia.

If you look at an ethnological map of Bessarabia it reminds you of a moth-eaten blanket. It is so full of holes. It seems to have patch on patch, like a beggar's coat. More than half the people are Rumanians; many are Ruthenians, some are Bulgarians, a few are Russians. There are Turks, Gagauzes, Tatars, Germans, even French. There are 250,000 Jews. "Everybody in Bessarabia is poorer than everybody else," but the the Jews are poorest of all. The Germans come nearest to being prosperous. The Bulgarians next.

These Bulgarians constitute one of the reasons why Russia wants to take Bessarabia. How many live there is not definitely known. Certainly more than 100,000 and fewer than 350,000; probably about 250,000. Some areas have predominantly Bulgarian population. A district in Southern Bessarabia, in fact, is sometimes called "Little Bulgaria." In my frequent visits to Bessarabia I constantly come across Bulgarians. They are the best peasants, after the Germans, and also constitute an important small-town, middle-class element. They even play a role in politics. They are very much Russianized and form a spiritual link between Bulgaria and Russia. Many leaders of prominence in Bulgaria, including a recent distinguished Prime Minister, came from Bessarabia. These colonists have one hand in Sofia and the other in Moscow or Odessa or Kief.

In addition, as you go from Southern Bessarabia south through Dobruja to Bulgaria, you find Bulgarians all along the way. There are still many thousands in northern Dobruja, while southern Dobruja is almost completely Bulgarian. That province long formed a part of Bulgaria.

So it is plain that the re-acquisition of Bessarabia would bring Russia into much closer contact with the Bulgarians. For three reasons this is a vital matter. First, Bulgarians are Slavs and feel much attached to the great "Mother of the Slavs," Russia; secondly, Bulgaria has long contained many of the most vigorous and fanatical Communists in Europe; and thirdly, the Bulgarians are a discontented, a "wronged" and therefore a dynamic nation. They lost the war, or rather three wars. They lost territory, people, prestige, rank. They have urgent claims. They have things to put right. They want to see things change. And they aren't at all afraid of risking everything to effect changes. Consequently a dynamic Russia might work with them.

There are already many able and a few famous Bulgarians in Soviet Russia. Suppose Russia annexed Bessarabia and in the course of time military action of any kind should be started by any power in the Balkans. Then suppose that Stalin should set up a Bulgarian government headed by the famous Bulgarian Communist George Dimitroff in Bessarabia's "Little Bulgaria"! Suppose this government claimed to speak for the Bulgarian State and sent out broadcasts of every sort every day to Bulgarians in the Bulgarian language. This would bring a new and vital element into Balkan affairs.

This, of course, is a mere possibility, not a probability. It is not wise to predict about the Balkans. One may only say, the taking of Bessarabia by Russia would be a first step into the Balkans—toward Istanbul, toward the Aegean, toward the Mediterranean, toward a goal Russia has dreamed of for centuries.

The first step must be taken before any others are. It might lead to others and again it might remain just a first step.

In fact, there may not even be a first step. Russia's right front foot had such difficulty taking its first step, the left front foot may hesitate. Besides, Italy or Germany might strike that foot. Turkey, too, is watching it with a club. Bessarabia is a ragged end in the Balkans—one of several. If you started pulling it, the whole frail fabric might unravel.

Or, let's say the Balkans are a rather unsteady, sprawling building, put up by various groups of home-made carpenters. It looks shaky and you can fairly see it weave when the winds blow—especially if you're in it. So, if you pulled out even an ill-fitting stone in one corner of the foundation, Bessarabia, for instance, the whole house might crumble.

It is quite possible that a number of very important people don't want that building to crumble now. So they may say:

"Tovarish Stalin, hands off Bessarabia." And it may be that Mr. Stalin would keep his hands off. Especially since one hand is very much occupied just now in trying to force his program upon Finland.

British Combine Photos, Ltd.

A LAND OF WINDMILLS

Nature Assists in Grinding the Grain (Top). This Bessarabian Peasant (Above) Is a Ukrainian Adherent

'Outward Sign of an Inward Grace'

Dancing Skaters of Five Nations Are Delighting American Audiences in the All-Star European Ice Revue, Now on Tour

By Dorothea D. Kahn

A DELIGHTFUL INVASION of the United States is taking place just now. For figure skater champions of England, Austria, France, Switzerland, and America are flashing their twinkling steel blades on the icy floors of American skating stadiums in one brilliant show—a gorgeous Ziegfeld Follies on ice—that brings all these nationalities together in graceful rhythms in the All-Star European Ice Revue.

They started in Indianapolis, with Minneapolis, Omaha, and Houston to follow in successive weeks. Then it's on to the largest cities, Chicago and New York —"seeing the U. S. A. on blades"—as the young skating champions put it.

"The kids are loving it," said the young Englishman, John Caruana, who is managing the troupe. He admitted rather loving it himself, this chance to see the United States. But it was difficult to get over here. The mines weren't so bad; what took courage was going through all the red tape necessary to get permission to come. They got it, thanks in large measure to their American sponsor, Arthur M. Wirtz of Indianapolis.

* * *

Getting 37 individual experts to skate in harmony required five weeks of preparation in the Chicago Stadium, followed by daily practice on tour. Armand Perren, a Swiss champion, conducted the rehearsals, translating the ballet designs of Fred Evans into terms of skating. M. Perren is not satisfied with skill merely. Every now and then he shouted corrections to the performers, who seemed to the lay observer to be skating like nymphs with wings.

"Stop! stop! You are not graceful. You do it like this (mimicking them with exaggerations). Do it like this. . . ."

M. Perren's speech sounded stern, but the girls seem to understand that no hard feelings were involved. Ten minutes after, in the dressing room, they were laughing and telling their interviewer how happy they are over their whole experience here. They love Chicago—the rush, which is like nothing they have ever seen; the places to go. A friend took the whole crowd to the Art Institute. At another time they were invited to the Planetarium. And then the shops! Delightful! But they are not forgetting that their country is at war. One third of the money the English girls earn in America will be turned into the British treasury, according to law.

Skaters are internationalists in their friendships. One member of this troupe, Fritz Dietl, is an Austrian. He has lived in England a number of years, and the Britishers here claim him as one of their own. They say Fritz is the best stilt skater anyone ever saw.

Other members of the troupe bring peculiar talents. The comedians of the outfit are a trio known as the Three Bruises, Geoff Stevens, Montey Scott, and Syd Spaulding. One of their acts is to dress up like London charwomen and go through amusing gestures on ice with their pails and brooms. They claim the high respect of the rest of the company, because Queen Elizabeth commanded them to give a performance, and then laughed and laughed at their antics. "She called them her favorite funnymen," John Caruana told me in admiring tones.

* * *

Armand Perren, dean of the troupe, has won Olympic championships in speed skating, figure skating, hockey. He is a tennis professional, and is said to hold the Matterhorn climbing record—127 times, once twice in the same day. He even gets around among royalty as a teacher, numbering among his pupils King Gustav of Sweden and King Leopold of Belgium. His skating partner is the Swiss and decorative Hanny Egli.

The feminine headliner is Pamela Pryor, British figure skating champion in the 1936 Olympics, and a star of British ice revues. Then there's Edwina Blades, a fair-skinned South African of English descent who has quite a name as a fancy skater in England.

From England also come Cliff and Rona Thaell, brother and sister, who skate together with the rhythm of a dance pair. In the course of their travels they have been in the United States before. For nearly all of the rest it is the first time over, youngsters who have won attention at amateur meets. Buster Grace came to notice when he captured the silver medal of the Great Britain National Skating Association. Others, like Len Stuart, are Olympic winners. A few members of the company were recruited in the United States. Audrey Peppe comes from New York. Lou Pitts and Ruth English come from St. Paul.

In one number the company skates a Highland fling in kilts. In another they shimmer in green sequins and do an altogether modern "Bumps-a-daisy." In a lovely Strauss waltz turn they glide with grace in long, swishy satin skirts.

When you see them perform you'll think these skaters—English, French, Swiss, American—had grown up together and learned to skate together on the same pond. But, as one member of the company remarked, "the skating world is very small."

Maurice Seymour

Hanny Egli and Armand Perren of Switzerland Whirling Through an American Tour

The Communists Take to the Life Boats

Moscow's Volte Face Sees Many of the Soviets' Disillusioned American Champions in Press and Universities Forsaking the Cause

By John Herling

Wide World

WHEN JOSEF STALIN signed his pact with Adolf Hitler, effecting a diplomatic volte-face unmatched in modern times, the Communist parties of the world spun on their heels. The French Communist Party was immediately outlawed. Harry Pollitt, leader of the British Communists for 20 years, stepped down.

In the United States, the party has since last August been gyrating rapidly. Never have the Communists been more vocal nor have the columns of their publications bristled so aggressively with denunciation and scorn for many of those who were their literary and political darlings not much more than four months ago.

Vincent Sheean, author of best sellers and one of the most persuasive friends of the Soviet ideal as he saw it; Louis Fischer, author of the "Soviets in Foreign Affairs," and, until the fall of Litvinoff, one who wrote with authority on Russian foreign policy—these have now turned their typewriters against the latest change in the Stalinist front.

The biographer of John Reed, Granville Hicks, whose uncompromising radicalism has made his lot insecure in the academic world, resigned from the Communist Party via the columns of the New Republic because, he said, "defense of the pact is now an integral part of the line." Other writers, so-called "inter-class" men, have quit their editorial posts.

* * *

Both the Nation and the New Republic, whose editors had long viewed Communist policy with "critical friendliness," have descended on the Soviet-German pact and the American Communist Party's defense of it, like a ton of bricks.

On Aug. 25 the Daily Worker was still pursuing the old line of the "democratic front" and collective security when it described Hitler "more clearly than ever before as an imperialist aggressor and war maker threatening the independence of Poland immediately, as well as the position and national interest of England, France, and the United States."

A hair-pin bend in the party line is recorded in the New Masses of Oct. 10: "Germany offered peace to the allied powers last week. The Soviet Union supported this offer, proceeding from its defense of the working people of all countries, hard upon the heels of diplomatic victories in the Balkans and the Baltics against both adversaries in the war."

Recollecting with bitterness their confidence in a statement made by Earl Browder, chief of the American Communist Party, during the summer of 1939, that there was as much chance of a Hitler-Stalin alliance as there was of his (Browder's) becoming president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the Communist Party's former allies now cited Mr. Browder's subsequent certainty that there would be an "escape clause" in any treaty that might be contracted between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany. When no "escape clause" appeared in the treaty to free Russia from its terms should Germany attack a third nation, the New Masses's editors explained to their staggered friends that "in truth it was naïve to expect an escape clause." The invasion of Poland by German troops was already under way. The Russian troops followed shortly after.

Rapidly, too, Poland was transmogrified by the Soviet interpreters from a praiseworthy government for its "decision to divide up the big estates on the frontier among the poor peasants," early in August, into "a bankrupt dictatorship of colonels and wealthy landowners," early in October.

Vincent Sheean's withdrawal from the Communist fold was even more spectacular to nonparty Communists than that of Mr. Hicks's. As late as Sept. 19 a summary of a radio address delivered by Mr. Sheean was printed ostensibly as a friendly explanation of the Russian-German pact. Six weeks later two bitter articles from Mr. Sheean's pen appeared in the New Republic describing "the Soviet Union as a fascist state." This was, Mr. Sheean stated, "the first criticism I have ever made of the Soviet Union, and the first time I have been willing to discuss Stalin (or, in fact, mention him) in print. The present Bonapartist development which points to a partition of Europe, and perhaps not only of Europe, between Stalinism and its blood-relative in Germany, has made any such 'wait-and-see' attitude impossible henceforth. We have waited and we have seen."

* * *

What has been the practical effect on Communist organization? The League for Peace and Democracy has received resignations from some of its important members. Dr. Leroy Bowman, long one of the stanchest exponents of the collective security position held by the League until the signing of the pact, resigned from the national committee of that organization when its governing body refused to condemn the Russian-German pact. Roger N. Baldwin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, in at the birth of the League for Peace and Democracy when it was first convened as the League Against War and Fascism, resigned, protesting that the new policy of the League was dictated by the exigencies of Russian foreign policy. Several others have accompanied these leaders from the League's precincts.

As time goes on, and first shock of the reversal of policy wears off, adjustment is taking place and poise is being regained by some of the "fellow-travelers"—a term first employed by Communist officials to describe their nonparty associates long before it enjoyed its current usage. Abandoning the slogans of "collective security" and "Communism is twentieth-century Americanism," Communists have become immersed in the technique of power policies, and deride the "liberals now running for cover at the spectacle of expanding socialism."

They find gratification in a position taken by Prof. Frederick L. Schuman of Williams College, who declared in the New Republic: "Stalin has read Machiavelli and has become the most astute diplomat of the century. His sole political interests are the defense of the U. S. S. R. and propagation of world revolt. The war between the bourgeois powers which he helped precipitate will enhance the security of the Soviet Union and, in the inevitable aftermath, promote social revolution."

This explanation has failed to placate some inquiring minds among the members of the American Student Union, another of the organizations which the Communist Party had hoped to continue as a recruiting station. The boys and girls led by Joseph P. Lash, executive secretary, are expressing open disagreement with the new line which, considering the activities of Soviet Russia in the Baltic States and in Finland, they have dubbed "Communist imperialism."

* * *

Despite the highly charged temper of the attack being directed against the Communist Party and its organizations, especially by men and women who claim "a deep sense of betrayal," it is an exaggeration to describe the extremely unsettled condition of the Communist forces these days as a collapse.

Here and there several key officials in a fraternal order sponsored by the Communist Party, and editors of two radical dailies, have resigned, taking followers with them. They have organized a League Against Fascism and Dictatorship, openly inviting discontented party members to join. Nevertheless, Communism continues to exercise influence in several trade unions; and is not unknown in several WPA white collar projects, as well as in the New York Municipal Civil Service.

During October and November, at the height of attacks from new and traditional opponents, the Communist Party staged two successful meetings—each attended by 22,000 persons—in the Madison Square Garden, New York City. Thousands were turned away on each occasion. In the Councilmanic elections in New York City, because of faultily-drawn petitions, the names of the Communist candidates were not printed on the ballot. A campaign by radio, door-to-door solicitation and generous spending brought out 50,000 write-in votes for the Communist candidates, indicating that the party still commands from its followers a disciplined loyalty to the organization, no matter what the party happens to become.

The Name Is Tommy Atkins

By John Allan May

"I DON'T KNOW what these men will do to the enemy—but they certainly frighten me." Thus the great Duke of Wellington, on an occasion when he reviewed the British soldiers under his command on that arduous campaign of victory that led from Spain to Waterloo. Tough, tousled, and hard to handle, they were mostly illiterate huskies recruited from the meanest quarters of Britain. These men who were sent to fight in the ranks under Wellington were unaccustomed to bouquets. And they rarely received any from their commander, except for their natural fighting qualities. The Iron Duke did not mince his words. While recognizing their worth when properly directed, he openly complained that his soldiers were recruited from "the scum of the earth."

Things have changed since Wellington's day, the British soldier not least of all. Indeed, from the awkward customers of those days to the educated men of these, there are just two constancies to serve as a link—a stubborn quality and a name.

* * *

The name is Tommy Atkins. It dates from 1815. In that momentous year, which saw the Hundred Days and the final banishment of Napoleon Bonaparte, something extremely unimportant happened which was, however, also to claim the fame of memory. Samples of a new form of pay sheet were issued to the troops, carefully filled in to show the unschooled soldiers just how they were to keep their books. The samples bore, along the dotted line, the words, "Thomas Atkins, X, his mark." In such circumstances was the British "Tommy" christened, and it is perhaps typical of him and his methods that the name which was, after all, nothing but a symbol of an uneducated fighting man, was adopted to become a symbol of the very opposite.

But more than just a name came down from Waterloo, more than just a tradition. "I don't know what they'll do to the enemy, . . ." said the Iron Duke. And in these words, taken from their context, Wellington gives us a pointer to a British trait singularly useful in wartime, that indefinable something which makes forecasting British actions and reactions so difficult for anybody not himself raised in the group of islands that form England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

There must be something just a little different, mustn't there, about soldiers who go "over the top" into battle, kicking a football, and shouting, "For St. George and Hartley's Marmalade!" Well, a bunch of British "Tommies" did that in the World War. In this little "ragging" episode are crystallized those enigmatic qualities which make British soldiers such an incalculable proposition for the enemy intelligence department.

* * *

Tommy Atkins is essentially a paradox (although he might not thank you for telling him so). With a long British tradition of bulldog tenacity behind him, he is a tremendous man for seeing things to the end. Yet, at the same time, he is apt to conceal his earnestness behind individual levity. Not that he "puts on a front." Just that it is natural for him to be serious about the less important things, like football, and to joke when he is most in earnest. As he is now.

Really, of course, in making a generalization like this, one tends to lose sight of the fact that there are really three distinct versions of Tommy Atkins—the regular soldier, a great and highly respected ornament to the profession; the Territorial or volunteer, to whom soldiering is, or rather was, a spare-time hobby and an opportunity for comradeship; and the New Boy, the Army Class man, conscripted into the services at the age of 20. Blend the qualities of these three, weave in the traditional characteristics of the English, the Scots, the Irish, and the Welsh, and there you have the material from which the khaki cloth of Tommy Atkins is cut.

In the British army the Territorial element predominates. This is not surprising, because the peacetime establishment of the regulars was only about half that of the "Terriers" before the outbreak of war. While in many other lands, under the system of complete national army service, the young man becomes first a soldier, and then a civilian citizen, under Britain's volunteer plan the young man who joined up was an established citizen who became a soldier for no other reason than that he wanted to do so. Incidentally, he became a remarkably fine soldier, with a tremendous pride in the smartness on parade for which British regular regiments in general are famed, and those of the Brigade of Guards—the pride of the army—in particular.

* * *

The considerable changes in military make-up in recent years have, of course, had far-reaching effects. Today there is conscription. Today the training of a Tommy means the fashioning of him into a highly trained operative in one of the most completely mechanized armies in the world. Then, too, the trend of the army, as elsewhere, is toward the minimizing of social advantages. And in future the way to obtain a commission is the hard way—through service in the ranks. The Tommy of today has become the officer of tomorrow.

Now that state education is so highly developed, the immense wealth of officer material in the ranks is at once the cause and the justification of this radical departure in policy, which for the first time brings the British army into line with the French—although, as an individual, it doesn't bring the British Tommy into line with anybody. It is hardly likely to in the future, either, say the students of these matters, because the "amateur" tradition in the profession is so firmly established that it is much more likely to mold than be molded. In fact, it is so firmly established that right up to midnight on the last day before conscription officially began, recruiting offices were besieged by crowds of 20-year-olds wishing to sign up. They were going into the army anyway "tomorrow" . . . but "today" they were volunteers. Now the War Office has adopted the policy of having a volunteer scheme of enlistment running alongside conscription.

Maybe this "volunteer spirit" helps explain the fact that the essence of Tommy's many-sided character is that he is "a human sort of bloke." While unswerving on main issues, his instinct is for packing up his troubles in the old kitbag and getting right down to the trivialities of life, which he exploits by use of two "safety valves" that can stand any stress. One of these is a robust, leg-pulling humor; the other might at first sight appear to be ill-humor. Tommy is ever ready to joke and he is also ever ready to protest. The later activity being the traditional army accomplishment which gave, first to the British soldier, then to the world at large, the verb "to grouse." The dictionary tells us "grousing" is Old Army slang and experience tells us it is an old army custom.

* * *

"Why!" said an old-time Tommy to me, by way of explanation, "if you're not grousing, along comes the Sergeant and tells you you're not working."

Although so widely traveled in unit form, Tommy remains an insular sort of fellow. Set him down anywhere in a foreign strand and he will immediately set about renaming people, places, and things. A piece of chalk, a pot of paint, and the side of anything (even in a wilderness) and Tommy will soon get things fixed so that they remind him of home. Thus very soon after British units arrived in France this time there were signs indicating the Ritz Hotel and the Lambeth Walk. Some of them were even alongside well-worn signs which had firmly resisted the scrubbing brush and the elements ever since Tommy was last in France.

Jesting also fills Tommy with an urge to write. And on the side of transport trucks, troop-train compartments, and other suitable media may be found at this time slogans ["Siegfried Laundry, Ask Our Airmen for Leaflets," writes Tommy], nicknames, and somewhat personal recommendations to highly placed National Socialist officials.

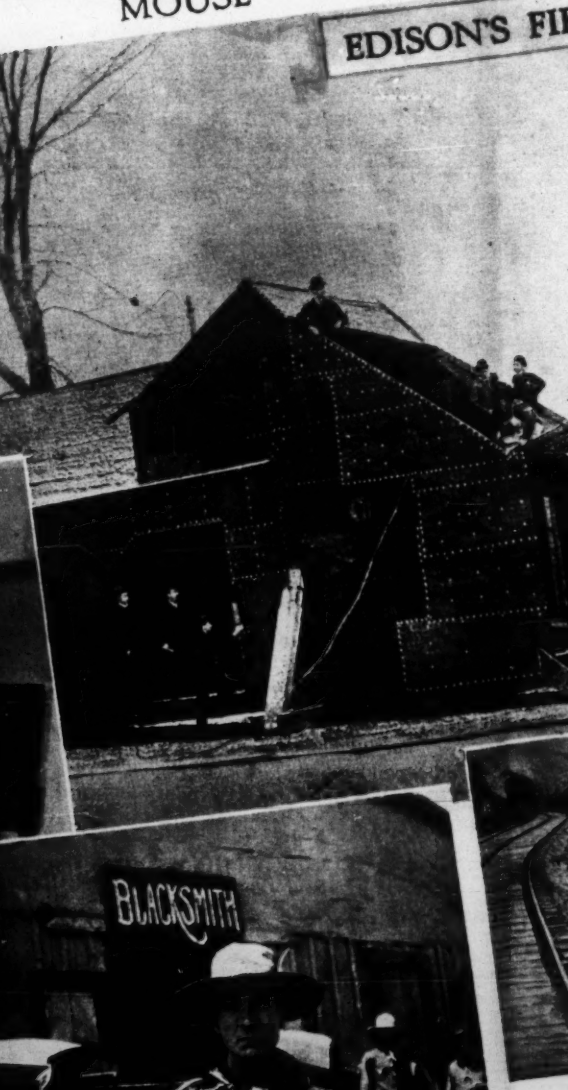
Maybe you will say this is all very schoolboyish. So it is. But, that's Tommy's way, and perhaps he is entitled to think that the way men order their affairs these days, there's a lot to be said for schoolboys.

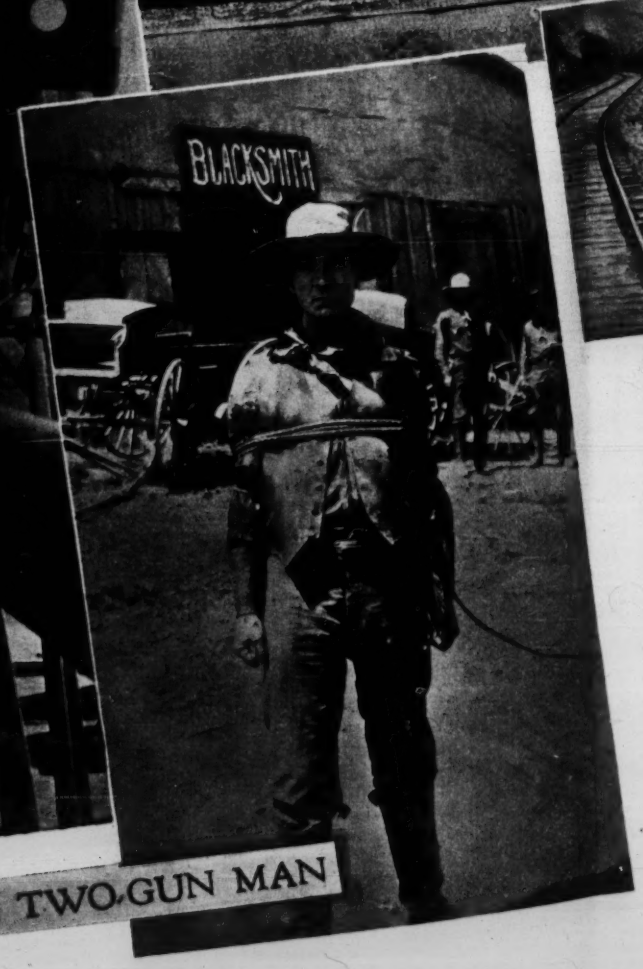
Photographic News Agency, Fox

"HERE COMES MR. ATKINS—"

A Detachment of Kilties From the London Scottish Salute the Buckingham Palace Sentry With a Snappy "Eyes, Left!" Trust Tommy to Wangle a Free Fistful of Grapes!

FIFTY YEARS OF MOVING PICTURES?





By Frank Daugherty

NO TWO PERSONS agree as to the origin of the motion picture, some holding that it goes back 25,000 years to that drawing of a running boar on the walls of the Altamira caves, others contending that the more modern photographed action of a running horse, made by John D. Isaacs and Edward Muybridge under the direction of Leland Stanford, was the falling apple which led to the use of several photographic plates in a camera instead of one, and so made possible the Edison Kinetoscope.

With characteristic insouciance, the film people of Hollywood have now declared the present film season to be the fiftieth anniversary of the motion picture; and, all things considered, it is doubtless as good a year as any in which to celebrate the event. Edison patented the Kinetoscope in 1891, but did not patent his camera until 1897. In 1895, he had been presented, by George Eastman, with the first celluloid film in strips, and was already the recipient of the Eastman rollers—themselves almost rivaling the first round wheel in importance.

It is only fair to relate, however, that even before 1889, William Freise-Green of England claimed to have used celluloid as a basis for photography in his Kinemalography; Jean Louis Meisonier had presented his projections of animal posture before the French Academy, using a zoetropic machine modeled on an invention of Henry Renno Heyl of Philadelphia; and even Edison and his assistant, Dickson, had worked for several years on a cylindrical device to show pictures as an adjunct of the phonograph. Forty or 50 years later the phonograph was to be used as an adjunct of pictures!

Experiments leading to these developments were too numerous to mention here. One expert claims to have discovered no less than 146 names which should be included in any authentic history of the origin of the motion picture.

Edison's camera weighed half a ton, and it took several men nearly a day to move it. We might have waited quite a while for the birth of the motion picture as we know it today if its development had depended entirely upon Edison. But Edison had thought so little of his Kinetoscope that he had neglected to get foreign patents on it, and it was soon being examined abroad. Robert W. Paul, a London photographer, made valuable experiments with it. In Paris, in 1892 and 1893, E. J. Marey perfected his Photocronophe, and the Lumière brothers their Photographique—the latter the first projection of pictures onto a screen. By 1895 the Lumières had built a wonderfully modern small portable camera, using film, and were taking motion pictures of the events of the day which were the forerunners of our present newsreels.

In America, Edison's first films were shown in peep shows from the Kinetoscope, and these were rivaled by the prevailing flip-cards, which may be seen today at beach concessions. These, and even the earliest of the film exhibitions, were brief scraps of action without story interest. Edison completed "The Sneeze," with Fred Ott, at his "Black Maria" studio about 1893. Paul in London was showing "Work on a London Street" and "A Rough Sea at Dover" by 1895. The Lumières the same year exhibited scenes of Auguste and Mme. Lumière and their infant daughter at play.

But the film story was on its way. In 1897, J. Stuart Blackton, one of the important film pioneers, presented "Burglar on the Roof," which he had produced with Albert E. Smith; and the following year a picturization of the staged version of the "Passion Play" was made. In 1903, Edwin S. Porter made "The Great Train Robbery" for Edison, and it became apparent to even the dullest experimenter in the new medium that here was a new way to tell a story.

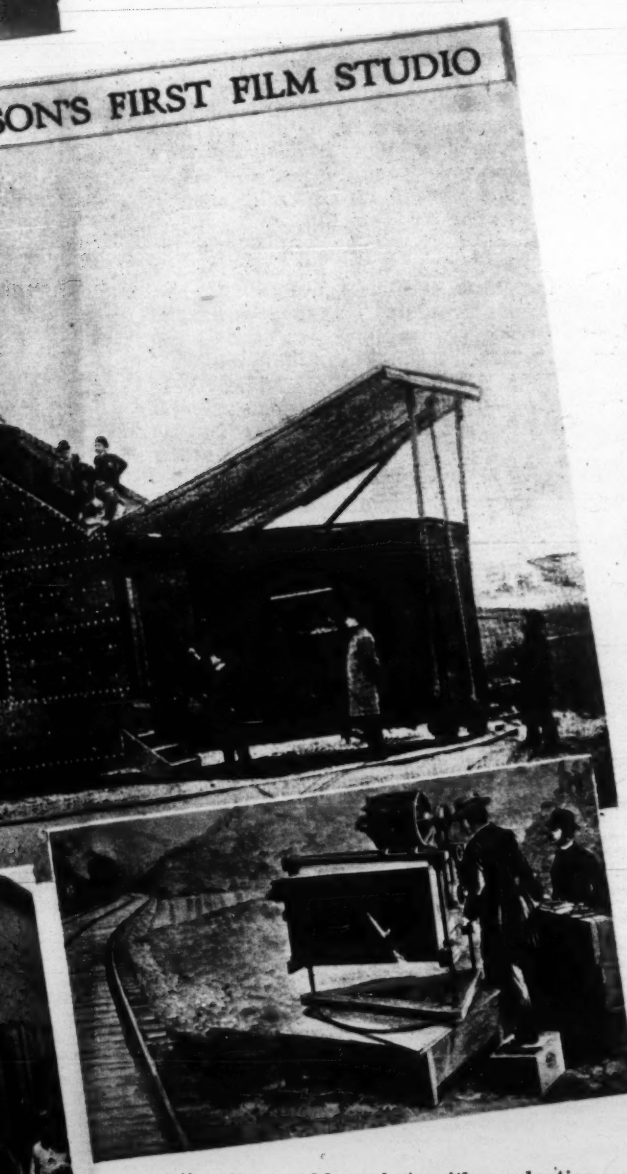
Sketches and incidents now made way for a host of cowboy-and-Indian and cops-and-robbers pictures which the film industry has not yet entirely outgrown. Other companies sprang up in competition with Edison, and quite a number of one-reelers were produced between 1903 and 1908. In the latter year, a young actor with nothing much to lose by the trade switched from the stage to films, in a day when any move of this sort was highly unpopular, and made a film for Biograph called "The Adventures of Dolly." The film

wasn't important, but the actor, D. W. Griffith, was. If American films have any genuine claim to productions that transcend mere photographed stage plays or novels and enter the domain of a motion picture art, most of this claim must be acknowledged to center in what Griffith did for them. For it was Griffith, more than any other, who first told his story through the camera.

In 1912, Adolph Zukor, one of the fur-salesmen-turned-peepshow-entrepeneur, imported a four-reel film from France called "Queen Elizabeth," and starring Sarah Bernhardt. This brought a measure of respectability to film acting. Griffith produced "Man's Genesis" in 1913 with Mae Marsh; and the same year Italy sent "Quo Vadis?" to America—first of the monumental films, in eight reels. Griffith's answer, in 1915, was "The Birth of a Nation," still regarded by many as the greatest American film; and the following year he produced "Intolerance," a true behemoth among films, telescoping four epochs into the representation of a single idea.

Meantime, figures who were to mean much to the future American film were coming into the new enterprise. Mary Pickford produced "The Courting of Mary" in 1911 for Majestic. Dustin Farnum made a feature film for Jesse L. Lasky called "The Squaw Man" in 1913. Mack Sennett made "Tillie's Punctured Romance" for Keystone a year later. Charlie Chaplin produced a two-reeler for Mutual in 1916 called "The Floorwalker." William S. Hart made a film for Triangle called "The Gunfighter."

Europe went to war in 1914, and with film production practically at a standstill everywhere else, the United States took commercial control of the film and has held it ever since. By 1918, it was dominating the world market, with production and theater control in England, France, Germany, and the Far East. American films were accepted partly because there were no other films available, partly because their youth, speed, and space made them a refreshing novelty everywhere. The American star-system, high-pressure publicity, and glittering story audacities made the victory temporarily complete. American customs, manners, speech, clothes, dances, music, produce, and building began to be imitated everywhere.


ON'S FIRST FILM STUDIO

European film makers, despairing of competing with the Americans, who could spend ten to one for their productions over what Europe could afford, gave up the unequal struggle and joined forces with Hollywood. From Sweden came Benjamin Christianson, Victor Seastrom, Lars Hanson, Greta Garbo. From Germany, Hollywood welcomed Ernst Lubitsch, Pola Negri, Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt, Lya de Putti, Alexander Korda, and many others. But there were those who remained behind and worked the home plot, even in the face of the American success.

In 1919, a young German poet named Karl Mayer wrote a script called "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," which was directed by Dr. Robert Weine, with Veidt in the name role. The picture jarred the film makers of two continents, and revealed the film's power to depict deep psychological drama, making the audience, in this instance, a part of the wild imaginings of a distraught hero. A few years later, Mayer and Murnau and Jannings were to make "The Last Laugh," a simple story told with the power and effectiveness of a great novel.

In France, Karl Dreyer had, in 1926, made "La Passion de Jeanne D'Arc," with Mme. Falconetti as Jeanne. The film was made almost entirely in closeup, and remains one of the singularly effective and beautiful films of all time. Rene Claire and Jean Renoir were also busy, though both were to find complete expression in the sound film—the former's beautiful and witty series of films, beginning with "Sous Les Toits de Paris," including "A Nous La Liberte" and "Le Million," being, at least in my opinion, the finest comedies, outside of those of Chaplin and Disney, ever produced.

James Cruze made "The Covered Wagon" for Paramount in 1923. The same year, Chaplin made "A Woman of Paris," and Eric von Stroheim made "Greed." Lubitsch's "The Marriage Circle" was to follow a year later. In 1925, King Vidor made "The Big Parade." Flaherty made "Moana" in 1926—having begun his notable films with "Nanook of the North" in 1922—and began the series of so-called "documentary" films that were to produce directors such as John Grierson in England and Pare Lorent in America. The American film was at the peak of its artistic and commercial career. It was to go into a decline for a couple of years—until, in 1927, a blackface comedian turned, in a Warner Brothers picture called "The Jazz Singer," and asked, "Like that, Mama?" With sound the commercial American film was reborn. There are those who think the artistic film died. But that is hardly a question for discussion here.

In Russia, meantime, where, after the revolution, the cinema had one of its greatest developments as an art form, several young directors had begun to appear as students of cinema in its most fundamental form. Sergi M. Eisenstein made "Battleship Potemkin" in 1924-25. "Ten Days That Shook the World," "The End of St. Petersburg," "Storm Over Asia," and "Soil" were soon to follow. It is not possible, today, to ignore Eisenstein, Pudovkin, and Dovjenko, in any discussion of the history of films; for their work, though conceived as a political weapon, far transcended that intention, and has made itself felt in film production everywhere.

It is too early to estimate what sound has done for the film, or what such new wonders as a third dimension and television may do for it. Disney has carried the sound film to its highest development, and may well hold the only secret of its future. So far, sound has not greatly affected Chaplin, one way or the other. In a picture, "On With the Show," about 1929, a yellow taxi rolled out in front of the audience, and the gasp of pleased surprise indicated that color was here to stay. It has had some development since then; but perhaps not nearly enough, except, again, in Disney.

If, in this recountal, a great deal of stress has been placed on the history of film as entertainment, it was done because it was thought that entertainment first brought the masses to the film—made it the first great democratic art—and will doubtless be the thing that holds them.

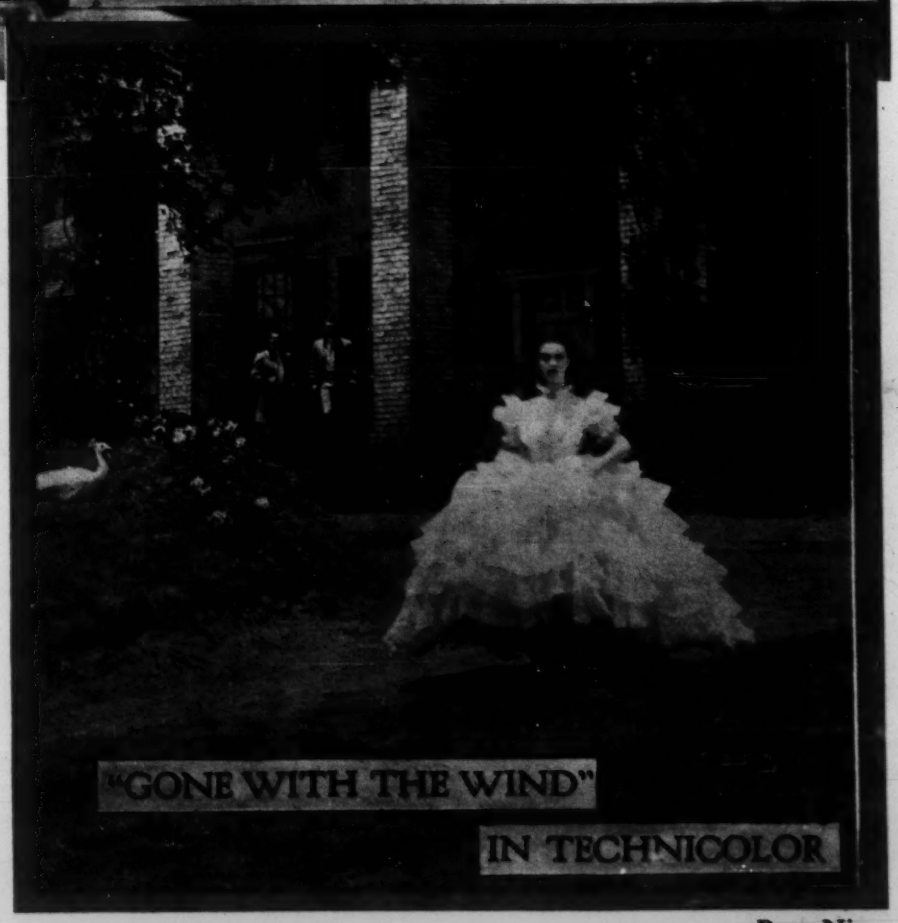
There have been other developments, of course. With its newsreels, the film has begun to rival the newspaper. It competes successfully with the novelist and the playwright and the short-story writer. It has destroyed many magazines, and set up others of its own. It has brought good music to millions. No explorer today crosses distant seas and mountains and deserts without motion picture equipment. Audiences are as familiar with the frozen north and the heart of Africa as with their own countryside. But not alone the distant and the strange have become subject to the new art: the idyllic and the beautiful are equally at home in it. Bird and blossom, stream and leafy wood and flower-studded field delight the eye from a thousand screens. Through it, and with the aid of a microscope, the natural scientist has revealed to us the world of the insect and the green plant. Political and economic, social and hygienic, technical and industrial, esthetic and scientific worlds have been opened to us by its alchemy.

Only 50 years old? May it live a million.

FROM "BEN HUR", A SILENT EPIC

WHEN THE PHONOGRAPH WAS NEW

"DAVID COPPERFIELD" SPEAKS ON SCREEN


"GONE WITH THE WIND" IN TECHNICOLOR

Among the New Books

Further Fortunes of Masefield's Ned

Live and Kicking Ned, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

READING John Masefield's "Live and Kicking Ned" rouses in its reader, if he has time to catch his breath and speculate about anything, the wonder that any writer should ever bother about the so-called rules of literary technique, since Mr. Masefield can ignore them all, yet tell another of his master stories.

"Live and Kicking Ned" is the sequel to an earlier tale which the author called "Dead Ned." No one but a genius would have dared use either of those harsh arrangements of sounds in a title. He did dare, and both titles will be remembered when many are forgotten before one can call for them.

As a sequel, "Live and Kicking Ned" sometimes explains what came before, but sometimes says in effect, "Read along and you'll get the idea." In the earlier chapters, horror is piled upon horror without relief. In the middle portion there is a vastly circumstantial account of occurrences in a Rider Haggard kind of hidden city behind the African slave coast. In the conclusion the author murmurs to himself, "We're getting nearly enough for a fair-sized volume. Let's finish and be done with it." He tidies it off with a few final slaps of the trowel; justice is done and the hero safe—until the time for a sequel to the sequel.

These words sound like adverse criticism. They are not. John Masefield makes his own laws of writing technique, writes as it pleases him, and is justified by the result.

In "Live and Kicking Ned" is told the further history of that young Dr. Edward Mansell, who was hanged on the charge of slaying his benefactor, Admiral Cringle. Mansell was saved and smuggled on board a slave ship, the Albicore, bound for Africa. As ship's surgeon he was unwilling observer of the cruelty and greed of captain and crew, the torments of the live cargo in the hold, the iniquities to which mankind could descend, and the untouchable dignity of which men like the captive Matablanco warriors were capable, even though in slave-irons. This is the appalling part of the tale from which even a veteran Masefield reader welcomes release.

The scene changes to Africa, with Masefield at his best in descriptions of the islands and lagoons of the coast, of rivers that widen into lakes and shrink to tunnels through the jungle, and of the fabled city of the Kranois, where a white race of unknown origin had developed an intricate though politics-riddled civilization. At this point an imaginative reader can find in the story-telling Masefield a trace of the reformer and critic of modern society. War between the Kranois and the black tribesmen gives Dr. Ned an opportunity to become the city's hero.

The next shift is to England, where amid a crisscross of trials, reprieves, and hangings, of ugly Newgate scenes and pleasant bits of rural England, all is made right for live and kicking Ned. Perhaps the master narrator does not always take the pains to show each step in the unriddling of his complications, nor does he always hold his reader to every word of every page, but he keeps the story moving along briskly all the time and has space for the development of a kind of pa ion that stirs him and Ned and us who read, all together.

It is no surprise that Masefield now writes again about malfeasance of justice in the old days and with it weaves a romance of a legendary city; and it would be news if he did not write about the sea, for to him always "the call of the running tide is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied."

W. K. R.

Enchanted Land

Illusion in Java, by Gene Fowler. New York: Random House. $2.50.

GENE FOWLER has a special gift for selecting apt and enticing titles: "Shoe the Wild Mare," "Salute to Yesterday," "The Great Mouthpiece," and now "Illusion in Java," which whispers of something shadowy but beautiful. The novel fulfills the promise hinted by its title and maintains throughout the effect of a pantomime precisely executed behind a thin veil of gauze.

It was 50 years ago, the author says, in the time of the good Dutch Queen Emma, that a Javanese farmer named Ajoks left Rindi village to make an adventure into the great green world beyond the Bamboo Bridge. Ajoks marveled at what he saw, was tempted and sometimes ill-treated, but returned with the reward of virtue to spend the rest of his life happily in his native village. So runs the story of the Rindi peasant, like a folk tale of a humble man made great.

Ajoks was more than a farmer. He made the long music on the bonan, a great instrument that looked like a prince's couch, with many metal gongs resting on sisal cords stretched across the frame. When played upon with two long hammers the instrument gave out a marvelous chiming and humming that moved its listeners to ecstasy. Ajoks was wielder of the hammers in the village gamelan or orchestra, and he played so well that his neighbors believed he once stayed Mount Tengga when it threatened again to send a deluge of mud and lava upon the village. Ajoks was gifted and beloved, but made poor by the improvidence of his father, and in ill favor with the miser Pring, whose daughter the bold young man wooed without being able to offer the customary purchase money.

For Ajoks there came an opportunity to see the world through the fancy of a certain rich man of Surabaya to buy the one crooked bull left in Ajoks' possession. With a passport and the bull Targo, the young musician set out to see what lay on the other side of the bridge: Senang, where hung a great bell that he longed to strike; Britar, where lived the native Regent with his court and his famous gamelan in which Ajoks longed to play; Surabaya, where the river met the sea and Ajoks met temptation and did well to escape with his life.

The framework on which the author has built his story is the simple and ancient one of a series of adventures. The adventures, in turn, are based on bits of Javanese folklore, so that in telling the story Mr. Fowler has given concrete form to the customs and superstitions of a Javanese village. He has lived on the island, and has found the people—or, at least, is convinced that 50 years ago they were to have been found—fond of laughter and music, respectful of the old, and loyal to their spoken word. Also, with complete simplicity, they observed the stern laws of "saving face," of blood for blood, and lived continually in the need of appeasing the monster that dwelt in the volcano behind their village. The white world of their Dutch rulers meant little to them. There was a far-off Queen who owned the cinchona trees and the teakwoods, a white Governor whose throne was as high as that of their native Regent, but all that was utterly remote from their actual experience. Real things were rice fields and taxes, the rain and mud, the threat of Tengga, the magic of their sorcerer, and their thousand-years-old tribal customs which could be flouted only by an Ajoks, a man above law because he was an artist.

Four Years in Borneo

Land Below the Wind, by Agnes Newton Keith. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $3.

WHEN AGNES KEITH began to write about Borneo, her husband, who is Conservator of Forests and Director of Agriculture in North Borneo, would remind her to "Look up the facts!" His instructions chilled her, but seemed worth following. Although an American, she has reduced her adjectives, so she says, multiplied her qualifying phrases, and tried to write about Borneo as it is rather than as people think it ought to be.

The Keiths' home is in Sandakan, the capital and largest town of North Borneo. Of the 14,000 inhabitants, about 75 are Europeans. North Borneo is a British Protectorate, administered by a Governor and Civil Service appointed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. Mr. Keith has been in the service 14 years. In 1934 he visited California on leave, married Agnes Newton, and took her out to Sandakan, where they spent the next four years. When they left at the beginning of 1939 for another leave, Mrs. Keith took with her an extension suitcase full of finished chapters, notes, sketches, jottings of Malay songs, and scraps of paper which she wrought into a book, and submitted, under the title, "Land Below the Wind," in the Atlantic Monthly Non-Fiction Prize Contest. It won the $5,000 prize.

The quality of Mrs. Keith's book is sophisticated yet simple—like the smartly creased white shorts which she saved throughout a six-week jungle trip to put on at her emergence into the first town. Even without her husband's insistence on facts she would herself have small inclination to write a travel book of the rhinoceros-and-elephant style. She tells about housekeeping in Sandakan, the servants and the pets that helped to make living in the shabby house on a hilltop overlooking the Bay feasible but full of crises. The weather, the sanitation, the insect life, the inactivity of a white woman's days were things to be endured. Things to like were time and solitude, black nights when the air smells of tree buds and wet leaves and the only sounds are the bark of frogs and the tock of the nightjars; the chromo blue of Sandakan harbor, the red of Chinese roofs, bright green of near-by cliffs and dull green of distant jungle; the Sulu Sea that set her hunting for jewel words to picture the hot blue water, flawless islands, and deep, moonlit sky.

She likes Arusap, her aborigine houseboy; Jojo, Anjibi, Herman, and Lili, who were apes of the house and garden; Niffles and Sniffles, otters who could not swim, and Georgie the Musang. She likes jungle trips when they are over, and members of the Chinese and the Japanese consulates who, alas, cannot like one another. She has come to understand and submit to the social code of an Outpost of the Empire, and she perceives that all native "wild men" of Borneo, albeit possible head-hunters, have a look of eminent probity. Such likings and such undoings of prejudices have not dulled her sensitivity to the too constant wetness and wind and the activities of the insect world, but they are some of the reasons why she looks forward to her return. Her account of the great island which the natives call "the land below the wind" is informal, pungent, and completely personal. The illustrations are from her own drawings.

Delving and Spinning

Forever the Farm, by Marion Nicholl Rawson. New York: Dutton. $5.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE of this newspaper recently spotlighted the news that a regional director of the Farm Security Administration had advised the small-income farmers of New England "to revive a custom of generations gone by and churn their own butter." This recommendation would undoubtedly be warmly approved by Marion Nicholl Rawson. The Rawson books on Americana lovingly and carefully depict the customs, activities, and environment of the settlers who dwelt on the Atlantic coast in the days "when antiques were young."

The latest addition to this valuable series is "Forever the Farm," which is not only a record of the resourcefulness of early American farmers, but a plea that the remaining material evidences of this resourcefulness be allowed to retain their usefulness. In this way, they may remain an intimate part of the modern farmer's daily life, and will prove a constant reminder that ingenuity brings satisfying rewards; in other words, that "do-withal" can be a happy substitute for "wherewithal."

The book, profusely illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches by the author, covers the whole range of activities which make up the farmer's life, a daily round which has varied but little in three centuries of American rural history. The character of the farmer himself makes a memorable first chapter. Then a study is made of the countless implements which he has fashioned in the course of generations to aid him in his work. The farm barn, from Maine to Georgia, is minutely described, as are the farmhouse and the barnyard, farmyard, and dooryard. The animals and their "haberdashery" also receive careful attention.

The land itself, with all that it has to give the farmer, and all that it requires of him in return, merits a book of its own as a companion volume to this one; but even in a study primarily devoted to the inventive genius of the farmer, the land (together with man's duties attendant thereto) must be considered, if a complete picture is to emerge. Mrs. Rawson recognizes this necessity, and in the chapter on "The Land" she deftly summarizes the farmer's year.

The vast amount of detail, garnered from years of research, makes the book a treasure-house for lovers of Americana. But it is far more than a reference work. Not only the character sketches which close each chapter, but the tenderness and earnestness of purpose which animate the entire book make it a delight to read.

Mrs. Rawson tells of one farmer, who, after weeks of dry weather, with his prospects of a good harvest daily diminishing, remarked: "Worried? No. I've seen a good many droughts in my lifetime and every one of 'em ended in rain. They've sort of got to." To show as far as possible the full heritage behind this man, behind all those who live close to the land, is the chief purpose of "Forever the Farm." It is fundamentally an appreciation of a way of life that is enriched by productive labor, resourcefulness, simplicity, honesty, faith, and serenity.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

The Sun Valley Ski Book, edited by Friedl Pfeifer (A. S. Barnes, $2.50). With 158 pictures of skiers in action, and brief explanatory comment by the head instructor of the Sun Valley Ski School.

The South to Posterity, by Douglas Southall Freeman (Scribners, $2.50). An introduction to the writing of Confederate history, by the author of "R. E. Lee."

Picasso: Forty years of his Art, edited by Alfred H. Barr, Jr. (The Museum of Modern Art, $2.50). A definitive catalogue of the Spanish modernist's New York exhibition, with 217 plates.

The Earth and the State, by Derwent Whittlesey (Holt, $5). A study of political geography.

Music for Fun, by Sigmund Spaeth (Whittlesey House, $2). A popular treatment.

BIBLES

Plain or Self-Pronouncing Pages 6½x4½ inches Morocco Binding

Black $5.00
Blue $6.00
Brown . . . $6.00

Corresponding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches.

In English

German — Danish
Norwegian — Dutch
Swedish — French

with English alternate pages

35c per copy, $1.25 per year

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

DO YOU LOVE BIRDS?
Provide them with a winter haven. Birds flock to this attractive SWING FEEDER, where you can watch them eat, safe from cats and squirrels. Vane keeps entrance away from wind. Strong glass sides. Order today, $2.50 postpaid (Canada $3.50).
Try our nourishing Suet Seed for outdoor birds, 3 lbs. $1.00 postpaid. Send for folder of other home and garden novelties.

BAKER-STORM STUDIO
134 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

WHITTEMORE'S
For Every Kind of Shoe
SHOE POLISHES

Wyandotte
RIPE OLIVES
Oroville, Calif.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
Roll Developed, 8 Beautiful Enlargements 2 to 8 times larger, deckled edge, 116 or smaller, 25c coin. Reprints 3c each. ALDEN PHOTOS, 258 Astor Sta., Boston, Mass.

The Old Masters of the Art of Sightseeing—A London Letter

Henry, Elizabeth, and George: Letters and Diaries of Henry, Tenth Earl of Pembroke, and His Circle, edited by Lord Herbert. London: Jonathan Cape. 18s. net.

Since Fifty: Men and Memories, 1922-1938, Recollections of William Rothenstein. London: Faber & Faber. 21s. net.

Albion: An Artist's Britain, by Stephen Bone. London: A. & C. Black. 15s. net.

Appeasement, by George A. Birmingham. London: Methuen. 8s. net.

THE TOURIST who thinks himself something of a traveler, not to say an adventurer, after six months on the Continent, or even after a fortnight's "inclusive" trip to Switzerland, should read "Henry, Elizabeth, and George," and learn to abase himself before the old masters of the art of sightseeing—the Grand Tourists of the eighteenth century. In this case it was George, Lord Herbert—son of Henry, Tenth Earl of Pembroke, and Elizabeth, his wife—who set out in 1775, at the age of 16, to do Europe. He took five years; and what he didn't see—but was there anything he didn't see!

For the first four years the narrative, except for a few explanatory interludes from the editor, is contained entirely in letters, most of them written by one of the two tutors who attended the boy, and by the parents; but after that it is supplemented by George's diary. Poor George! He was a decent, honest lad, of no great parts, but dutiful to a degree; and as the interminable years roll by, and he toils on, resolutely fixing his rather lukewarm gaze on one "sight" after another, meekly suffering himself to be dragged from Court to Court, and from function to function, and later, laboriously noting every detail in his diary, one's heart goes out to him. He did his duty nobly; but how he stuck it I can't imagine!

* * *

He was always hard at it: if he wasn't sightseeing, he was studying, or answering those long screeds from the sweet but overanxious Elizabeth, or the racy but insistent Henry. His tutors quarrelled; he was left alone; once, at least, he was short of money; but still he plodded on—on and on through picture galleries, churches, ruins, and receptions, often laying himself down at night on "a board, Bench, or table," or unable "to gett to sleep from Animals crawling continually all over my poor dear Person." Yes, George, you were, I think, a very stout-hearted fellow, and I should like to know what happened to you afterward—but it will be 1942, Lord Herbert says, before he can give us a second volume.

The point that emerges at once from Sir William Rothenstein's recollections is his capacity for acquiring the friendship of all whom he met. It adds greatly to the value of the book. For too often in an autobiography of this nature, in which the author's chief object is to recall his intercourse with the famous, the contacts have never reached the intimacy that is founded on affection; and the appeal is confined to hastily observed eccentricity or foibles, to the humorous anecdote, or, where there has been dislike at first sight, to the delivery of "one for his nob" in the shape of witty and caustic comment. The result may be amusing, but it exemplifies Bacon's adage that "a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal where there is no love."

The testimony to Sir William's gift is to be found in the letters, from so many celebrities, that make up the greater part of his book. Most of them are letters that could only have been written by people who had an absolute confidence in the sympathy and understanding of the recipient. Naturally, since he is that sort of man, he draws the best out of his friends, and, although he is a close observer, can seldom bring himself to pass other than a kindly comment; but, none the less, what is revealed goes deep, is authentic, and effects something more for us than a passing introduction.

He writes of the period from 1922 to 1938. For most of this time he was Principal of the Royal College of Art, but, modestly, he says next to nothing of the good work that he accomplished there. He has some illuminating remarks on contemporary art, village crafts, and related matters, but, on the whole, he is a trifle shy of obtruding his reflections. It is his friends who make the book: a gathering who seem to constitute almost the complete firmament of leading lights, who glow so warmly, and who, incidentally, cast such a pleasant radiance on his own personality.

"What is interesting in a landscape," says Mr. Stephen Bone, "what gives it beauty is, ultimately, character"; and his book is an informative but genial lecture on the character in the English scene, and the part that geology, climate, and human history have played in the formation of it. The writing, and, to a greater degree, the illustrations, which consist of the author's drawings and of colored plates from his paintings, have a fresh, buoyant quality that is most attractive.

* * *

Mr. George Birmingham's novel deals with a chapter or two in the rollicking annals of Champflower Canonicorum, that very old-world English village that Sir Philip Challoner, the new Lord of the Manor, endeavored to bring up to date. Sir Philip was well-meaning, but he didn't know Champflower Canonicorum, which looked on change of any sort as akin to revolution. The tolerant, diplomatic Rector saw both sides, handled them both with the greatest tact, and longed ardently for quiet; but it is doubtful whether he would have got it without Herr Hitler's help. For it was the crisis of September, 1938, that, by bringing a girls' school to the village, finally established peace with honor to all concerned.

No one else can write farce with quite such a straight face, or indulge in gentle satire with quite so bland and innocent an expression as Mr. Birmingham. The effect is extremely funny; and Champflower Canonicorum is a bit of Merrie England that produces, if not a spate, at least a continuous ripple of laughter.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

The Philosophy of John Dewey

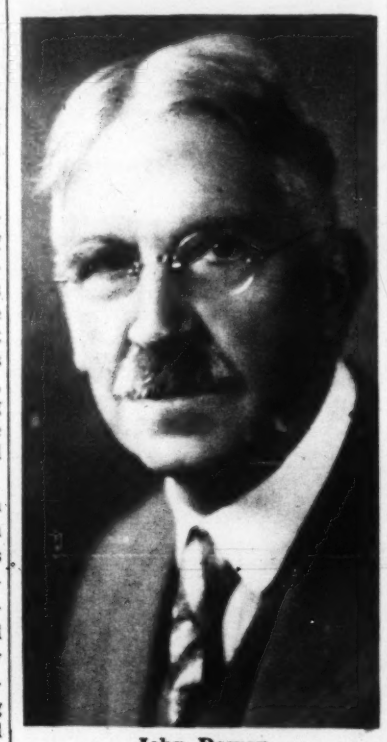
The Philosophy of John Dewey, edited by Paul Arthur Schilpp. Chicago: Northwestern University. $4.

THIS IS the first volume in an enterprise both unique and compelling—nothing less than the presentation of a philosopher's works together with criticisms, pro and con, of his contemporaries, and the answer of the philosopher himself to what others think of him and his theories. The enterprise as conceived contemplates the treatment after the same manner of several of the most prominent American thinkers. It is a brave and appealing project, with the peculiar feature of giving the man under examination the opportunity both to explain and to defend his views.

The present volume contains an excellent biography of John Dewey prepared by his daughters—a guarantee of the factual character of the material. This is followed by descriptive and critical essays, some 17 in number, by eminent men in the field of philosophy and education. Among these the names of Bertrand Russell, George Santayana, John L. Childs, William H. Kilpatrick, Alfred North Whitehead insure the serious character of the discussion. Each essayist deals with some particular phase of Dr. Dewey's complex works, a plan which avoids repetition.

* * *

At the close is a long chapter in which Dr. Dewey defines his theories and, when necessary, defends them, dealing liberally and generously with those who differ with his views of life and its meaning, especially in the field of education, in which he has been most influential. There follows an astounding bibliography of the writings of John Dewey, covering 65 pages. There could be no greater proof of his tireless energy and of the range of his mentality.



John Dewey

John Dewey has never been a cloistered philosopher, dealing apart from his fellows in abstruse dialectics. Rather he has been in the thick of the mental ferment of the last 30 years, in the very midst of the all-important problems of a great democracy forever in the throes of mental new births. He has dealt constructively with the problems of education, politics, art, religion, science, always leaving upon the subject in hand the impress of an incisive and fearless commentator. Like all positive thinkers, he has met opposition and controversy. But at the heart of his work there is much of lasting value, because it is based upon truths which every honest observer must acknowledge.

* * *

Religiously, Dr. Dewey may be justly described as an exponent of "humanism," an elastic term susceptible of wide interpretation, but always leading somewhat away from the concept of Divinity and human destiny as usually conceived in both Protestant and Roman Catholic ritual. He stands for intellectual freedom, the basic stone of democracy, but guarded by the highest moral sense inherent in the individual. The strict religionist is, however, scarcely willing to accept such a degree of liberalism—a situation which in no wise disturbs this militant knight, as fearless as he is determined.

In the field of education Dr. Dewey has been a potent and liberalizing factor. This subject has called out his greatest efforts, and in it his works will be longest recognized. His influence upon methods and purpose of education has been far-reaching and profound. An eminent educator, William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, writes an illuminating chapter tracing the development of Dewey's educational philosophy from his boyhood. The analysis and evaluation of this development and its conclusions make one of the most important essays of the volume.

* * *

Bertrand Russell's charge that Dr. Dewey's logic is an expression of American commercialism is repeated here, although effectually answered years ago. Likewise, Santayana repeats a mis-interpretation published a dozen years ago and immediately answered by Dewey. But the scope of the volume is such that both protagonists and antagonists are given space, thus carrying out the popular "forum" idea of the day.

Each essay presents a phase of discussion which in the aggregate brings to the reader a comprehensive interpretation and understanding of the foremost, most militant, and in many ways the most practical of America's present-day educational philosophers.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Bloodless Conquest

Undeclared War, by Elizabeth Wiskemann. London: Constable. 12s. New York: Oxford. $3.

"UNDECLARED WAR" is the story of the Third Reich's attempts at expansion by the practice of bloodless conquests. Though the timeliness of this book has been affected, from the sales viewpoint, by the fact that since it was written Britain and France have declared war on Germany and there has been a flood of publications dealing with the same subject, Miss Wiskemann's interesting account deserves to be read by all who would understand the network of German propaganda, political and economic blackmail by which so much aggression succeeded for so long.

The most specious and effective weapon to hand was the fullest exploitation of the German minorities scattered throughout the Continent. Through them disruption on the plea of self-determination was developed to a fine art by National Socialist agencies everywhere. "Self-determination" as a means to a more just and equitable solution of the jigsaw puzzle of central and east European minorities was laid down in 1919, but in National Socialist hands it became the means of German threats to the integrity of all small states.

Miss Wiskemann rightly deduces that National Socialist theories are little more than pre-1914 Pan-Germanism brought up to date and that their end was world domination.

So long as racial nationalism is regarded as an absolute standard of good it is clear that the words of Luther when he met Zwingli, in 1529, must apply today to Germany, on one side, and the greater part of Europe, on the other: "Ihr habt einen anderen Geist als wir." (You have a different spirit from ours.)

The issue of "undeclared war" was, according to the concluding words of this book, the notion of human dignity (Menschenswürde). Now that that war has been declared, there seems little reason to restate the issue.

E. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Principia College Library. . . . One of the useful by-products of good college work is familiarity with the resources of the modern library, and facility in the use of the numerous standard references available. At Principia, students make constant use of the library, with its thousands of bound volumes, plus a large amount of supplementary material in the form of pamphlets, clippings and illustrations, filed according to subject matter.

Write for College Catalog

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational

Senior College, Junior College — Upper School, Lower School

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

WINTER WONDERLAND IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Chalet at Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park, Alberta. Right: a Skiing Slope on Signal Mountain

Wind in the Face and Flying Snow

JASPER NATIONAL PARK is dusting the icicles off the latest addition to the Alpine playground which it is hewing out of snowy mountains and spruce-clad valleys. A new three-and-a-half-mile ski run, the only downhill course in Canada which meets the requirements of the International Federation of Skiers, is "ready for occupancy."

But it's a question who is going to enjoy it more, the winter pleasure-seekers from outside, or the townsfolk who by their own labor and that of the Government Forestry Corps helped to build it.

It's a fast course that the Swiss professional, Peter Vajda, surveyed here among the Canadian Rockies. January will see it opened with a swift inaugural race. On smooth powder snow, skiers by the hundreds will come hissing down from the summit of Whistler's Range, over the alplands above timberline, on through the lower meadows between the tall spruce, speeding by reason of a 4,700-foot drop right to within a mile of Jasper village.

Completion of this run climaxes three years' collaboration between the Canadian Government, the Jasper National Park authorities, and—the people of Jasper village itself. Yes, each fall, as snow early whitened the mountain peaks surrounding the town and later fell in its quiet streets, it was the local folk who were taking important action to build skiing at the Park.

Four years ago, "six who skied" started the local Jasper Ski Club. They saw slopes of powder snow galore in the mountains around the town, but no single cleared space long enough for their youngsters to really try their skill on. So they decided to cut a swath down Whistler Mountain. The club grew to 37 members; in 1938 and 1939 it vastly increased.

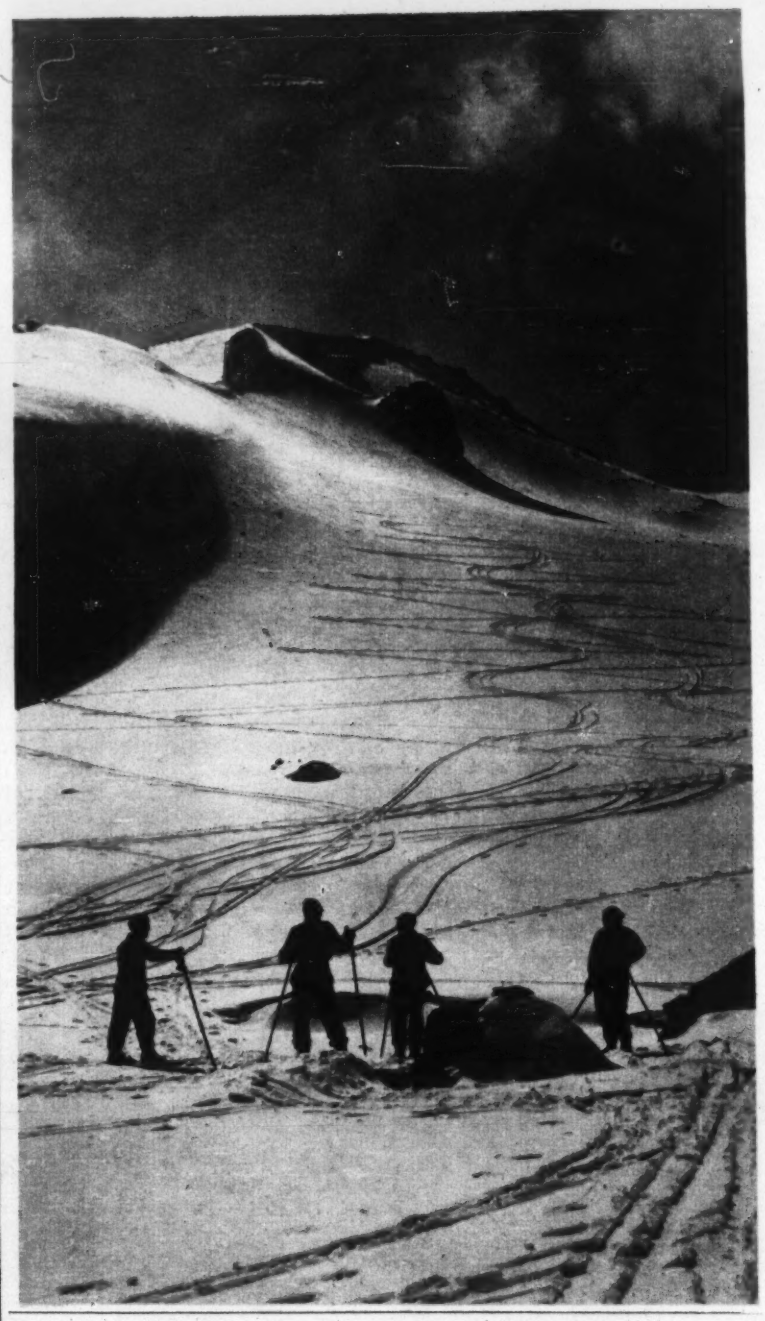
October was the month for joining. Then perhaps Fred Brewster, Jasper's famous outfitter and outdoors authority, would go around the stores and shops and homes, signing up domestic talent. The dues? Fifty cents—plus. Plus what? Why, plus week ends of work, clearing the 100-foot swath; helping with the slalom and downhill stretches; planning cabins.

Young and old among the club members toted axes and brush hooks to the slopes of the Whistlers, named for the marmot or badger (which really does whistle). A 15-mile trail was laid out from Jasper town, up close to the timberline, and then reversed back to the auto road leading to the village. As work progressed, the Dominion Government, which manages Jasper National Park, lent assistance and the projects moved rapidly toward completion.

Today Jasper enthusiasts say they have the training ground for great skiers, the pleasure slopes for keen amateurs. They call their winter wonderland the equal of Sun Valley, Idaho, and of Alpine playlands in scenic grandeur. They boast of powder snow in plenty, northern exposure, and a long season, from October to May. To the south at the Columbia Icefield, skiing parties from Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta, have been finding enough white expanse to ski on since September. And on Mount Athabasca, near by, the Dominion ladies' champion, Gertrude Wepsala, trained this summer.

The new run at Jasper is not the only skiing locale in the Canadian Rockies. Banff has its winter sports, and ski trails traverse the Maligne, Shovel Pass, and Tonquim Valley regions of Jasper. Yet the January competition will inaugurate a most carefully planned run, and one which because of its location close to the railroad should see a great future. Europe's conflict has closed the old continent's Alpine grounds to American enthusiasts. But Jasper is building a winter arena which should lure many who thrill to a downhill dash with the wind in the face and flying snow behind.

WILLIAM E. STRINGER



. . Can America Help . .

(Continued from Page 2)

carry them in the United States? In 1915 and 1916 American exports to the Allies averaged some $3,500 million a year more than in 1910-13. This may perhaps be taken as a rough measure of the United States' war trade. Since the goods they shipped to the United States in partial payment for these purchases only increased by some $900 million a year, it is clear that they had to find other means of financing around $5,200 million of war trade in these two years.

Similar purchases today would probably run into much higher figures, owing to the greatly increased costliness of aircraft and much other military equipment. Even so, it may be assumed that the Allies' resources, as already outlined, would suffice to carry them through at least two years of warfare.

Whether Allied purchases in the United States, however, will reach any such figures is another question. In the last war, France lost her most productive industrial areas at the outset, while the commencement of fighting found the industries of both countries wholly unprepared—a condition by no means true today. Their dependence on American industries as against their own seems therefore likely to be a good deal less, even if land fighting materializes on a large scale. As for foods and raw materials, the resources of the British Empire, now much more developed than in 1914, will undoubtedly be drawn on first.

What will the Allies seek from the United States? Since they will look first to their Dominions and colonies for what they cannot themselves supply, their American purchases are likely to be concentrated more largely among manufactured goods than in the World War. So far, of course, the greatest interest has been shown in aircraft, and these will doubtless continue to be a major contribution of the United States. But the Allied missions are also reported as already inquiring in the United States about such diverse articles as horses and mules, chemicals, antiaircraft equipment of all sorts (including such specialties as searchlights and fire control apparatus), machine tools for the Allied factories, oil, artillery material (such, for instance, as steel forgings, motor vehicles, naval equipment and parts, and explosives.

The list of goods is likely, in the end, to cover a wide range. On the other hand, the Allies will undoubtedly seek to reduce their imports of nonessentials, with the result that an appreciable portion of American war trade should be offset by curtailed purchases of other American products. Because of this, and because also of the greater industrial maturity of the United States, the effects on American industry and trade are likely to be considerably more moderate than in 1915 and 1916.

New Lincoln Memorial

Man supplemented the works of nature to establish a project on the banks of the Columbia River nine miles north of Wenatchee, Wash., that may some day become a national shrine, dedicated to the memory of America's Civil War President, Abraham Lincoln.

Directly across the Columbia River from the huge basaltic likeness of Mr. Lincoln, eroded in profile on the face of a precipice overlooking the Columbia, local citizens have erected a copy of the cabin in which he was born. Volunteer labor and trucking facilities brought the rough-hewn logs for the cabin from the mountains and after several weeks the workers had constructed the cabin to specifications and actual dimensions of the original Lincoln cabin—even to the detail of the latchstring which "hangs out," so that visitors may enter at all times.

The cabin was dedicated recently and the State Highway Department has accepted the structure with five acres of ground, and plans call for eventual inclusion of the site in the State Parks system.

WOMEN EARN MONEY
Showing Samples
EVERYDAY CARDS and STATIONERY

ACTUAL SAMPLES FREE

Beautiful All-Occasion Box Assortments — Greeting Cards for Birthdays, Easter, etc. Also HUMOROUS Assortment. Personal Stationery. Orders easy—profits big. Write for FREE SAMPLES. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. K-25, New York.

EASY TO EARN MONEY
With HOOVER UNIFORMS

Take Orders From Restaurants, Beauty Shops, Etc.

Wanted — ambitious men and women to earn big commissions in new uncrowded, easy-selling field with famous nationally-advertised Hoover line of smart, exclusive Uniforms for restaurants, fountains, hotels, nurses, dentists, etc. Leads supplied to active workers. No experience—no money needed. Write today for beautiful new Uniform Style Presentation, actual samples, and money-making equipment—sent absolutely FREE.

HOOVER 251 W. 19th St., Dept. AK-15 NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPRAY OR STREAM IN ONE For Your KITCHEN FAUCET

FAUCET-QUEEN

Fits all faucets. Stays on—switch lever—presto! you have Spray or Stream. Wash or rinse dishes, vegetables, etc. Strainer. Anti-Splash. Rubber encased. Millions used.

IN 4 COLORS SMALL COST

FAUCETQUEEN CO., CHICAGO, MFRS.

5-10-25c or HDWE. STORES

FREE HOSIERY SHADE CARD—Send Today

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN realizing the tremendous savings by buying direct.

Regent Stockings for Every Purpose!

- 3 Thread CHIFFON
- 4 " SHEER with triple heel
- 5 " SERVICE-SHEER
- 7 " SERVICE weight

3 PAIR FOR $1.95 Post Paid

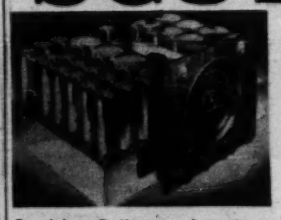
Sold on a money back guarantee anywhere in U. S. A.

REGENT HOSIERY CO.

116 Suffolk St., Dept. M-56, New York, N. Y.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED TO KNOW HOW EASY IT IS TO OWN A

SCOTT
Custom Built Radio



The gleaming chromium plated tuning chassis of the precision-built Scott Philharmonic... guaranteed for 5 years.

Precision Built . . . Yet Costs Little More Than Mass Production Radio Receivers

Scott Custom Built performance is not beyond reach of the average income. Although such fine precision craftsmanship is far more costly for us, selling direct from our laboratories to you (never thru stores) saves big jobber and dealer markups.

"THE WORLD'S FINEST RADIO"

See and hear a 1940 Custom Built SCOTT! Test it in your own home for 30 days. If it does not perform with tonal realism of surpassing beauty on broadcast or recorded music . . . bring in more foreign stations with greater clarity and less "noise" . . . you can return it for refund. We guarantee a SCOTT to outperform any other radio in the world! Also guaranteed for 5 years!

GET SPECIAL OFFER!

E. H. SCOTT RADIO LABS.
4474 Ravenswood Avenue
Dept. 301A40, Chicago, Ill.

Send all facts, current Scott Record Review, order blank and special offer. *No obligation.*

Name .....

Address .....

Studios: New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles

Start New Business WITH NEW GREASELESS
DOUGHNUTS IN YOUR KITCHEN!

Amazingly Popular
FOOD IDEA!

Patented Idea

A surprising new profit opportunity is now offered to every ambitious man and woman! A sensational new kind of food business has been invented that can be operated with no previous experience in either full or spare time. Big profits possible every day even in the smallest cities.

EVERYTHING SUPPLIED

We supply equipment and plans for making and selling delicious new greaseless doughnut that is cooked in a remarkable electrical device. More toothsome than old-style doughnuts ever were. This delicious new dainty—Brown Bobby—costs less to make and sells faster. No wonder so many people without one bit of experience are literally cleaning up "fortunes" with this new money-maker!

COSTS NOTHING

to learn all the facts about this wonderful home business. Amazing details sent absolutely FREE—show exactly how you can start at home and make good profits from the very first day. Send your name on a postcard for our special quick-starting offer. Do this at once and soon you may actually be in a good business for yourself.

BROWN BOBBY CO.
626 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. E-131, Chicago, Ill.

Acme Newspictures, Inc.

TRAINING FOR NAVY AUXILIARY SERVICE

Recruits for the Women's Royal Naval Service Take Notes During a Lecture at a Naval College Where They Are Undergoing Training

Life of a Sailor Bold

WHO WANTS to be a Wren? The call is being answered by so large a number of women "sailors" that at times recruiting gets out of hand. The day I visited the London headquarters, enrollment was to be suspended for a week in order that recording officers might "catch up."

Not that the work of the Women's Royal Naval Service means a jolly life on the ocean wave. As a matter of fact, it means nothing of the kind. Officers and Ratings of the W. R. N. S.—the Wrens, as they are called—may never so much as step the deck of a battleship. On the contrary, their life will be hard—at times, desperately hard. They will work ashore for long hours, be controlled by the sternest naval discipline, ordered peremptorily to abandon rouge and lipstick, and expected to deport themselves as steady members of Britain's Senior Service, taking the rough with the smooth, asking no questions but, with a good-humored grin, just carrying on.

And yet the women are joining up. By the hundred they are being drafted to the various naval commands at Portsmouth, Portland, the Nore, Plymouth, Rosyth, Liverpool. They are going into action in garages, cookhouses, storehouses, offices and the rest in order to release men for active service on the high seas.

Wrens are not entirely new to the British Navy. During the World War—in the last phase of it—they succeeded in making their way into the workings of the various ports and naval bases and establishing themselves there. Authority found that Wrens, with their smart little uniforms and their smart ways, could do so good a job of work in the Navy that it seemed a pity they had not been incorporated earlier.

In order to become a Wren, one has to be between the ages of 18 and 50, a British subject and the daughter of British subjects. And one has to be physically fit.

* * *

Providing all these conditions are satisfactory, one has to be ready to serve, without questioning, whenever and wherever required. Maybe enrollment will mean a swift departure from home to an unknown port hundreds of miles away. Maybe it will mean a long period of marking time in a civilian job before the call-up comes. Once recruited, restraint is essential, and complaint—well, complaint is just out of the question.

Wrens are clad in uniforms of a nautical cut. The Director, Deputy Director, Superintendent, and Chief, First, and Second Officers wear jackets and skirts of black broadcloth, with black, three-cornered felt hats—topped with white crown covers in summer—upon the front of which is a large embroidered badge—a crown in tinsel and red velvet resting on a silver anchor and supported by sprays of blue leaves. Upon the sleeves of their brass-buttoned jackets, "stripes" in Patrick's blue denote their rank. The Director herself wears the "stripes" of a Vice-Admiral, one broad one, and one narrow. Ratings—Chief Wren, Leading Wren, and Wren—wear navy blue, with round sailor caps furnished with ribbons which bear in gold the letters W. R. N. S.

* * *

Work is divided into two categories, specialized and general. In the specialized class, women undertake office duties. You may be detailed as a secretary, a cypherer, a coder, a clerk, or you may be wanted as an accountant, shorthand typist, telephone operator, or signaller. Outside, if you happen to be able to drive a motor, you may be put on to transport duties. Or if you are a skilled cook, you may be assigned to the tricky business of keeping the Navy fit and contented while in port.

In the general class, you are not called upon for any skill. The job of a steward, messenger, orderly or storekeeper is likely to be handed out, each one of such undertakings meaning a full day's work and more, done generally under difficulties.

All these details, and a good many more, I gleaned as I sat, the other day, in the recruiting office of the W. R. N. S. headquarters and heard woman after woman interviewed and advised.

* * *

They were a mixed crowd—from the young woman who would, once enrolled, have to nerve herself to part with quite beautifully painted eyebrows, to the anxious little kitchenmaid who was "just bursting" to give in her notice and become a real Jack Tar. They will all fare alike, those women. "Somewhere in England" they will live in hostels, take orders, be paid service pay—which, in the case of the ordinary Wren of the general class, will amount to little more than 10 shillings a week after billeting fees have been deducted. There will be a deal of sense knocked into many of them during the four years of work to which they pledged themselves as I listened, a deal of experience will be gained, and it will not always be rosy.

Nobody can foretell where the Wrens of the present war may go, nor what they may be called upon to face. For the moment, they are joining up with a great service, and that is enough for them. Presently their blue uniforms will be well known and well respected in all the foremost ports of the country, and if they do not say "Aye, aye, Sir!" and address one another as "Me hearty," it will not be for lack of a sense of being A. B.'s of the British Navy.

P. M. LOVELL

In Modern Teheran

FAST BEING MODERNIZED is Teheran, home of Iran's Crown Prince Shahpur Mohammed Riza.

Modern Iran is a land of beautiful scenery, pleasant people, and progress, yet its capital remains relatively as impenetrate as a Himalayan mountain village. Embraced by the Elburz range, this city fascinates with its unexpected wide avenues, its metropolitan buildings, and its scurry of rapid westernization.

Bagdad to Teheran is the most exciting inter-capital trip in Asia. Taken at the height of a middle-eastern winter, it becomes an epic excursion, switchbacking over a 100-mile desert trail, wending bandit-ridden foothills, and piercing the snow-blocked turrets of a 10,000-foot natural rampart.

Eastward from Bagdad, a soggy desert spreads out to the frontier of Iraq at Khanaqin, and the task of digging your car out of quagmire canals is the most frequent activity.

The Pai-Taq Pass is the western in-road to Iran, and, even in winter, its beauty is stirring. The harsh sun has much to do with the appearance of the dwarf hills. When the rays glance across them they scintillate like anthracite; yet with the sun directly on them they are a rich rust, with purples of many tints mingling in mellow harmony.

Separating the village of Pai-Taq from Qasri-Shirin is a long comparatively narrow, volcanic cliff. Rivulets rush past the roadway and flocks of migrating birds wheel above. The mountains climb in tiny slopes and precipices, all covered with scrub, and by some remarkable engineering achievement the road clings to cliff faces and traverses canyon ledges right through the majesty of the pass.

At the summit of the Pai-Taq, ice transforms the road into a gleaming glacier, winding across a broad plateau, eventually to reach Kermanshah, first large town on the Teheran road.

Six miles beyond Kermanshah stands the sculptured grotto of Taq-i-Bostan, perhaps the best remaining example of Sassanian art. Twelve miles more and the 1,700-foot colossus of Behistun rock rears out of the plain, reflecting the smooth, flat inscriptions of Darius in the bright sunlight.

Beyond Behistun the rigors of the journey increase in the Asadabad Pass, at 10,000 feet elevation, with its 20-foot snowdrifts.

At Kangavar, the Asadabad's largest town, in the fourth century B. C., the Greeks built a temple to Artemis or Diana.

Moving off from Kangavar, cautiously, the traveler shortly begins the slippery, unsteady descent into Hamadan. Leaning against Mount Orontes, Hamadan was founded in the twelfth century B. C., and is accepted as the original Ecbatana of the ancients. There is the Musallah, or acropolis, east of the town, but the only monument extant is a battered stone lion. Hamadan has associations with Alexander and other conquerors; and, in the center of the town, stands the tomb of Mordecai and Esther.

Another day down a narrow, ice-bound track leads through Awaj, across the brown prairie to Kazvin. To enter Kazvin's gates in the ethereal blue of evening, and to wind up the long, arched street, dusty with the tramp of camel trains and punctuated with the elaborate ornamental domes and minarets of its mud mosques, is to sample the mid-Orient in something of its old-time fascination.

From Kazvin to Teheran is 90 miles of bumps and anticlimax, but the capital's European animation, tempered with the lingering plod of the Orient, soon provides ample compensation.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

FREE! "Adventures in Conversation" Just mail COUPON

Make Your Conversation Bring Poise, Individuality and Progress . . . This Quick, Interesting Way!

HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush . . . the incessant high speed . . . the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge . . . too much running around . . . what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

Interesting Conversation . . . the Secret

The result is that more and more intelligent Americans are beginning to relax. They are finding a new happiness. They are turning to the finer things of life. And that is leading to an ever widening desire for conversation.

True, not every man or woman knows the art of good conversation. But that's simply all the more reason why the interesting talker is so welcome in this new world of ours. He brings enthusiasm with him. Sparkle! Entertainment! Thrills! No more silly gossip about the neighbors . . . no more stupid remarks about the weather . . . no more tedious tales of family trouble. Instead bright, sparkling words that arouse attention and quicken the imagination.

You know, through your own observation, that good talkers always win attention. They command respect! They quickly become not only popular, but often very influential. All of which directly helps them to win the good things of life—while others are still vainly wishing for them!

Resolve now that you too will win. Decide now—this very day!—that you will take the first step toward success by finding out how to become a good conversationist.

Just a Few Simple Rules

Conversation has certain fundamental rules and principles—just like any other art. The good talkers whom you admire know these rules and apply them whenever they converse. That's all there is to it! Learn the rules and you, too, can make your conversation brighter, more entertaining and impressive. You'll be amazed how many obstacles fall away—how much sooner advancement comes and your income rises . . . as you learn the power of words.

The Famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course

Several years ago a woman famous in adult education had a revolutionary idea. Impressed by the fact that thousands of men and women were needlessly retarding their progress through lack of good conversational ability she decided to help them.

The result was the famous Ethel Cotton Conversation Course, the astoundingly simple plan through which thousands have discovered powers of conversation they never dreamed they possessed. Indeed, many have written that their very lives have been transformed — they've opened the gates to new and fuller lives, rich with opportunity and golden promise.

The woman's name is Ethel Cotton. You probably have heard her over stations of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Formerly, only those living in such cities as New York or San Francisco could enjoy the benefits of Miss Cotton's now nationally famous Conversation Course. Today, the full Course, consisting of twelve thrilling lessons and twelve personal "Studio Talks" from Miss Cotton, is available by mail.

Those who have already taken the Conversation Course agree that there is absolutely nothing like it. They tell us that it is not only intensely practical, but also exciting and inspiring.

Send for FREE Book!

You, too, can take the step that may mean social and business advancement. Determine now to understand the art of Conversation!

Just send for our new book "Adventures in Conversation." It's free!

This fascinating book is filled with dramatic, helpful information about the art of Conversation. It is profusely illustrated and written in a straightforward, gripping style that will hold your enthusiastic interest.

Yes, this book is FREE! Just fill in and mail the coupon. Don't delay another second. Take the step TODAY that may mean so much to you.

Conversation Institute, Dept. 2451
3601 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, U. S. A.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Conversation Institute, Dept. 2451
3601 Michigan Boulevard
Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send me a free copy of your new book, "Adventures in Conversation."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

'Songless Wanderer 'Mid the Songful Birds'

MR. AND MRS. ANOSIA PLEXIPPUS, of British Columbia and Lake Tahoe, are wintering, as is their custom, at their seaside home among the pines of Pacific Grove, California, near the charming Asilomar resort.

They were a little later than usual in taking up their residence this year, as winter was slow in coming to the mountain areas of the Pacific slope, and the nectar-gathering continued good even at high elevations until the autumn was far advanced.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Anosia had any statements to make concerning their annual pilgrimage to our sunny Monterey peninsula when an effort was made to interview them. It is assumed that the migration, in which they were accompanied by some tens of thousands of their kinfolk, came off without any untoward event.

The entire butterfly community, whose ancestors have spent each winter season in precisely the same location since time immemorial, is now nicely settled, and will remain until the middle of March.

Such a notice as the above might appropriately appear in the "society column" of local newspapers, heralding the annual recurrence of one of the most extraordinary phenomena in American natural history.

For this picturesque and beautiful community, a little more than 100 miles south of San Francisco on the California coast, is the Mecca each winter of countless thousands of Monarch butterflies which assemble apparently from all over the western United States and Canada to make their winter home in a small group of trees on the outskirts of Pacific Grove.

The "butterfly trees" cover an area of little more than an acre, but the winged beauties find their way unfailingly to this identical clump of trees each autumn.

The migration is the more extraordinary because natural science teaches that the span of the butterfly's life is not long enough to include two such migrations. The assumption, therefore, is that none of the butterflies that are here this winter are the same ones that came the year before, but their offspring, who were not born until after the older generation left this locality last spring.

The colony takes up residence between October 15 and November 15. Generally, some hundreds of the orange-and-black migrants arrive in advance of the main migration. The assumption is that they come from nearby California areas. The main migration arrives en masse. No one knows in advance just what will be the exact date of their arrival, but they always turn up at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

This main migration takes the form of an orange-tinted cloud of the winged creatures, which always approaches the chosen group of trees from the north, flying across Monterey Bay to this final destination. On warm, sunny days many of them flutter through the delightful gardens and fragrant pine forests of the peninsula, but they always return to the trees by sundown.

In rainy or stormy weather—which comes occasionally, in winter, even on the Monterey peninsula—they cluster closer to the trunks of the trees for shelter, but when the sun comes out they are off again for a load of nectar.

* * *

You might walk through this grove of trees on a cloudy day without noticing the butterflies. They hang in festoons on the trees, the bright orange of their wings folded in and the colorless gray under-side showing. This protective coloring gives them the appearance of festoons of dead leaves, of almost the same color as the tree trunks.

On a sunny day, you would notice them flying about, especially if it happened to occur to you that Monarch butterflies aren't to be seen everywhere in midwinter. Glancing up you would probably see dozens of them flying from bough to bough, and finally detect the thousands massed on pine twigs and needles.

The Monarchs were first detected in this locality about 75 years ago, by early settlers. No one knows how long they have made this their winter home. Although this strange phenomenon has been common knowledge in the vicinity for many years, it has been little publicized. One can find many a Californian who knows his state well, but has never heard of the "butterfly trees."

* * *

For many years, the migrant Monarchs were given no protection, but now a Pacific Grove city ordinance forbids molesting them under penalty of a heavy fine and a jail sentence. The little grove of trees, principally pines but including some evergreen oaks and other trees and shrubs, remains unfenced and open to the public, but a sign warns against bothering these unusual winter visitors.

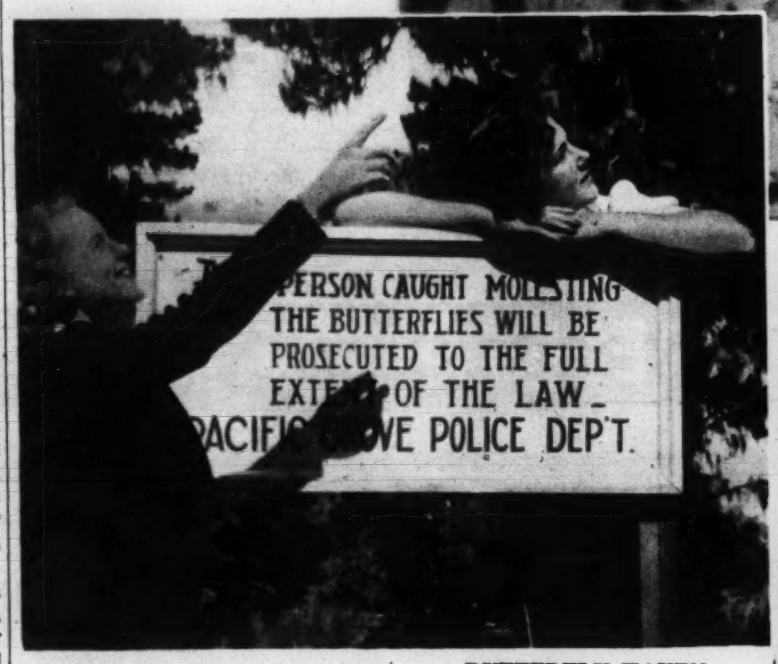
Birds do not bother them. The Anosia, as a youngster, is brought up on a milkweed diet, with the result that he makes bitter eating. The birds know it.

Lucia Shepardson, who for many years observed the butterflies at Pacific Grove, has written, in her booklet, "The Butterfly Trees," "It is believed that the start of the migration which ends on the Monterey peninsula is made in British Columbia, countless other members joining the procession as it wends its way slowly down the Pacific slope. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that through a wide cleft in the Siskiyou mountains, about a hundred miles west of the Southern Pacific railroad, a long stream of Monarchs is seen coming down from the north every fall, a swarm so great that it takes two or three days for them to pass. They fly a little below the loftiest tree-tops, a thin and wavering band about 50 feet wide, never loitering, never turning aside to rest. Not one is seen in the woods off their line of flight."

They apparently take about two weeks to cover the 400 miles from the Siskiyou mountains, near the California-Oregon border, to the Monterey peninsula. They cannot travel after dark.

They all leave the "butterfly trees" at about the same time, though not in a compact body, toward the middle of March. The trees become deserted within two or three days.

REX MILLER



BUTTERFLY HAVEN

Even Police Protection Is Guaranteed These Dainty and Colorful Winter Visitors to the Sunny Monterey Peninsula. Top: Hanging From the Trees, Their Bright Color Folded In, the Monarchs Look Like Festoons of Dead Leaves

BLOSSOM WITH WINGS

Nectar Hunting in a Monterey Garden Was This Gay Creature When the Camera Found Him

Paving Block Tests

Hollow iron paving blocks, manufactured from low-grade Minnesota ore, are being tested experimentally on the University of Minnesota campus these days in an effort to find a new surface for the nation's highways.

Developed after much research by Prof. E. W. Davis of the mines experiment station, the unique metal blocks may some day provide an outlet for huge quantities of otherwise useless low-grade ore. Each block measures approximately 6x6x1½ inches, and is laid in rows over the set concrete.

Different tread designs are being used in an attempt to discover the best wearing surface and to provide speedy drainage of water. A warning scream can be created by speeding tires passing over varied tread surfaces placed on dangerous curves or in congested districts, thus warning drivers to slow down. Costing no more than regular paving brick, the blocks will last at least a century even under heavy traffic, it is claimed.

Start a POTATO CHIP BUSINESS IN YOUR KITCHEN and MAKE MONEY!

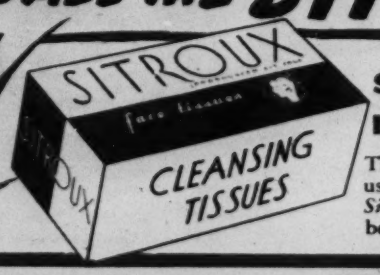
There's big money in potato chips for any man or woman who wants a business capable of paying big daily profits from the start. Just think of it. You can install the wonderful new machine in your kitchen—just manufacture and sack a sensational new kind of "Greaseless" Potato Chip—and let the stores sell them for you. Only $2.50 invested in raw materials brings back $10.00 in cash.

Everything Furnished You don't have to have a lot of money to start this business. A small investment in the machine puts you in a big profit business of your own. I send you everything, including speed-slicer, cooker, oil-extractor (for making new "GREASELESS" chips), a big supply of printed bags and free advertising material. No experience is needed as I send complete, simple instructions showing how to make a profit the first day. Prices, pictures, and complete plans will be sent free for the asking.

Don't Buy Anything Just send your name and address on a postcard for all this Free Information, including the "Secret of Making Greaseless Potato Chips." No obligation, but hurry and you may become independent as so many others have done with these fast selling new "Greaseless" Chips. Address your card to

G. H. HARDT, 620 N. Michigan Ave. Dept. F-491 Chicago, Ill.

CALL ME SIT-TRUE



softer • stronger more absorbent

Thousands of Monitor readers use popular, economical *Sitroux Cleansing Tissue* because of this fact.

Try Our New SITROUX CREAMS

CREATED TO COMPANION SITROUX TISSUES

Cold Cream for thorough, pleasant cleansing.

Foundation Cream for smoother, long-lasting make-up.

BUY SITROUX CREAMS WHERE YOU BUY SITROUX TISSUES

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW *your* FRIENDS I'LL SEND YOU ACTUAL SAMPLE SNAG-PROOFED SILK HOSE

And Show You How to Earn up to $22 in a Week. Thrilling news! Amazing new patented process makes women's Snag-Proofed Chiffon Hosiery resist snags and runs, wear twice as long, and cut hosiery bills in half. Individual lengths to fit all customers. Lowest prices. Write for actual sample to show your friends. Send no money. AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. D-115, Indianapolis, Ind.

Marsh Grass

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Along this rippled grass birds dip their breasts
As if in water; the same light and shade
And sense of depth is here, the same unrests
Stir with the wind, as if the water made
Its gesture to the sky. Yet through this grass
Move the unseen dark currents, and below
This changing surface still unchanging pass
The waters in their flow.
The marsh grass abides...
The thing seen grows more like the thing it hides.

We Learn From Insects

IN THIS WORLD of atom-splitters, airplanes, television, and the Empire State Building, we sometimes pride ourselves on the advancement of our civilization. But it is not generally known that deep in the heart of the African continent is a civilization which has solved secrets of chemistry, architecture, biology, and engineering, so far hidden from "civilized man," and has constructed a social system which exponents of fascism and communism might find an interesting study.

These are the African termites, ant-like social insects.

Natural scientists say that before man appeared upon this earth, the civilization of the termite was, apart from that of the unrelated ant and the bee, the only social organization worthy of note in existence. That was back in the Tertiary period—say 55,000,000 to 65,000,000 years ago.

This statement applies only to the more advanced types of African termites—there being as marked a difference between them and the American genera as between a cultured white man and an Australian aboriginal.

The science of central heating and moisture conservation is well understood by termites, although we are completely ignorant of their method of application. Dr. Livingstone—no mean naturalist—once suggested that the constant moisture of their subterranean colonies was due to a process they had discovered of combining the oxygen of the atmosphere with the hydrogen of their vegetable food. It is certain that they must extract nitrogen from the air in order to transform hydrates into proteins. But no chemist knows how it is done.

Similarly, an explanation of the means whereby the temperature of the colony or city is maintained at the same level, winter and summer alike, is still lacking. We only know that it is so.

* * *

Some termites have even evolved a liquid which can eat through glass and lead. Our chemists have yet to find it.

If we consider architecture as an exact science—as of course it is—imagine a sightless architect, employing only equally sightless workers, building a beautiful and stately castle a thousand times taller than St. Paul's Cathedral, London. And not by any means an empty shell, but one systematically subdivided into household rooms and barracks, with sanitary installations and fungus-growing fields complete, the whole constructed in a darkness so absolute that only a sixth sense could explain the perfection of the feat and the meticulous organization of the insects responsible for it.

An illustration of applied engineering—one of many—is afforded when a wooden floor is attacked by termites, by no means a rare happening in the tropics. The devastations are never carried out so far as to result in the collapse of the flooring, however heavily it may be weighted with pianos, furniture, and the like. In other words, the sightless worker is told when the margin of safety is reached; as if his chief engineer had worked out the stresses and advised him when the breaking point was near.

Even more incredible, perhaps, is the pre-natal determination of the sex of the 5,000,000 eggs laid annually by one healthy queen of the genus Bellicositermes. For in a perfectly organized termite community the relative numbers of the 8 castes and 16 individual members must be strictly balanced, lest unemployment and all its attendant evils creep into the city.

Termites communicate with each other by means of touch, sound, and smell, and, at a distance, by a telepathic system or a form of wireless similar to the one we discovered a few years ago. The soldiers have emergency calls of their own. If an opening, however small, be made in the 20-foot castle of "termite bellicosus," the first worker to notice it reports the trespass so quickly that the repair gang arrives almost instantaneously.

* * *

Beyond the confines of the United States—within them the termite is regarded as a pest—there is a good deal to be said in the termite's favor. When man began to cut down the forests and place the timber about the world in the shape of houses and innumerable other objects, the termite mistook this gesture for one of good will (the termite devours wood) and increased in number enormously in order to take full advantage of man's apparent generosity, which was not appreciated by man.

Yet, if the termite were exterminated in Ethiopia, for instance, the arable lands of the Sudan and Lower Egypt would suffer incalculably. The fertility of their cotton lands is said to be largely due to the vast quantity of termite-manufactured fertilizer washed down annually by the Atbara River and the Blue Nile. It comes in the form of termite earth, the product of the myriad tunnels and surface runways with which the river banks are covered before the seasonal floods, and which are renewed each year.

In this and some other respects the termite is a benefactor of man. Even if it were otherwise, and the termite were solely regarded as a menace and a pest, it would still remain one of the marvels of the world.

HERBERT NOYES
Author of
Man and the Termite

Do You Know?

You see lightning before you hear thunder because light travels so much more swiftly than sound. Lightning and thunder actually occur at the same time and place, but due to the fact that light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second and sound at the rate of only 1,090 feet in the same length of time you naturally glimpse the flash of lightning seconds before the clap of thunder strikes your ears.

Stars twinkle because the light rays they give off come in contact with various particles floating in the air about the earth and thus these rays are perceptibly interfered with. Stars cast off steady rays, but when they reach the human eye the impurities in the air give the semblance of their twinkling at us.

Over the Editor's Desk

MOTION PICTURE BEGINNINGS have long been the subject of discussion, yet it is not at all clear what particular man or men were chiefly responsible for the basic idea of representing movement in photography by means of still pictures taken in rapid sequence. Even the date is uncertain, but the film industry decided that movies began about 50 years ago and this season would be a good time to mark the anniversary. So Frank Daugherty, who has long been close to the Hollywood studios as writer for and about the films, was asked to prepare an article on the subject.

William Lyons Phelps is so much a part of Yale history that many persons who never attended that or any other university feel that they belong, in a way, so many cultural benefits have they received from Professor Phelps' lectures and writings. Pearl Strachan of the home office of The Christian Science Monitor thanked us for the assignment, something that isn't done in the ordinary course of newspaper work. She obviously had a very good time when the affair turned into the delightful exchanges of a couple of Barrie fans.

Winthrop A. Case, an economist who has written before for the Magazine Section, discusses various phases of international finance, considering especially the contemporary British and French purchasing system in its effect on United States manufacturers and exporters.

Philip Gendreau, N. Y.
"GOOD MORNING"

The impact upon liberals, and even radicals, in the United States, made by the German-Russian non-aggression agreements, has had many reverberations among writers who had found many reasons to put generous constructions upon all Soviet procedures. John Herling, who has long been close to liberal movements as a newspaper reporter specializing in labor, prepared the article in this issue on the effect of the agreement on the Communist front in America and its well-wishers. Mr. Herling has been Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee Leader, and has contributed to numerous magazines.

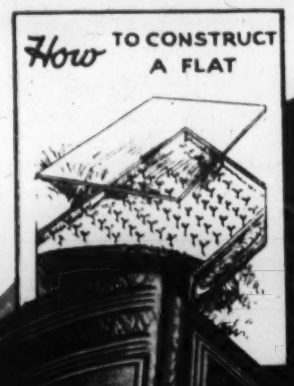
R. H. Markham has often visited Bessarabia as a central European representative of the Monitor. So his article on that country has a special quality, the result of knowledge of the people and their ways.

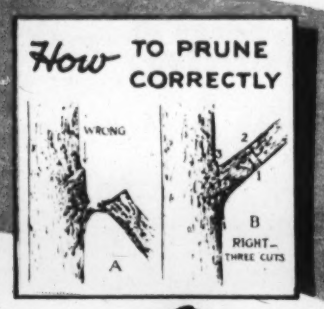
Members of the new ice revue, with Continental skating stars, proved to be agreeable persons to know, as Dorothea D. Kahn of the Monitor's Chicago staff found out when, at our request, she looked them up during rehearsals. Audiences throughout the United States will enjoy watching these experts during the coming months.

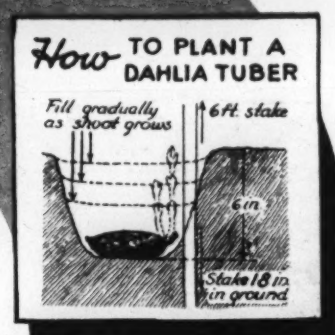
John Allan May of the Monitor's European Bureau in London has been looking up Tommy Atkins and finds that with all the changes of the years he is ever the same. It is seldom in these days of soft pedal military movements that "the band begins to play"—in Kipling's phrase—when Tommy heaves into sight, but you may be sure that he is, as ever, irrepressible.

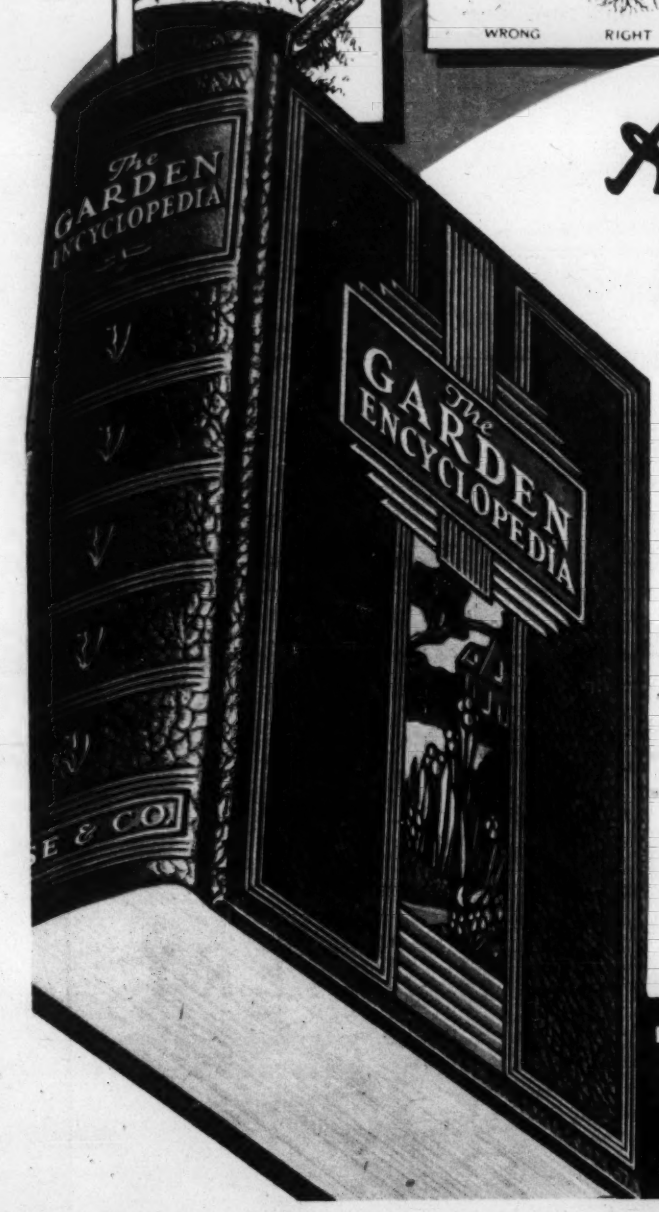
It pays to wear
REAL SILK
HOSIERY
Realsilk's exclusive "No-Hole" hem. Fastens your garters dead center with no fear of strain.
Ordinary hem with hole which causes many runs when garter is fastened in single thickness.
More and more women who lead active, strenuous lives are choosing Realsilk Hosiery because it gives them more hours of carefree wear at less cost per hour. Here are a few of the reasons.
Realsilk has these quality features:
Personal Fit relieves strain and prevents garter runs.
Snag-resistant Grenine twist threads.
Finest obtainable dyes stand up under repeated washings.
Special reinforcements at heel and toe.
Sizes from 8 to 11 in all styles, weights and shades.
You buy this better looking, longer wearing hosiery through Representatives who call on you at home or office. Phone the local Real Silk office for appointment at your convenience. REAL SILK HOSIERY MILLS, INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
The insignia of 10,000 Realsilk Representatives who represent the "world's greatest hosiery store."
FROM MILL TO MILLIONS
REAL SILK
FROM MILL TO MILLIONS

Packed with More Practical GARDEN INFORMATION Than Any Other Volume Near Its Price!



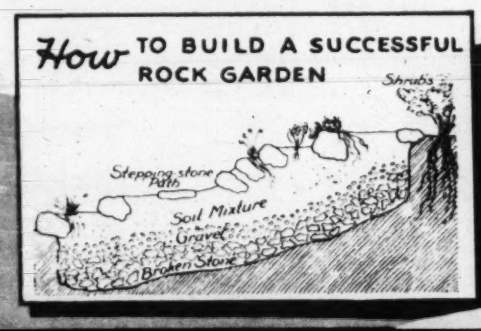


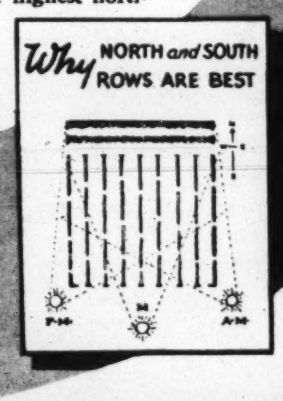




Answers Every Question Your Garden Asks You!

AT LAST, a *complete* garden encyclopedia in ONE volume! No matter what problem comes up in your garden, you'll find the correct answer in one of this amazing book's 10,000 fully-illustrated articles. And the convenient alphabetical arrangement enables you to get, *instantly*, exactly the information you need about planning, planting, care or protection from pests. Everything in simple, non-technical words; made even plainer by 750 clear pictures! Entire 1300 pages planned by practical experts to include *all* the directions the home gardener needs; every fact and method checked for accuracy by the highest horticultural authorities. Here, for the first time in a single book, is EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW—ABOUT ANYTHING YOU WANT TO GROW.





750 Pictures like these show you exactly how to do everything

THE GARDEN ENCYCLOPEDIA

OVER 1300 PAGES - - - 750 PICTURES - - - 10,000 ARTICLES

free GARDENING MAP OF GROWING SEASONS

Prepared from maps and data supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture

24 x 25 inches, produced in 6 beautiful colors. With four smaller maps, showing average number of planting days between Spring and Fall frosts, average annual precipitation and first snowfall expectancies. It includes valuable quick reference tables on flower seed and vegetable seed, planting dates, distances, hardiness, propagation methods, fertilizer and spray mixture equivalents, spacing distances and use of ornamental shrubs. Table of insecticides and fungicides, and other useful information. Yours FREE with The Garden Encyclopedia.

EXAMINE IT FREE— MAIL THIS COUPON

WM. H. WISE & CO., Publishers,
Dept. 341, 50 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.

I wish to examine without obligation or expense, one copy of The Garden Encyclopedia, handsomely bound in cloth. Ship fully prepaid for one week's examination. I may return the book within one week and owe nothing. If I keep it I will send $1.00 as my first payment and I will send $1.00 each month until the special pre-season price of $3.65 (plus a few cents postage) is paid.

THE GARDENING MAPS OF GROWING SEASONS ARE TO BE MINE FREE IN ANY CASE

(If full cash accompanies order, book will be sent postage free. Same return privilege.)

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

☐ Check here if you want beautiful artcraft binding for $1 extra

Written for the Climates, Soils, Seasons, Methods of All Parts of the U.S. by American Experts

Everything You Want to Know— About Everything You Want to Grow

Annual Flowers
Biennial Flowers
Perennial Flowers *(more than 200 annual flowers are included, with full information. Over 150 Perennial Flowers, 50 Plants for Growing in the House.)*
Easy to Grow Varieties
Hard to Grow Varieties
Hardy Types
Half-Hardy Types
Grouping
Germination Tables
Starting Indoors
Planting Dates
Transplanting
Fertilizing
Cultivation
Flowering Bulbs *(300 varieties.)*
Roses
Flowering Shrubs
Ornamental Vines
Fruit Trees
Berries
Hedges
Lawns
Preparing Soil
Rock Gardens
Water Gardens
Evergreens
Wild Flowers
Vegetables
Pests
Diseases
Hot Beds and Cold Frames
Soil Preparation
Garden Planning
Succession Planting
Winter Storage
Transplanting
Pruning
Shows and Exhibits
Tools
Fences and Walls
Cactus
Greenhouses
Grafting, etc.

COMPLETE PRONOUNCING GUIDE

This vast amount of information is all in one alphabetical arrangement with full cross-references. You can turn quickly and surely to just the information you need.

NOW you can stop searching for reliable directions through dozens of incomplete, sometimes misleading books. *The Garden Encyclopedia,* edited by E. L. D. SEYMOUR, B.S.A., tells you *all* you need to know for completely successful gardening. It will save you work, worry, mistakes, disappointments; it will make it easy for you to have a garden *this* year that will be a delight and the envy of your friends.

NEW from Cover to Cover; Right Up to the Minute!

Plan all your garden work with *The Garden Encyclopedia* handy. Avoid plant diseases and overcome pests with its help. Learn how, when and where to plant and transplant; how to store roots, bulbs, etc., for winter; how to prune, disbud, etc.; how to cultivate indoor and outdoor window boxes; how to condition soil and fertilize; how to grow every flower, vegetable, shrub; how to select the best kinds; how to plan a garden for beauty and success; etc., etc., etc.

The Philadelphia Inquirer called *The Garden Encyclopedia* "the Garden Book Complete, all that most gardeners will ever need for what they have or dream of!" And the magazine *Horticulture* said, "Amazingly comprehensive; and it presents its information in such convenient form that almost any gardening question can be settled in a few moments. Amateurs will find the pronunciation of all difficult botanical words. Many features combine to produce an extremely useful reference work and guide."

Examine a copy FREE!

SPECIAL PRE-SEASON PRICE $3.65

You may have this great GARDEN ENCYCLOPEDIA, with Garden Maps, free, at the special pre-season price of $3.65. Price will go up to $4.00 later. Send the coupon, with no money. The GARDEN ENCYCLOPEDIA, with the Gardening Maps, will be shipped prepaid. If not delighted, return it and owe nothing. If you keep it make a first payment of $1.00 and pay balance at the rate of $1.00 per month, until the special price of $3.65 (plus a few cents postage) is paid.

WM. H. WISE & CO., Publishers, Dept. 341, 50 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.